

H. Eccl.

Kenneth

418^m - 2

PARCHMENT INQUIRIES

THE

AMERICAN BURCHIN

OF OTHER AMERICAN PARTS

COUNTIES OF HUNTER AND BUCKS

AMERICAN PARTS OF HUNTER AND BUCKS

THE AMERICAN PARTS OF HUNTER AND BUCKS

A NEW EDITION, IN TWO VOLUMES

CONTAINING THE AMERICAN PARTS OF HUNTER AND BUCKS

VOL. II

OXFORD,

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1854

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS
Held at the University of Chicago
October 12-14, 1906

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL., 1906

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
1215 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

PRINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL., 1906

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ATTEMPTED IN

THE HISTORY

OF

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AND OTHER ADJACENT PARTS

IN THE

COUNTIES OF OXFORD AND BUCKS.

BY WHITE KENNETT, D.D.

VICAR OF AMBROSDEN,

AFTERWARDS BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

Vetera Majestas quædam, et (ut sic dixerim) Religio commendat. QUINCT. DE INST. ORAT. i. 6.

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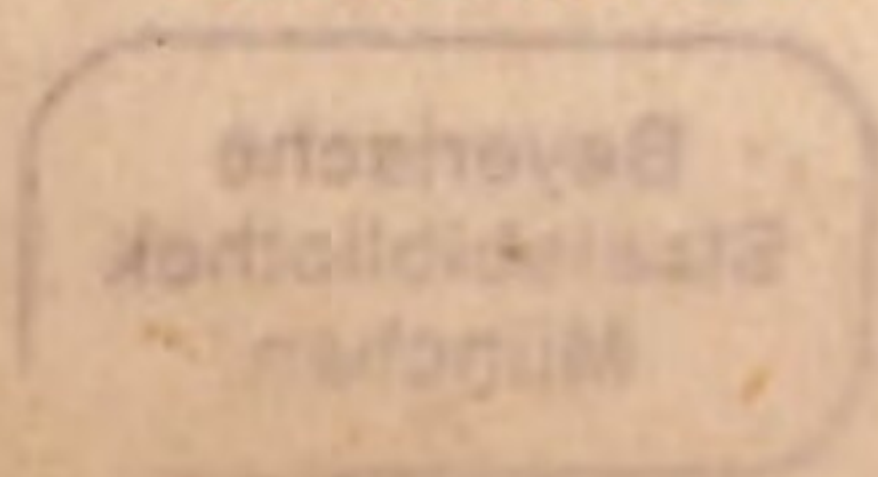
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MDCCCXVIII.



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Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München

PAROCHIAL ANTIQUITIES
ATTEMPTED IN THE
HISTORY OF AMBROSDEN, BURCESTER,
AND
OTHER ADJACENT VILLAGES
IN THE
COUNTIES OF OXFORD AND BUCKS.

An. mcccxxvii. 1, 2. *Edward III.*

AN inquisition now taken in Kent reports, that Thomas de Gardiner held lands in Coges, Somerton, and Feringford in com. Oxon, by the service of paying yearly fifty-two shillings and sixpence for the ward of Dover castle, and that John Giffard of Twyford was his heir, aged twenty-seven years^a.

John de Handlo knight of Borstall, was now in the wars of Scotland in the retinue of Henry earl of Lancaster; and had this year a summons to parliament as a baron^b.

When the canons of St. Frideswide in the 19. of Edw. I. had recovered from the king their right of advowson to the church of Oakle, with the chapels of Brill, Borstall, and Adingrave, and had farther obtained licence from Henry bishop of Lincoln, to appropriate the said church and chapels upon the death or cession of the

^a R. Dods. MS. vol. 48. f. 262.

^b Dugd. Bar. tom 2. p. 61.

then present incumbent William de Whytington; they prevailed at last with the said rector to make a solemn resignation on the 24th of March, 1326; *presentibus discretis viris domino Johanne vicario ecclesie de Wynchendon suppriori decano de Wodesdon, Willielmo de Warmeston, et Johanne Brun, et aliis Lincoln. dioc. testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.* And on the next day, being the eighth cal. of April 1327, the said rural subdean of Wodesdon, by mandate from Henry bishop of Lincoln, inducted the prior and canons of St. Frideswide in the person of John de Abingdon, into the church of Oakle and the chapels annexed; *presentibus Willielmo de Warmeston, Ricardo le Wardi, et multis aliis^c.* Note, this was no new appropriation, but a return to their formerly usurped tithes, of which they had frequent possession and frequent ejectments, by long disputes with the king, and tedious appeals to Rome. Their latest induction had been on St. Lucy's day 1220, in the fifth of Hen. III. when Richard rural dean of Wodesdon performed that office, and certified it by special instrument ending thus; *Ego et plures alii viri fide digni de capitulo de Wittesdon in hujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus^d.*

An. mcccxxviii. 2, 3. Edward III.

The king confirmed a charter of Henry the Second, dated at Brethull, by which he had given to the abbey of Notely, or St. Mary's de Parco in Crendon, the hermitage of *Finnemere of the fee of Rou-

* Rectores ecclesie de Finnemere com. Oxon. et conv. S'cti Augustini Bristol ad cccl. de Fenemere per mort. mag'ri Ric'i de Abyndon. 4. non. Maii 1339.

Joh. de Langeton cl'icus pres. per abb.	26. Jul. 1431. Apud Mortelak emanavit
et conv. S. Augustini de Bristoll. ad eccl.	commissio mag'ro Will'o Symond officiali
de Fynemere vac. per mort. mag'ri Rad'i	archid'i Oxon ad admittend. d'num Joh'em
de Oxon. 6. non. Octob. pont. 20. i. e.	Lancast' cap. ad eccl. de Fynemer, sede
1299. Reg. Ol. Sutton.	Linc. vac. ad pres. abb'is et conv. S. Au-
Ric. de Abberbury cl'icus pres. per abb.	

^c Ex Chartul. S. Frideswydæ penes Decan. et Capit. Æd. Christi Oxon. MS. p. 141.

^d Ibid. p. 135.

land Maleth of Quenton, with licence to feed their cattle in the forest of Brehull^e.

The king by special charter granted to James le Boteller earl of Ormond in Ireland, the privilege of free warren in his manor of Fretwell, nigh to Burcester in this county^f. The church of Fretwell had been given to the canons of St. Frideswide in Oxford, by Robert, and confirmed by Ralph Foliot^g, who died in the sixth of king John^h. And there being within the said parish a hide of land called Sulthorn hide, the rector of Sulthorn (now Souldern) had claimed the tithes of it; upon which a controversy depending, the prior and canons of St. Frideswide appealed to pope Gregory the Ninth, who delegated the priors of St. John's and St. James, and the dean of Northampton, to examine and determine the cause, who adjudged the right to the priory of St. Frideswide; and required the archdeacon of Oxford, and the rural dean of Heyford, to execute their sentence, and drew up their decree in this form.

Universis sancte matris Ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, de Sancto Johanne et de S. Jacobo priores, et decanus de Norhampton salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos mandatum domini pape suscepisse in hec verba. Gregorius episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis S. Johannis et S. Jacobi prioribus et decano de Norhampton Linc. dioc. salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Prior et Conventus S. Frideswide Oxon. nobis conquerendo monstrarunt quod Robertus de Sulthorn et Nicholaus de Beckele, P. miles, et quidam alii clerici et laici Linc. et Sar. dioc. super decimis possessionibus et rebus aliis injuriant eisdem. Ideoque discrecioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus partibus convocatis audiat

gustini Bristol. Reg. Chichele 191.

ep'i Linc.

Dominus Ric'us Elyatt p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. S. Augustini Bristoll ad eccl. S'eti Mich'is de Finnemor per mortem d'ni Ric'i Strilley. 3. Maii 1500. reg. Smith

2. Maii 1560. Rev'mus contulit Joh'i Stankye cl'ico eccl'iam de Fynmere per mort. Joh'is Ponsbury ratione devolut.

^e Mon. Ang. tom. 2. p. 154. ^f R. Dods. MS. vol. 67. f. 37. ^g Mon. Ang. tom. 1. p. 175. ^h Dugd. Bar. tom. 1 p. 679

causam et appellatione remota fine debito terminetis, &c. Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis potueritis interesse, duo vestrum ea nichilominus exequantur. Dat. Avag. 5. id. Feb. Pontificatus nostri anno sexto. Hujus igitur auctoritate mandati Robertum rectorem ecclesie de Sulthorn coram nobis in jus vocavimus, qui in presencia nostra constitutus confessus est in jure decimas unius hide terre, que vocatur hida de Sulthorn, que infra limites parochie de Frettewell, ad dictam ecclesiam de Frettewell de jure communi pertinere, de quibus tunc questio movebatur, et sic ad canonicos S. Frideswide Oxon. quorum est ecclesia, eodem jure pertinere. Nos igitur super hiis habito cum juris-peritis consilio, cum per confessionem dicti Roberti de jure canonicorum S. Frideswide super decimis petitis plene nobis constaret, dictas decimas sepe dictis canonicis ratione ejusdem ecclesie sue de Frettewell specialiter adjudicavimus, easdem dicto Roberto et ecclesie sue de Sulthorn in perpetuum adjudicantes, &c. Hanc autem sententiam archidiacono Oxon. et decano de Hayford demandavimus exequendam. Acta anno incarnationis dominicæ MCCXXXIII. in ecclesia beati Petri Norhampton in crastino octavarum nativitatis S. Marie, et ut hec sententia inviolabiliter firma permaneat, presenti scripto sigilla nostra duximus apponenda, et ad majorem securitatem archidiaconus Oxon. sigillum suum apposuitⁱ.

In the year MCCXIX. a suit was again commenced on this title by the rector of Souldern: when the prior and canons again appealed to Rome, and the pope delegated the priors of Dunstaple and St. Alban's, and the archdeacon of St. Alban's, to be judges of the cause; who confirmed the former sentence, and obliged Richard then rector of Souldern to take an oath, that he would never make claim or pretence to the tithe of the said land; commanding the ru-

An. MCCCXXVIII. 2, 3. Edw. III.

Hugo de Redeford acol. pres. per Will.
de Harpeden ad eccl. de Harpeden vac. per
mort. Will'i de Sutham. 3. id. Jan. 1328.

Joh. Delle acol. pres. per d'nam Aliciam

le Peule ad eccl. de Hampton ad pontem
vac. per resign. Joh. de Shareshull. 6. id.
Jul. 1328.

ⁱ Ex Chartul. S. Frideswidæ, p. 209.

ral dean of Ytteslep (now Islip) to execute their sentence. *Acta incarnationis Dominice anno MCCXXIX. in capella S. Andree apud S. Albanum die Veneris proxima post translationem S. Benedicti*^k. Upon a renewed appeal to Rome, it was at last agreed, that the prior and convent should firm let to the rector of Souldern the tithes of the said hide of land, for the yearly rent of two shillings. *Facta est autem hec compositio anno gracie MCCXXXVI. mense Febr. in crastino S. Juliane virginis in ecclesia omnium sanctorum de Norhampton*^l.

The appropriation of the church of Fretwell was confirmed to the prior and canons of St. Frideswide by the diocesan Robert bishop of Lincoln, in this form.

Robertus Dei gracia Linc. episcopus universis ecclesie catholice filiis salutem. Donationem quam Robertus Foliot dilectis filiis nostris canonicis regularibus B. Frideswide Oxon. de ecclesia de Frettewell fecisse dinoscitur ratam habentes, eandem ecclesiam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sicut idem Robertus eam eis donavit, in perpetuam elemosinam ipsis concedimus et confirmamus, et sigilli nostri attestacione communimus, salvo jure Radulphi sacerdotis quamdiu in habitu seculari superstes fuerit, et salva in omnibus Lincolnensis ecclesie dignitate^m.

There had been a long controversy depending between Sir Edmund de Lodelow rector of the church of Beckley, and the vicar of Oakle, and the appropriators of that church, the prior and convent of St. Frideswide, concerning the tithe of a certain wood called Godstowe wood; which each of the parties asserted to be within the limits of their respective parish: when at last, by a view of the parishioners and neighbouring inhabitants, a return was made upon oath, that the said wood, being within the forest of Bernwood, was for that reason within the bounds of the parish of Oakle, and therefore the said vicar and the appropriators had a right to all tithes and profits thence arising. Which judgment was ratified on the thir-

^k Ex Chartul. S. Frideswidæ, p. 210.

^l Ibid. p. 211.

^m Ibid. p. 207.

teenth cal. of Feb. in this year, by the bishop of Lincoln at his palace of Buckden, in this form.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes literas inspecturis Henricus permissione divina Linc. episcopus salutem gratiam et benedictionem. Ad vestram noticiam et perpetue rei memoriam deducimus per presentes. Quum nuper orta materia litis et discordie inter priorem S. Frideswyde virginis Oxon. et ejusdem loci conventum, et vicarium perpetuum ecclesie parochialis de Okeley nostre dioceseos dictis priori et conventui unite annexe et incorporate, porcione vicarii ejusdem ecclesie de Okeley deducta, in eorum usus proprios perpetuo possidende cum suis juribus et pertinenciis universis canonice concesse ex parte una, et dominum Edmundum de Lodelowe rectorem ecclesie parochialis de Beckeley dicte nostre dioc. ex altera, super decimis fructibus et proventibus de quodam bosco vulgariter Godestow ode vocato provenientibus parte dictorum prioris et conventus ac vicarii ipsas decimas fructus et proventus hujus ad dictam ecclesiam parochialem de Okeley et ad eos ejusdem ecclesie nomine tanquam provenientes ex prediis infra fines et limites dicte ecclesie parochialis de Okeley situatis: prefato domino Edmundo rectore ad suam ecclesiam de Bekkeley prenominatam et ad eum ipsius ecclesie nomine tanquam ex prediis parochie sue hujus provenientibus, concedentibus et asserentibus pertinere. Tandem quidam vicini pacem et concordiam inter vicinos suos tanquam boni Christiani affectantes, partes predictas pro dicta briga sive discordia inter easdem cedanda ad unum locum juxta predictum boscum amicabiliter et caritative et tercium diem venire procurarunt, et utraque pars prenominata quamplures ad dictos diem et locum de majoribus fide dignioribus senioribus et sanioribus dictarum parochiarum suarum pro finibus et limitibus earundem ac aliis evidenciis partibus predictis ostendendis et demonstrantibus pro parte sua produxit, qui quidem dictarum parochiarum parochiani ac alii vicini in multitudine copiosa ad premissa tunc ibidem congregati, quorum quamplures tactis sacrosanctis evangeliis jurati, ac alii in conscienciis eorum onerati, limites et fines dictarum parochiarum in illa parte clare

ibidem eisdem ostenderunt et demonstrarunt, ac eciam iidem jurati et onerati dixerunt, quod dictum boscum de Godesto wode est infra forestam de Bernewode notorie situatum, ac quod dicta foresta de Bernewode est infra parochiam ac de parochia de Okeley predicta, ac decimas ecclesie parochie predictae de visu auditu et scientia illorum et quamplures rationes dictorum suorum pro tunc ibidem reddiderunt: quibus visis auditis et intellectis et plene discussis, partes predictae viris providis et discretis mediantibus in viam pacis et concordie provide consensierunt, dum tamen nostra auctoritas et assensus ad id, ut assenserunt, imperciatur, &c. videlicet quod dicti prior et conventus et vicarius nomine ecclesie parochialis de Okeley predicta percipiant et habeant, prout hactenus percipere et habere consueverunt, in posterum omnes decimas fructus et proventus ex dicto bosco de Godestowe-wode tanquam ex prediis infra parochie ecclesie parochialis de Okeley predicta provenientes pacifice et quiete sine aliqua calumpnia sive molestacione prenominati domini Edmundi de Lodelow rectoris de Bekele predicta vel successorum suorum in perpetuum, et quod dampna expense facte et omnes querele ac occasione exorte hinc inde remittantur. Quam quidem pacis concordiam et compositionis formam partes predictae nobis in ecclesia parochiali de Bokeden permutantes nobis cum instancia humiliter supplicarunt quatenus, &c. approbare acceptare roborare et confirmare &c. curaremus cum effectum. Nos igitur Henricus, &c. hanc concordiam et compositionem auctoritate ordinaria approbamus ratificamus et confirmamus in stabilitatem perpetuam earundem, &c. Dat. apud Bokeden 13. kal. Feb. anno Dom. millesimo ccc. vicesimo octavo, et nostre consecracionis anno nonoⁿ.

An. mcccxxix. 3, 4. Edward III.

Robert prior of St. Frideswide impleaded in the king's court Thomas Agath of Oakley for one messuage and half an acre of land in Oakley, which in right belonged to the said church, and had been

ⁿ Ex Chartul. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 143.

alienated by a preceding rector ; of which restitution was now made by the said Thomas Agath in this form.

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam presentes litere pervenerint Thomas Agath de Akle salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis quod cum Robertus prior S. Frideswide Oxon. persona ecclesie de Akle implacitasset me in curia domini regis &c. de uno messuagio et medietate unius acre terre cum pertinenciis in Akle tanquam de jure ecclesie sue prædicte. Ego volens divino auxilio mediante anime mee salvacionem insequi et augere, quia novi dicta tenementa per multorum testimonium a quodam rectore dicte ecclesie de Akle prius esse separata et alienata, ea cum suis pertinenciis predicto priori libero et reddo per presentes. Ita quod idem prior in curia domini regis me et meos absque dampno et gravamine in placito predicto penitus conservet, &c. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus ; Johanne Browyn de Akle, &c. Dat. Oxon. die Martis in crastino invencionis S. Frideswide, anno regni Edw. III. post conquestum tercio°.

About this time a controversy arose between the abbey of Oseney and the priory of Burcester, upon their portion of tithes in the manor of Ardington, com. Berks ; to compose which difference, a report was made under the hands and seals of the most ancient neighbours, who testified the right and title to belong to the said priory of Burcester, under this form.

This ys a remembraunce that makith mencyon by witnesse of olde men the whech had gadred the tythe parte of the korne of the pryor of Byrsetar of the parsonage in Ardynngton, that is, furst an olde man that is clepud Jon Bufforde of Wantynge, he rennys x^l. viii^s. yerly, he doth say as he wole answere to for God and man that of the acre in the oupersyd of the portwey, that is iclepid Ric Daves londe, and also forthermore of an half acre of holyn-diche that the pryor of Byrsetar should have al the hoole and the abby of Osney non, for as he seith in hys tyme, hys felow that was the servant of the abbottis heyd

nothyng. And the next after him Jon Palfreyman, and by al these tymes they hadden non. And then after that tyme when Walter Richemon on the abbotis side, and the foreseid Jon Bufforde on the priours syde, gedereden, the foreseid Walter bare away the two partes of the acre on the south syde, and then come Sir John Mascall and bi hys evedence he fett it out of the abbotis barne and bare it into the parsons barne. Forthermore aftir hym come Jon Pngnam dwellynge now at Wantynge, and he seith as he wole answeze to fore God and man in al hys tyme as in xxvi. yere he remembrys that the abbot of Osney shuld non have of the foresayd acre and a half acre: and thise two men gedern it bi thi toznes. Thence com another man that he Jon Wilton now dwellyng at Wantynge, and he gedere it in Sir Wylliam Welforde tyme, and he seyth as he wole answeze to God and man that in hys tyme that the abbot of Osney shuld non have, and he gedere it vi. yere, he renys xvi. yerely. And that thys ys trewe that ys to forseyde, all we Jon Bufforde, Jon Pngnam, and Jon Wilton, to thys wrytyng setten to our sealys, and if need be that they wol not leeve us, we al graunten that yche of us wole bynge syn- glerly by hymself on his syde xii. men to answeze and seye, that as we seyn they wole answeze for to for God^p.

To the original parchment a label appends, with three seals de- faced.

The church of Erdington, or Ardington, had been given to the priory of Burcester by their founder Gilbert Basset; and some tithes in the said manor were given to the abbey of Osney, and had been confirmed by this charter of Richard de Camvill.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Camuilla dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie S. Marie de Osen. et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute mea et uxoris mee et filiorum meorum unum mesuagium cum superedificacione in villa mea de Erdinton, scilicet illud mesuagium quod est ante domum David prepositi tenendum de me et heredibus meis in liberam et pu-

^p Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynn, Bar.

ram et perpetuam elemosinam et quietam ab omni seculari seruicio. Concessi et predictis canonicis quod libere et sine ulla uexacione possint congregare decimas suas quas habent de dominicis meis de Erdinton et de Berncestre. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei predictis canonicis aliquam super predictis decimis inferemus molestiam, vel ab aliquo ex nostris inferri paciemur. Ut autem hec concessio mea firma et stabilis permaneat imperpetuum, eam presentis scripti testimonio et sigilli mei appositione corroboraui. Hiis testibus, &c.^a

An. mcccxxx. 4, 5. Edward III.

Sir Richard d'Amory having been summoned to parliament from the twentieth of Edw. II. to this fourth of Edw. III. inclusive, died within this same year^r; and seems to have been buried in the church of the priory of Burcester, where Leland reports many of this family were interred^s. He left Margaret his widow, to whom was assigned for dowry the manor of Buckenhall, and lands in Sexynton within the said village^t: with other certain rents and services in Blechesdon, Godyngton, and Hedyngton, com. Oxon; which Margaret was living in the twenty-third of Edw. III. and was by inquisition then found to hold the said manor of Buckenhall, for the service of one knight's fee^u. He left Richard his son and heir a minor, who, in the tenth of Edw. III. making proof of his age and doing his homage, had livery of his lands^x.

There was now a trial in Hilary term in the King's Bench at Westminster, between the prior of St. Frideswide, Oxon, and Sir John Handlo of Borstall, for the manor of Pidington within the parish of Ambrosden: which manor had been given by Malcolm king of Scots and earl of Huntendon to the said priory; but was afterwards detained by Simon the last earl of Northampton and Huntendon, and the alienation had since passed through several hands.

^a Ex Chartul. de Oseney, MS. f. 60. a. ^r Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 100. ^s Jo. Leland, Itin. 4to. vol. 3. ^t Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 100. ^u W. Dugd. MS. vol. B. 1. p. 158. ^x Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 100.

The prior of St. Frideswide, by William de Marshton his attorney, now pleaded, that the said manor of Pidington was the right of his church, and that Helias his predecessor was seised of the said manor in the time of Henry III. Sir John de Handlo, by William de Coleshall his attorney, answered, that he rightfully held the said manor, being demised to him for the term of his life by Hugh Despensar sen.

An. mcccxxx. 4, 5. Edw. III.

1330. 4. Edw. III. Placita apud Northampton. Prior de Burcestre dat 1. marcam pro licentia concordandi cum Joh'e le Botiller et Beatrice uxore ejus de placito conventionis de medietate manerii de Grymesbury cum pertin. et habent cyrogr. per W. de Shareshall.

Recorda de Banco missa sunt in hec verba—Placitum apud Westm. coram W. de Beresford et sociis suis justitiariis de Banco anno regni E. fil. regis E. decimo nono; rot. CLXXXVI.

Joh'es le Botiller et Beatrix uxor ejus per Rob'tum Malemeyas attorn. suum petunt versus priorem de Burcestre medietat. manerii de Grymesbury cum pertin. de qua Thomas de Parco consanguineus predictae Beatricis cujus heres est fuit seisitus in dominico suo, ut de feodo die quo obiit—

Joh'es le Botiller de Launleit venit hic in curia et cognovit quoddam scriptum esse suum in hec verba—Universis Xti fidelibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit Joh'es le Boteller de Launleit salut. in D'no. Noveritis me teneri et per hoc presens scriptum meum obligari priori de Burcestre et ejusd. loci conventui et succ. suis in centum libris sterlingorum—ita quod predictus Joh'es le Boteler et Beatrix uxor ejus veniant coram Galfrido le Scrop et sociis suis apud Northampton et levent finem—de medietate manerii de Grymes-

bury, 4. Edw. III.

Universis Xti fidelibus hoc presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Alicia du Parks de Herdewyk juxta Luedasle in com. Gloucestr. salut. in D'no sempiternam. Noveritis me remisisse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamasse priori de Burcestre et ejusd. loci conventui et succ. suis totum jus meum et clamium quod habeo habui seu in futurum quoquo modo habere potero in omnibus terris et tenementis que predicti prior et conv. habent et tenent in Grymesbury juxta Bannebiry cum omnibus suis ubiq. pertin. habend. et tenend. priori et conventui et suis succ. in perpetuum. Dat. &c. anno regni Edwardi tertii post conquestum quarto.

Placita coronæ apud Northampton,
3. Edw. III.

Jurati dicunt quod prior de Burcestre jam de novo adquisivit decem acras terre quatuor acras prati et xxv. solidat. et decem denariat. redditus cum pertin. in Warkworth et Grymesby de Waltero de Burncestre cl'ico eas sibi et eccl'ie sue appropriando nesciunt quo waranto—Postea venit prior et dicit quod d'nus E. rex pater d'ni regis nunc concessit eidem priori et conv. de Burncestre quod ipse recipere posset de Waltero de Burcestre cl'ico predict. decem acras terre quatuor acras prati &c. Prior eat sine die.

and by the forfeiture of the said Hugh, the manor or fee of it was now escheated to the king, without whose leave he could not farther answer. And therefore time was allowed till the beginning of Trinity term and fifteen days after, that in the mean time he might consult the king.

Placita apud Westm. coram Johanne de Stonore et sociis suis justiciariis domini regis de Banko de termino Hillar. anno regni Edwardi tercii quarto v' Johannem Handlo.

Prior S. Frideswide Oxon. per Willielmum de Marshton attornatum suum petit adversus Johannem de Handlo manerium de Pydinton cum pertinenciis ut jus ecclesie sue S. Frideswide Oxon. per breve &c. et unde dicit quod quidam Helias prior ecclesie predictae predecessor suus fuit seisitus de predicto manerio cum pertinenciis in dominico suo, ut de feodo et jure ecclesie supradictae tempore pacis tempore domini Hen. R. pro ara domini regis nunc capiendo inde explet. ad valenciam, &c. et quod tale sit jus ecclesie supradictae, &c. offert &c. et Johannes per Willielmum de Coleshull attornatum suum venit et defendit jus suum, &c. Et dicit quod ipse predictum manerium ad terminum vite sue ex dimissione Hugonis le Despenser seniore, et quod ejusdem manerii ad dominum regem nunc spectat per forisfaccionem ejusdem Hugonis. Unde dicit quod ipse non potest predicto priori sine ipso domino rege inde respondere, et petit auxilium de ipso domino rege, et tum dies datus est eis hic a die S. Trinitatis in quindecim dies, et interim loquendum est cum domino rege^y.

At the beginning of Trinity term both parties appeared by their attornies, when the defendant Sir John de Handlo pleaded that he had not yet obtained the king's consent, and had the hearing deferred to the first day in Michaelmas term; at which time he suffered himself to be nonsuited, and had, by essoine, time allowed till Easter term in the year following, when the prior of St. Frideswide appeared in his own person, and Sir John de Handlo by Thomas de Tychewike his attorney; at which time a breve from the king was

delivered to the judges, requiring them no longer to admit the excuses of the defendant, but to proceed in the trial of the cause, yet to give no sentence in it without his knowledge and advice.

Ad quem diem venerunt partes predictæ per attornatos suos, &c. et dies datus est eis hic in crastino sancti &c. et interim loquendum est cum rege, &c. Ad quem diem predictus Johannes fecit se esse non versus predictum priorem de predicto placito et habuit diem per essonium suum ad hunc diem scilicet a die paschatis in tres septimanas anno regis nunc quinto. Et modo venit predictus prior in propria persona, et predictus Johannes per Thomam de Techewyk attornatum suum, et super hoc dominus rex mandavit breve suum justiciariis suis in hec verba.

Edvardus &c. justiciariis suis de Banco salutem. Monstravit nobis dilectus nobis in Christo prior S. Frideswide Oxon. quod cum ipse implacitaret coram vobis in banco predicto per breve nostrum Johannem de Handlo de manerio de Pydinton cum pertinenciis, ac prefatus Johannes placitando coram vobis allegavit ipsum tenere manerium predictum cum pertinenciis ex dimissione Hugonis le Despenser senioris, dictumque manerium post mortem prefati Johannis ad nos ratione forisfacture predicti Hugonis pertinere debet, quo pretextu vos in placito predicto huc usque procedere distulistis et adhuc differtis in ipsius prioris grave dampnum et ecclesie sue prejudicium manifestum, super quo nobis ut super premissis faciamus de oportuno remedio provideri. Nos nolentes eidem priori justiciam differri in hac parte, vobis mandamus, quod si ita est tunc ulterius in placito secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri procedatis, et partibus predictis in premissis justiciam faciatis allegacione predicta non obstante. Ita tamen quod ad judicium inde reddendum nobis inconsultis nullatenus procedatis. Teste meipso apud Westm. xx. die Julii, anno regni nostri quarto^z.

In pursuance of this precept, Sir John de Handlo was in this Mi-

An. mcccxxx. 4, 5. Edw. III.	concessit priori et conv. s'cte Frideswide
Pat. 4. Edw. III. Rex ad rogatum cl'ici sui Ric'i de Bury custodis privati sigilli	Oxon. licent. appropriandi eccl'iam de Churchull, Linc. dioc. 6. Jun.

^z Ex Chartul. S. Frides. p. 119.

chaelmas term obliged to plead his answer, in which he put himself upon his trial in the king's court, and desired a recognizance to be made, that for three marks paid to the king, he might hold the said manor of Pidington for the term of his life, as in right from the king, &c. and by several pleas and excuses had the process continued till Easter term, 7. Edw. III.

Per quod dictum est predicto Johanni quod respondeat, &c. et Johannes defendit jus suum, &c. et ponit se in magnam assisam domini regis, et petit recognicionem fieri utrum majus jus habeat in manerio de Pydington cum pertinenciis ad tenendum predictum manerium ad terminum vite sue jure domini regis sicut illud superius clamavit tenere: an predictus prior petendi manere de Pydington cum pertinenciis ut de jure ecclesie sue S. Frideswide Oxon. sicut ille petit; et offert domino regi dimidiam marcam pro mensione habenda de tempore et admittit pro plegiis Willielmum de Colshull et Thomam de Tochewyke, dies datus fuit eis de audiend. eleccionem magnæ assise predictæ hic a die S. Michaelis in xv. dies &c. Et tunc venerunt quatuor milites, &c. et postea continuato processu inter partes predictas hic usque hunc diem; scilicet a die pasch. in tres septimanas, anno regni domini regis nunc septimo, &c.

The said prior and canons of St. Frideswide suffered another grievance in these parts, by having the tithe of under-wood within the forest of Bernwood and their parish of Oakley, detained from them by Sir John Maltravers, the king's forester on this side Trent. For redress of this injury they petitioned the king and his parliament held at Winchester in this fourth of Edw. III. upon which the king commanded the keeper of the forest, that he should cause the tithes to be justly paid, as had been done in the time of his progenitors.

Ex Bundello Petitionum Parliam. apud Winton. 4. Edw. III. N°. 62.

A nostre seigneur le roi et a son conseil monstrent le soens chapelains priour et covent de Seint Frideswide de Oxenford q' come ils sunt persones de Acle et de Brehulle deinz quele paroche graunt partie de la

^a Ex Chartul. S. Frides. p. 119.

forest de Bernewode est deins quele forest monsieur Johan. Mautravers nadgere gardein le dit nostre seigneur le roi de ses forestes de cea Trent pur profist le roi fist vente de south boys, de que le dit priour et covent come persones du Acle duissent per droit de eglise avoir le disme, &c. au dit monsieur Johan. tant com il fuit gardein qil les duyt de ceo fair aver en lour disme come droit de seint eglise demaund et il de ceo rien ne fit pur quei il prient au dit nostre seigneur le roy sa grace, et qil voille comaunder qil soient servi de lour dismes avantdites.

Soit maunde a gardein de la forest qil fait paier la disme auxi come il adeste paie en temps de ses progenitors^b.

John de Eltham, second son of king Edw. II. being in parliament in 2. Edw. III. advanced to the title of earl of Cornwall, had now a grant from his brother of the castle, town, and honour of Walingford, com. Berks, with its members; and of the honour of St. Walerie, com. Oxon^c; within the first of which honours was included the manor of Burcester, and within the latter the manor of Ambrosden.

Sir Nicholas de la Beche (who from the king soon after obtained the reversion of the manor of Pidington) granted now to Sir John de Sutton (who came in a short time to the actual possession of the said manor of Pidington) and to Isabel his wife, ten marks to be received yearly out of the manor of Watlington, com. Oxon, during the lives of Sir John de Handlo and Sibil the widow of Adam Plokenet. For which, in exchange, the said Sir John de Sutton granted to the said Sir Nicholas and his heirs the manor of Bradfeld, and all his lands and tenements in Bastleden, com. Ess. with the advowson of that church^d.

Sir John de Molyns, of Stoke-Pogeys in com. Bucks, (who was soon after lord of the manors of Brill and Ludgarshale,) gave now to the archbishop of Canterbury and his successors the advowson of the

^b R. Dods. MS. vol. 115. p. 83. ^c Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 109. ^d R. Dods. MS. vol. 85. f. 107. b.

church of Trengge, in com. Bucks, which he had lately obtained from the king^e. In this year he was one of those worthy persons, who entered the castle of Nottingham in the night time, and there surprised Roger de Mortimer earl of March, for which action he shortly after had his pardon^f.

These neighbouring parts were concerned in the privilege granted to Ralph lord Nevill of Raby, who obtained a charter from the king for a market weekly on Tuesday at Aynho, com. Northamp. and a fair upon the eve and day of St. Michael, and two days following^g. This manor of Ayno came to this Ralph lord Nevill in right of his mother Eufemia, the daughter of Sir John de Clavering, who having had summons to parliament from the 28th of Edw. I. to the 5th of Edw. III. inclusive, departed this life at the said manor of Aynho in the octaves of Epiphany, an. 1332. 6. Edw. III. Whence being carried to the abbey of Langley, (of his ancestor's foundation,) he had sepulture in the quire of that conventual church^h.

This country was perhaps no less affected with that patent of the king, which granted that a flagon of wine in Oxford should be sold but one halfpenny dearer than in Londonⁱ. But they were most concerned in the honour and the joy for the birth of the king's eldest son Edward at Woodstock, on Friday June the 15th, at ten in the morning, whose nurse was Joan de Oxford, to whom the king afterward gave a pension of ten pounds yearly: the rocker was Maud Plumpton, to whom was given an annual pension of ten marks^k.

An. MCCCXXXI. 5, 6. *Edward III.*

Eubulo le Strange, who had married Alice daughter and heir of Henry Lacy earl of Lincoln, and relict of Thomas earl of Lancaster, did now obtain a grant from the crown, wherein the king remitted all claim to the manors of Colham and Eggemere, in com Mid. and to the manors of Midlington and Burcester with their appurtenances,

^e R. Dods. MS. vol. 85. f. 107. b. ^f Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 145. ^g Ibid. tom. 1. p. 292.

^h Ibid. p. 109. a. ⁱ R. Dods. MS. vol. 53. f. 117. ^k Barns's Hist. Ed. III. p. 44.

in com. Oxon, with several other manors in divers counties, granting them in tail to the said Eubulo and Alice his wife, and to the heirs of the said Eubulo¹: who had also custody of the castle and gaol of Lincoln, with twenty pounds yearly rent for the third penny

An. mcccxxxi. 5, 6. Edw. III.

Will. fil Will'i de la Hyde de Stedham cl'icus pres. per d'num Joh'em Giffard de Twyford ad eccl'iam de Feringeford juxta Burcestre vac. per mort. d'ni Rob. de Hoke-ton. 4. kal. Maii 1331. Reg. Burgwersh. ep'i Linc.

Priores de Burcestre.

Fr. Rob. de Curtlington electus prior de Burcestr per mortem fratris Rogeri petita prius a d'no Ebulone Lestrangle ipsius domus patrono eligendi licentia preficitur. 6. kal. Dec. 1331. Reg. Burgwersh ep'i Linc.

Dominus ep'us assignat provisionem pro fr'e Rob. de Curtelington post cessionem suam de prioratu de Burncestr. 3. non. Dec. 1348. Reg. Ginewell.

Rogerus Ward preficitur prior de Buren-cestr per cessionem Rob. de Kyrtlington ultimi prioris. 3. kal. Jun. 1348. ib.

Fr. Nich. de Shobyndon elect. prior de Burcestr per mortem fr'is Rogeri Warde; admiss. 10. kal. Jul. 1349. ib.

Fr. Petrus de Grete elect. prior de Burcestr per mort. fr'is Nich'i de Shobendon; admiss. 6. id. Jan. 1349. ib.

Fr. Robertus Blaket electus prior de Burencestr per cessionem fr'is Petri de Grete; licentia optenta a Rogero le Strange patrono ejusd. domus; admissus 5. id. Dec. 1354. ib.

Vacante prioratu de Burcestr per mort. fr'is Rob'ti Blaket, petitaque a d'na Alyna

le Straunge d'na de Knokyng patrona prioratus prædicti eligendi licentia et obtenta Robertus Islep electus est per compromissarios et presentatur d'no ep'o. 5. Mart. 1382. confirm. 1. Apr. 1383. Reg. Bokingham ep'i Linc.

Dom. ep'us committit vices suas Thomæ Bekyngham rect. eccl'ie de Balton et Nich'o Hessewell rectori eccl'ie de Kirkeby super Bayne ad recipiend. decretum electionis fr'is Ric'i Parentyn ad prioratum de Burcestre, et admissus est dictus fr. Ric'us. 4. Oct. 1397. ib.

A. D. 1485. Thomas Banbury electus fuit in priorem de Burcestre. Leland. Collectan. vol. ii. p. 285.

F'r Ricardus Potterton ord. S. August. canon. regular. preficitur in priorem de Burcestr per resign. fr'is Tho. Bannebury. 17. Jul. 1499. Reg. Smith ep'i Linc.

F'r Will'us Dadyngton electus prior de Burcestre eo quod frater Ric. Potyrton ultimus prior ejusdem abbatialem dignitatem de Notley acceptavit; confirm. 11. Dec. 1503. ib.

D'nus Joh'es Coventre electus prior de Burcestr. per mortem d'ni Will'i Dadyngton; confirm. 11. Oct. 1510. ib.

1534. Recognitio de regio suprematu &c. per nos Will'um Browne priorem domus sive prioratus B. Mariæ et. S. Edburgæ de Burcester. 11. Aug. 1534. Rymer xiv. 514.

¹ R. Dods. MS. vol. 53. f. 181. et vol. 78. p. 46.

of that county, (for which reason he had sometimes the title given him of Eubulo earl of Lincoln,) as appears from this record.

*Edvardus rex Anglie &c. salutem; Sciatis quod nos concessimus Eubuloni le Strange pro remissione et quiet. clam. quas idem Eubulo et Alesia uxor ejus fecerunt pro eo et heredibus ipsius Alesie nobis et heredibus nostris de toto jure et clameo quod habuerunt in castris villis et maneriis terris et tenementis de hereditate ipsius Alesie, et quod eadem Alesia domino Edwardo nuper regi Anglie, patri nostro nec non Hugoni le Despencer seniori et Hugoni le Despenser juniori dum sola fuit dedit concessit et reddidit, que et sub forisfacturam eorundem Hugonis et Hugonis ad manus nostras tanquam eschaeta nostra devenerunt de assensu prelatorum comitum baronum, &c. in parlamento nostro apud Westmonaster tento, concessimus prefatis Eubuloni et Alesie quod ipsi manerium de Colham et Eggewere cum pertin. in com. Middlesex, Middelynton, et Burencestr in com. Oxon. * Halton, Harbling, Scarthton, Saltefletby, le Fryth, castrum et manerium de Bolyngbroke, cum*

* Rectores eccl'ie de Halton com. Oxon.

1263. 13. kal. Dec. D'n's ep'us admisit Joh'em d'ni regis Alem. capellanum ad eccl. de Halghton ad pres. ejusd. d'ni regis per mort. Adæ, et ei commendata est ut eam una cum eccl'ia S'cti Nich'i de Sanderdon in archidia'tu Buck. licite possit retinere. Rot. Ric. Gravesend. anno 6.

Will. de Lusteshull p'b'r per dom. Rog. Damory mil. ad eccl. de Halghton vac. per mortem Phil. de Waltham. 10. kal. Aug. 1319. Reg. Dalderby.

Will. de Carleton cl'ic. pres. per reg. ad eccl. de Halghton (ratione terrarum et ten. quæ fuerunt Rogeri Damory in manu sua existentium) vac. per hoc quod Will. de Luteshull ingressus est in ordin. Minorum. 4. kal. Apr. 1323. Reg. Burgwersh.

Steph. de Bretham p'b'r pres. per d'nam Elizab. de Burgo d'nam de Clare ad eccl. de Halghton per mort. d'ni Will'i atte

Halle. 4. non. Mart. 1345. Reg. Beke.

Permutatio inter dom. Nich. Billyngdon rect. eccl'ie de Halton decanatu de Rysbergh collationis et immediatæ jurisdict. Ar'ep'i Cant. et Michaellem James rect. eccl. de Wendilbery ad pres. Rub. Andrew. 9. Jul. 1418. Reg. Reppingdon.

Mag'r Joh. Coldale p'b'r pres. per Sibillam Quatermayne relictam Ricardi Quatermayne defuncti ad eccl. de Halton per mort. mag'ri Edw. Byrt. 27. Sept. 1479. Reg. Rotherham.

Dominus Rob'tus Occulshawe p'b'r pres. per Johannam Fowler viduam ad eccl. de Halton per resign. mag. Joh. de Coldale. 19. Mar. 1494. Reg. Smyth.

D'nus Joh'es Kale capellan. pres. per Ricardum Fowler mil. ad eccl. de Halton per mort. d'ni Rob'ti Okilshawe. 30. Mart. 1508. ib.

soka, mora et marisco cum pertin. custodiam et wardam castri nostri de Lincoln. cum ballivo ibidem et viginti libratas annui redditus cum pertin. pro tercio denario comitatus Linc. in eodem com. Manerium de Wadenho cum pertin. in com. Northam. man. de Holborn in suburbio Lond. cum pertin. castrum et manerium de Clifford et manerium de Glasburi in Gallia cum pertin. que idem Eubulo et Alesia tenet ad vitam ipsius Alesie ex dono predicti patris nostri, et que post mortem ipsius Alesie ad nos et heredes nostros reverti deberent, habeant et teneant sibi et heredibus ipsius Eubulonis una cum feodis militum advocacionibus ecclesiarum abbatiarum prioratuum hospitaliorum capellarum cantuariarum domorum religiosorum, &c. adeo plene sicut Henricus de Lascy dudum comes Linc. ea tenuit, &c. per servitia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum in valore octingentarum marcarum per an. Dedimus etiam et concessimus eisdem Eubuloni et Alesie manerium de Ouerton cum terra de Maillarseisnek et aliis pertinentiis suis, castrum et manerium de Ellesmere cum hundredo ibid. et hamlettis de Colemare et Hampton et aliis pertin. in Marchiis Walliæ et man. de Grandcestre cum pertin. in com. Cantab. nec non man. de Wadyngton cum pertin. in com. Linc. post mortem Alesie que fuit uxor Williemi de Stopham que manerium illud tenet ad terminum vite sue, et quod post mortem dicte Alesie ad nos et heredes nostros reverti deberet. Habend. et tenend. eisdem Eubuloni et Alesie et heredibus ipsius Eubulonis una cum feodis mil. &c. per servitium duorum feodorum mil. pro omni servitio in valore quadringentarum marcarum per an. in perpetuum^m.

Some have thought it observable, that the most ancient grant whereby some revenue hath been given out of the profits of the county for the better support of the dignity of an earl, is that which was given to Hugh de Aldithley (created earl of Gloucester in parliament the 11th of Edw. III.) by his creation charter; it being in lieu of the third penny of the pleas of the county, which anciently belonged to the earls. So the great Mr. Selden in his *Titles of Honour*, p. 660, which Sir W. Dugdale cites, and assents to it in his

^m Ex Chartulario Abbatiae de Barlings. R. Dods. MS. vol. 78. f. 46.

Baronage, tom. 1. p. 751. Had they meant of a reserve made expressly in a charter of creation, that possibly might have been the first instance: but while they speak of such a grant in general, it could not be the first, when this patent was six years before it.

The occasion of this grant to Sir Eubulo and his lady was the death of Roger Mortimer earl of March, hanged at the Elms near London, on the eve of St. Andrew in the year preceding. Upon whose fall, several persons were restored to their lands, and released of those forfeitures imposed on them by that earl. Among others, Sir Eubulo le Strange and Alice his wife had lands restored to them to the yearly value of 1200. marksⁿ. The said Sir Eubulo in the parliament convened in Sept. 30. with eleven other knights, was manuprisor or security for Hugh Spencer, son of Hugh Spencer the younger, who, for his great valour in holding out his castle against the queen mother, was allowed to compound for his life, and had now his pardon^o.

An. MCCCXXXII. 6, 7. *Edward III.*

John de Eltham earl of Cornwall, being possessed of the honour of St. Walery, claimed the advowson of the church of Mixbury in the deanery of Burcester, as belonging to the said honour; and in Michaelmas term had a trial upon the right of patronage with the bishop of Rochester. His council pleaded, that while the said honour was in the crown, the king presented to the said church of Mixbury; then Richard earl of Cornwall, and after, Edmund earl of Cornwall, presented to the same their respective clerks. The issue was, that in Easter term the year following the earl was nonsuited, and the right of patronage confirmed to the see of Rochester^p. Among the rights and privileges of this bishopric taken in the year 1360, there is an account of those churches which belong to the joint presentation of the bishop and the chapter, wherein the chapter has no other right, but only to affix their seal, the bishop nomi-

ⁿ Barnes's Ed. III. p. 53. ex MS. citat.

^o Ib. p. 63.

^p Year Book Ed. III. p. 223.

nating and presenting, and the chapter putting their seal. Which churches were those of Rotherfield in the diocese of Chichester, Mixbury in the diocese of Lincoln, Henle in the said diocese, Stourmouth and Norton in the diocese of Canterbury¹.

By deed dated at Burcester May the eleventh, John Phelip of Burcester granted and confirmed to master John son of Robert Clerk of Burcester, one messuage, with outhouses and other buildings lying near the messuage of Simon le Carpenter in the said town, to have and to hold to the said master John and his heirs for ever, upon the usual service to the lord of the fee, in consideration of a certain sum of money paid in hand.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Johannes Phelip de Burncester dedi et concessi et hac præsentī charta mea confirmavi magistro Johanni filio Roberti Clerici de Burncester totum illud messuagium cum domibus et ædificiis ædificatis et ædificandis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis: quod scilicet messuagium situm est juxta messuagium Simonis le Carpenter in villa de Burncester. Habend. et tenend. totum prædictum messuagium cum domibus et ædificiis ædificatis et ædificandis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis prædicto magistro Johanni et hæredibus seu assignatis suis libere quiete bene et in pace in perpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi per servitia inde debita et consueta. Pro hac autem donatione concessione et præsentis chartæ confirmatione dedit mihi prædictus Johannes quandam summam pecuniæ præ manibus. Et ego prædictus Johannes Phelip et hæredes mei totum prædictum messuagium cum domibus et ædificiis ædificatis et ædificandis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis sicut prædictum est prædicto magistro Johanni hæredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium hanc præsentem chartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus; Henrico de Bowelles, Andrea de Stanford, Gilberto de Bowelles, Roberto Schove de Cestreton, Johanne le Leche de Burencestre, et aliis. Datum apud

¹ Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, tom. 1. p. 388.

Burencestre undecimo die Maii, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu sexto.

To the original parchment is a fair seal appending, with the impression of a falcon or other bird regardant^r.

On Friday after the feast of St. John Baptist, the said master John, son of Robert Clerk, did demise and grant to the said John Phelip and Alice his wife, the capital house of the messuage which he had lately so purchased, to hold for their lives or the life of either of them, for the yearly rent of sixpence, to be paid at the two most usual feasts; and after their death or the death of the longest liver of them, the said house to return to the said Mr. John Clerk and his heirs. This agreement made by mutual indenture in parchment, of which both parts are preserved, and the labels appending, but the seals broke off^s.

William de Burcester was now one of the delegates appointed by the king for redressing a grievance in Oxford, occasioned by stalls and penthouses^t.

Thomas earl of Norfolk and Suffolk surrendered into the king's hands the manors of Haselee, Ascote, *Dadinton, Peryton, and Kerlington in this county, with the village of Wycombe in com. Bucks^u: all which, with other possessions, the king, for the good service done him by his loving cousin William de Bohun, did now grant to the said William and his heirs by deed dated Dec. the ninth^x.

In the village of Dedington, William de Cheisneto, for the health of the soul of king Henry and A. his wife, had given to the abbey of

* Dedington Ecclesia.

Walt. de Aymodesham habet lit. regis de pres. ad eccl. de Dadinton ratione custodiæ terrarum et hered. Hen. Dyre defuncti. Lit. dirig. ep'o Linc. 1. Mart. Pat. 19. E. 1.

1269. Non. Jul. D'nus Joh. Walrand institutus fuit in eccl. de Dadington ad pres. Osberti Giffard patroni ejusd. cujus custodiam prius habuit per plures annos. Rot. Ric. Gravesend. anno 11.

^r Ex Orig. penes D. W. Glynne, Bar. Oxon. l. 1. p. 165.

^s Orig. penes eundem.

^t Wood. Antiq.

^u R. Dods. MS. vol. 82. f. 10.

^x Ib. vol. 84. f. 25.

Egnesham one mill, called Westmulne. *Hiis testibus ; Radulpho de Cheisneto, Radulpho Murdac, Radulpho de Wigornia, Philippo et Rogero fratribus ejus*^y. This donation was confirmed by Ralph de Murdac, for the health of the soul of William de Cheisneto his uncle. *Testibus ; Remigio capellano de Dedinton, Waltero de Abetot, Radulpho de Wirecester, Alexandro de Cheineto, et Radulpho fratre suo*^z. It was again ratified by Wido de Diva, *anno quo gloriosus rex Ricardus Anglorum dominus meus post peregrinationem suam Jerosolimitanam primo Angliam ingressus est*^a. Which manor of Dedington passed to Warine Fitz-Gerold, in right of his mother Maud de Cheisneto^b. And in 10. Ric. I. he gave an hundred marks for seisin of the said manor, as his mother had at the time of her death.

An. mcccxxxiii. 7, 8. Edward III.

The suit depending between the prior of St. Frideswide and Sir John Handlo of Borstall for the manor of Pidington, was now in Easter term farther prosecuted, when the sheriff returned the names of four knights, Sir William Harcourt, Sir John de Brumpton, Sir Richard de Beaufo, and Sir John Miry ; who appeared in court, and upon their oath elected thirteen other knights, Sir Edmund de Cornwall, Sir Richard de Abburbury, Sir John Golafre, Sir John de Wroughton, Sir John de Chetewode, Sir John de Leukenore, Sir Philip de Ailesbury, Sir Roger Fitz-Roand, Sir Thomas de Burkele of Coburley, Sir John Giffard of Lekhampton, Sir Thomas de Condray, Sir John de Oddingeslee, and Sir Robert de Sapi ; who, by the king's precept directed to the sheriff, were obliged to attend at York in Mi-

An. mcccxxxiii. 7, 8. Edw. III.

Robertus prior Burencestr et conv. ejusdem fundant cantariam in prioratu suo pro Godefrido de Bygenhull benefactore suo, die Jovis in coena Domini 1333. Reg. Burgwersh.

Alanus de Cotesford p'b'r pres. per f'rem Rob. priorem de Burcestre et conv. ad eccl. de Newenton Purcell vac. per mort. d'ni Joh'is de S'cto Albano, prid. non. Sept. 1333. ib.

^y Ex Chartul. de Egnesham, charta 85. ^z Ib. charta 89. ^a Ib. charta 99. ^b Ex Chartul. N. Coll. Oxon. lib. 2. p. 177. chartæ 27. 36. sub titulo Heyford-Warine.

chaelmas term, where no final determination could be given; so that Sir John de Handlo kept possession of the said manor of Pidington^c.

Walter de Musegrave of Curtlington, com. Oxon, released and quit claimed to John de Croxford, jun. and Elizabeth his wife, ten shillings yearly rent, which he used to receive for lands and tenements held by them in the said parish of Curtlington, which rent his late wife Christian Ingram had granted to Walter de Burcester, clerk, by a fine levied in 15. Edw. II. To this deed of release the said Walter de Musegrave set his own seal; but because that was altogether unknown, he therefore procured the seal of the office of the mayor of Oxford to be affixed.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Walterus de Musegrave de Curtlington salutem. Noveritis me remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamasse Johanni de Croxford juniore et Elizabeth uxori sue et heredibus ipsius Johannis totum jus et clamium meum quod habeo vel habui in decem solidis annui redditus ac etiam in aliis serviciis si que fuerint que percipere solebam de terris et tenementis que prefatus Johannes et Elizabetha tenent in Curtlington, quem redditum Christiana Ingram nuper uxor mea concessit Waltero de Burcester clerico coram Wilhelmo de Bereford et sociis suis justiciariis domini regis, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Ed. quintodecimo per finem inde inter eos levatum. Ita vero quod nec ego predictus Walterus nec heredes mei aliquid juris vel clamii in predicto redditu decem solidorum ac in serviciis si que fuerint de cetero exigere vel vindicare poterimus, &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic quiete clamacioni sigillum meum apposui, et quia sigillum meum penitus est incognitum, sigillum officii majoratus Oxonie apponi procuravi. Hiis testibus; Richardo Kary tunc majore Oxonie, Johanne Blundel et Henrico de Stodeley tunc tempore ballivis ville ejusdem, Thoma de Musegrave, Thoma Pait de Curtlington, et Hugone Brown de eadem, et aliis. Dat. Oxon. die Martis in festo S.

^c Ex Chartul. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 119.

Margarete virginis, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu septimo^d.

One part of these lands was a croft near Neuport-street in Curtlington, which in 2. Edw. I. William de la Rode firm let to John Jurdan and Lucia his wife, by this indenture.

Ad festum S. Petri quod dicitur ad vincula anno regni regis Edwardi secundo intrante facta est hec convencio inter Willielmum de la Rode de Curtlington ex una parte, et Johannem filium Roberti Jurdan et Luciam uxorem suam de eadem ex altera; videlicet quod predictus Willielmus tradidit et ad firmam dimisit predictis Johanni et Lucie unum croftum quod quondam fuit Johannis Benyt de Wodestock situm inter manerium quondam domini Roberti Malet mil. et messuagium Roesie de Divisis quod est de feodo prioris de Berencester in villa de Curtlington in vico qui vocatur Neuport ad terminum decem annorum proxime sequencium plenarie completorum, habend. et tenend. &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto in modum cyrographi confecto partes alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus; Roberto Jurdan, Johanne de Coleson, Johanne de Caune, Henrico de Bowelles, Gilberto de Crokesford, et aliis. Dat. apud Curtlington die et anno supradictis^e.

John de Molins, who held from the king the manor of Brill, and had soon after the manor of Lutgarshale, did now procure a charter for free warren in all his demesne lands at Weston-Turvile, in com. Bucks, with leave to make a castle of his manor house in that parish. His chief residence was at Stoke-Pogeys in the said county, which came to him in right of Egidia his wife, the cousin and heir of John Mauduit of Somerford, in com. Wilts, by Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heir of Robert Pogeys of Stoke-Pogeys. At which place, in 5. Edw. III. John de Molins, then a gentleman of the king's privy chamber, in consideration of his laudable services, obtained licence for himself and wife Egidia, to have a fair yearly on the eve and festival of St. Giles, and five days next ensuing, as also to make

^d Ex Chartul. N. Coll. Oxon. lib. 1. p. 366. charta 39. ^e Ib. p. 364. charta 36.

a castle of his manor houses of Stoke-Pogeys and Ditton, in com. Bucks. And in 6. Edw. III. he had a grant from the king to hold a court leet at his said manor of Stoke-Pogeys^f.

In the famous battle at Berwick, fought July 19, wherein under the conduct of king Edw. III. the Scots were entirely defeated, Sir Eubulo le Strange was one of the principal leaders, under whose banners the lords John Willoughby and John Fauconberg fought valiantly^g.

An. mcccxxxiv. 8, 9. *Edward III.*

Henry Burgherst bishop of Lincoln, by an instrument dated at the old Temple in London, on the third of the calends of Octob. *i. e.* Sept. 29, confirmed the appropriation of the church of Ambrosden, made by Pope Clement the Fifth to the convent of Ashridge, with exception of offerings, and some due portions to be after allotted for a settled vicar.

Tempore Domini Henrici Burgherst olim episcopi Lincoln. qui cœpit præesse ecclesiæ catholicæ ibidem, anno M^{mo}. ccc^{mo}. xx^{mo}. appropriatio ecclesiæ de Ambrosden.

Henricus permissione divina Lincoln. episcopus dilectis in Christo filiis rectori et fratribus domus sanguinis Jesu Christi de Ashrugge nostræ dioceseos ordinis S. Augustini ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden ejusdem nostræ dioceseos patronis salutem gratiam et benedictionem. Literas felicitis recordationis domini Clementis nuper papæ quinti vobis super appropriatione ecclesiæ de Ambrosden prædictæ concessas inspeximus, tenorem qui sequitur continentes.

An. mcccxxxiv. 8, 9. Edw. III.

Joh. Boweles p'b'r pres. per priorem et conv. de Burncestr ad eccl. de Newenton Purcell vac. per resign. Alani de Cotesford. 17. kal. Maii 1334. Reg. Burghersh.

Pat. 8. Ed. III. Rex concessit licent.

abb'i et conv. de Barlinges quod ipsi advocaciones eccl'iarum de Midlyngton in com. Oxon. et Sudbrok juxta Nettelham in com. Linc. dare possint Henr. ep'o Linc. et succ. suis ep'is Linc. 4. Mart.

^f Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 145.

^g Barnes's Hist. Edw. III. p. 80.

Clemens episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis rectori et fratribus domus sanguinis Jesu Christi de Asheruge Boni Homines vulgariter nominatis ordinis S. Augustini, Linc. diœc. salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Meritis vestræ devotionis inducimur ut vos specialis benevolentiae gratia prosequamur et sanam petitionem vestram nobis exhibitam quæ continebat, Quod quondam Edmundus comes Cornubiæ vestræ domus fundator et patronus volens cœlestia pro terrenis et transitoria pro æterno felici commercio commutare manerium suum de Ambrosden ac jus patronatus quod in ecclesia ipsius loci de Ambresdona Linc. diœc. optinebat, vobis et successoribus vestris imperpetuum contulit et donavit intuitu pietatis. Nos igitur considerantes attentius quod quanto majori abundabitis opulentia facultatum, tanto liberius et jucundius circa cultum divini numinis intendetis, vestris supplicationibus inclinati prædictam ecclesiam, cujus redditus et proventus annui quadraginta marcarum sterlingorum summam juxta ultimam taxationem decimarum annis singulis non excedunt, cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis universis apostolica vobis auctoritate concedimus per vos et successores vestros in usus proprios perpetuo retinendam. Vobis et successoribus vestris nihilominus indulgendo, quod cedente vel decedente ecclesiæ prædictæ rectore vel alias eandem ecclesiam quomodolibet dimittente ejusdem ecclesiæ possessionem apprehendere et nancisci auctoritate propria libere valeatis, diœcesani loci et cujuslibet alterius assensu minime requisito. Reservata tamen de ipsius ecclesiæ proventibus perpetuo capellano in eadem ecclesia Domino servituro congrua portione de qua valeat congrue sustentari, et incumbencia sibi onera supportare, cujuslibet ordinarii jure in omnibus semper salvo. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hæc attemptare præsumpserit indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum.....quarto nonarum Augusti pontificatus nostri anno tertio.

Sane nos dictas literas et earum effectum deliberatione provide ponderantes, ipsis literis apostolicis et gratiæ vobis concessæ in eis ob reverentiam sedis apostolicæ ac intuitu vestræ religionis acquiescimus, ac

etiam acceptamus easdem, prædictamque appropriationem vobis ut permittitur factam sic et quatenus ad nos pertinet approbamus ratificamus et ex certa scientia auctoritate pontificali pro nobis et successoribus nostris confirmamus, concedentes insuper pro nobis et successoribus nostris prædictis quod dictam ecclesiam de Ambrosden ut vobis appropriatam cum omnibus suis juribus fructibus et pertinentiis universis in usus vestros proprios sine obstaculo inquietatione et perturbatione quibuscunque nostri et successorum nostrorum retinere libere valeatis, ejusque fructus in usus proprios prædictos perpetuo convertere pacifice et quiete exceptis obventionibus et proventibus vicariæ ipsius ecclesiæ in certis portionibus ordinandæ salvis item episcopalibus consuetudinibus jure archidiaconali et Lincoln. ecclesiæ dignitate. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum. Dat. apud vetus templum London. tertio kalendarum Octob. an. Dom. M^{mo}. CCC^{mo}. tricesimo quarto, et consecrationis nostræ quinto decimo^h.

An. mcccxxxv. 9, 10. Edward III.

The sheriff of this county received a precept from the king, to require Sir John de Handlo of Borstall, to restore the manor of Pidington in the parish of Ambrosden to the prior of St. Frideswide in Oxon, or otherwise to answer his contempt before the judges at York, in Midsummer term.

An. mcccxxxv. 9, 10. Edw. III.

Frater Radulfus fuit rector domus de Asherugge. id. Nov. 1335. Reg. Burghersh.

Will. de Peck p'b'r pres. per regem ratione custod. terre et heredis d'ni Ric'i de Aumary defuncti ad eccl. de Bokenhull per mort. d'ni Ithele de Cairwent. 8. id. Maii 1335.

Mag'r Petrus de Dalderby p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynsham ad eccl. de Sulthorn per resign. mag'ri Will'i de Dalderby sub nomine permutationis de ipsa et cano-

nicatu et prebenda de Mershton in eccl'ia Linc. quas idem mag'r Will'us prius tenuit cum eccl'ia de Sutton juxta Markeby facienda quam prefatus mag'r Petrus prius tenuit ut rector. 6. kal. Aug. 1335. ib.

Pat. 9. Ed. III. Rex ratificat mag'rum Tho. Trillek personam eccl'ie de Adberbury Linc. dioc. ratione ep'atus Winton vac. 3. Apr.

Pat. 10. Ed. III. Rad'us Baillache rector de Asherugge custos prisone de Berkhamstede, 19. Mart.

^h Ex Regist. Linc.

Rex vicecomiti Oxon. salutem. Precipe Johanni Handlo quod juste &c. reddat priori S. Frideswide Oxon. manerium de Pydington cum pertinenciis quod clamat esse jus ecclesie sue S. Frideswide Oxon. et tenere de nobis in capite: et unde queritur quod predictus Johannes ei inde injuste deforciaverat, &c. Et predictus prior fecerit te securum &c. tunc sum. &c. predictum Johannem quod sit coram justiciariis nostris apud Ebor. in oct. S. Johannis Baptiste ostensurus quare non fecerit. Teste meipso apud North. anno nonoⁱ.

The said Sir John de Handlo held the adjoining manor of Ludgarshale for his life, by the grant of Hugh Despensar sen. late earl of Winchester; but the king seized it as an escheat, and now gave the said manor with its appertenances to Sir John de Molins and his heirs^k: who having purchased the manors of Dacet and Fulmere, in com. Bucks, from William de Montacute, he obtained the king's confirmation of that grant: having been a special benefactor to the canons of St. Marie-Overie in Southwark, in recompence thereof, by their instrument bearing date the fourth of the cal. of Febr. this year, they made him partaker of all their prayers, and covenanted to mention him in all their masses, vigils, &c. and as soon as notice should be given to them of his death, or the death of Egidia his wife, to inscribe their names in their martyrology, and to make recital of them annually in their chapter, performing the like office for them as for their other benefactors: and that he the said John, his heirs and successors, lords of Stoke, should have precedence in the church of Stoke, and in all processions, as the patrons of respective churches ought to have^l. In the preceding year he obtained from the king a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands at Agmondesham and Little-Mussenden, in com. Bucks^m.

Sir Eubulo le Strange, knight of the Bath and banneret, lord of the manors of Burcester and Midlington, having been summoned to Parliament among the barons of this realm from the 20. Edw. II. to

ⁱ Ex Chartul. S. Frides. p. 119.
tom. 2. p. 145.

^k R. Dods. MS. vol. 67. f. 149. b.

^m Ibid.

^l Dugd. Bar.

this 9th of Edw. III. he now waited on the king in his expedition into Scotland after Midsummer, where, by the fatigues of marching, and the ill accommodation of that country, he ended his life about Michaelmasⁿ. His body was brought with honour into England, and buried in the conventual church of Berlings, com. Linc. He left Alice countess of Lincoln his widow, who for the term of her own life was to hold the manors of Burcester and Midlington, which after her death were entailed on the heirs of her husband the said Eubulo, which heir was his brother's son Roger le Strange, son of John le Strange the fifth of Knokyn^o. By inquisition taken in the county of Dorset, it appears that the said Eubulo le Strange died possessed of the manors of Kingston-Lacy and the borough of Blandford in that county, being part of the inheritance of Alice his wife, held of the king *in capite*^p. By another inquisition in the county of Wilts, it was found that he died possessed of one messuage and three carucates of land in Ambresbury, which he held of the earl of Warren^q. But the fullest inquisition was taken at Westbury, in this form.

Inquisitio capta coram Willielmo de North eschaetore dom. regis in comitatibus Southamp. Wilt. Oxon. Berk. Buck. et Bedford, vicesimo secundo die Octobris anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum nono, virtute cujusdam brevis domini regis sibi directi et huic inquisitioni consuti, per sacramentum Johannis de West-Stratford, Laurencii de Hyde, &c. qui dicunt quod Eubulo Lestrangle tenuit die quo obiit conjunctim cum Alicia tunc uxore ejus adhuc superstite unum toftum et quaterviginta acras terræ in Denham, &c. (et) duo messuagia in Westbury et Radclive, &c. (quæ) tenentur de domino comite Cornubie ut de honore S. Wallerici pro uno feodo militis, reddendo inde annuatim eidem comiti octo marcas, &c. Et dicunt quod Rogerus Lestrangle consanguineus predicti Ebulonis est proximus heres predicti Ebulonis et de etate quadraginta annorum et amplius. In cujus rei testimo-

ⁿ Barnes's Hist. Edw. III. p. 94. ^o Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 665. ^p R. Dods. MS. vol. 82. f. 72. b. ^q Ib. vol. 80. p. 315.

nium predicti jurati huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat. apud Westbury, die et anno supradictis^r.

The said Sir Eubulo le Strange had a younger brother, called Hamon, whom John lord Strange of Knokyn, by deed bearing date on Saturday next after the feast of the blessed Virgin, in 3. Edw. II. enfeoffed in the manor of Hunstanton, in com. Norf. from which Hamon the family of l'Estrange of Norfolk is lineally descended^s.

An. mcccxxxvi. 10, 11. Edward III.

In the beginning of this year, Alice de Lacy countess of Lincoln, widow of Sir Eubulo le Strange married a certain French knight, Sir Hugh de Fresnes, who in her right claimed the title of earl of Lincoln: and by precept from the king dated July the eighth, in this tenth of his reign, had the castle of Buelt in Wales delivered to him and his lady Alice.

Cum rex concesserit Eubuloni Lestrangle et Alesie uxori ejus (filie et heredi Henrici de Lacy, com. Linc.) castrum et cantredum de Buelt cum pertinentiis in Wallia. Habend. et tenend. ad totam vitam ipsius Alesie una cum feodis militum advocacionibus ecclesiarum, &c. ad eadem castrum et cantredum spectantibus, prout in litteris nostris patentibus plenius continetur: ac dilectus noster Hugo de Fresne qui prefatam Alesiam jam duxit in uxorem et eadem Alesia

An. mcccxxxvi. 10, 11. Ed. III.

Joh. de Retford p'b'r pres. per rectorem et conv. de Assherugge ad vicariam eccl'ie de Ambresdon de novo ordinatam, 3. non. Jul. 1336. Reg. Burghersh.

Presentation of a Vicar.

Noverint omnes ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit quod ego Savaricus archid'us Northampton concessi et dedi dilecto clerico meo R. de Chadingefeld vicariam eccle'æ

meæ de Godelming cum omni jure et pertinentiis suis in perpetuam elemosynam possidendam sicut aliquis vicarius liberius et melius dinoscitur possedisse salva pensione xx. sol. annuatim solvendorum ex debito vicariæ. Quod ut ratum sit et stabile &c. hiis testibus &c. Reg. S. Osmundi Sarum. Ep'i.

Institution.

Ricardus Dei gratia Winton ep'us dilectis in Xto filiis archid'o decanis ac universo

^r R. Dods. MS. vol. 115. p. 113.

^s Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 668.

nobis supplicaverunt, ut cum castrum et cantredum predicta cum pertinentiis post mortem prefati Eubulonis captarentur in manum regis, velimus castrum et cantredum predicta eisdem Hugoni et Alesie facere liberari. Ideo precipimus, &c. 8. Julii, anno regni nostri decimo^t.

The king having intelligence that the French had promised to aid the Scots, he marched into Scotland with a great army, and fortified the castle of Strivelyn, and the town of St. Johnston. At which place John de Eltham earl of Cornwall departed this life "unmarried without issue; by which means the two honours of Walingford and St. Walerie reverted to the king. At the same garrison of St. Johnston, Sir Hugh de Fresnes (by marriage lord of the manors of Burcester and Midlington) died in December by a bloody flux, got by an excessive cold which he took in his hinder parts^x. Soon after which, Alice his widow, perceiving she had no issue by her four husbands, (if her scandalous owning Richard de St. Martin in elopement from her first husband may be called a marriage,) did by fine and will convey all her grand inheritance and honours which she had by her father and mother, to Henry Plantaginet, brother of her first husband Thomas earl of Lancaster, who was afterward invested in the earldom of Lincoln, and had the reversion of her whole estate, except such parts as had been resettled on her and her hus-

*clero et populo per ep'atum Winton constitutis salutem in D'no. Sciat universitas v'ra quod resignante in manus nostras magistro Will'o perpetuam vicariam eccl'ie de Godalming contulimus eam ad petitionem et presentationem Savarici archid'i Northampton personæ eccl'ie predictæ Ricardo clerico de Chedingfeld adeo libere et quiete cum omni integritate et libertate sua perpetuo possidendam sicut eam aliquis predecessorum suorum, liberius et integrius noscitur possedis-
et ip-*

sum in corporalem ejusdem eccl'ie possessionem per nostros fecimus officiales induci. Quod ut futuris temporibus stabile perseveret et firmum illud presentis scripti testimonio et sigilli nostri munimine duximus roborandum. His testibus &c. ib.

Grant of a Manse to the Vicar.

Omnibus Xti fidelibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit W. decanus Sarum. salutem. Cum videremus vicarium de Sunning non habentem domicilium ubi caput possit reclinare

^t R. Dods. MS. vol. 84. f. 41.

^u Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 109.

^x Tho. Walsingham.

band Eubulo le Strange for life, and after their decease on the heirs of the said Eubulo, of which kind were the manors of Burcester and Midlington^y.

Tho. Walsingham reports the said Hugh de Fresnes to have so died in Scotland, an. 1334, which must be before his marriage, or his title of earl of Lincoln, which he there gives him : but records of much better authority and all circumstances affix it to this year. This historian is guilty of the same mistake in the death of John de Eltham earl of Cornwall.

Sir John de Molins, lord of the manors of Brill and Ludgarshale, did now obtain licence from the king, to make a castle of his manor house at Aston, in com. Buck. and to impark his woods in Ilmere, with one hundred acres of pasture in Bekkenesfeld, Burnham, and Chippenham ; and to have free warren in Bekkenesfeld, Chalfhunt, &c. being now engaged in the wars of Scotland of the retinue of William de Montacute^z.

On the Monday after the feast of St. Edburg, in this tenth of Edw. III. Robert prior of Burcester and his convent let and demised to John le Man and Amicia Pikkard his wife, and Walter Pikkard their son, one messuage and fifty acres of land belonging to their said priory, in Dedington, com. Oxon, to hold for their life, and to the longest liver of them, paying the yearly rent of twenty-four shillings quarterly.

dignum duximus ipsi et suis successoribus qui in propria persona personaliter deservient ipsi ecclesiæ nostræ de Sunning quantum ad presens possumus in hac parte in perpetuum providere ; Inde est quod nos Will'o ejusdem eccl'ie vicario et suis successoribus qui pro tempore sunt in eadem ecclesia donamus concedimus et presenti carta nostra confirmamus totam illam placeam ad inhabitandum et edificandum que se extendit in longitudine a

vico qui est ex occidentali parte ecclesiæ usque ad fluvium Tamensem et in latitudine a placea Eliæ de Sunning clerici ex parte australi usque ad placeam Eliæ Passoris quæ est in feudo d'ni ep'i Sarum. ex parte boreali : habendam et tenendam libere et quiete ab omni servitio et exactione ; et ut hæc nostra donatio et concessio perpetuæ firmitatis robur optineat presentem cartam sigilli nostri appositione roboramus. Hiis tes-

^y Milles's Catalogue of Honour, p. 946.

^z Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 100.

Die Lune proxima post festum S. Edburge virginis, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum decimo. Ita convenit inter Robertum priorem de Burcestr et ejusdem loci conventum ex una parte, et Johannem le Man et Amiciam Pikhard et Walterum Pikhard filium predictorum Johannis et Amicie ex altera parte, quod predicti prior et conventus concesserunt et dimiserunt predictis Johanni Amicie et Waltero unum messuagium et quinquaginta acras terre cum cheuiciis suis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis, quod quidem messuagium situm est in Dadyngton inter messuagium Johannis Missok et tenementum Walteri de Phippes, et que quidem quinquaginta acre terre jacent in campis de Dadyngton, quarum octo acre jacent apud le Wowelonde in novemdecim selionibus, et tres acre et dimidia jacent apud Bassetesphiswer et due acre jacent juxta Astonwey et continent quatuor seliones cum duabus buttis, et tres acre jacent subtus Cliftonesdoune que continent novem seliones, et quinque acre et dimidia jacent apud le White-croys et continent sexdecem seliones, et due acre jacent in te Cliftones-weye et continent sex seliones, et una acra jacet in te Spites-weye et continet duas seliones, et una acra jacet apud le Prestes-hauedland que continet tres seliones, et due acre jacent ex opposito le White-croys et continent octo seliones, et tres acre jacent apud le White-croys et continent novem seliones, et due acre jacent in te Foulesbrokeshelde, et continent sex seliones, et due acre et dimidia jacent apud Muchelines que continent undecem seliones, et sex acre jacent in te Langelinch que continent quindecim seliones, et due acre jacent in te Banneburies Weye que continent sex seliones, et quatuor acre jacent in te Hastomebeswey que

tibus Joh'e de Wario et Ric'o canonicis de Hetheredeburi Rob'to persona de Gillingham Joh'e de Wrotham Joh'e de Essex clericis; Henrico de Wario et Rob'to fratre suo, et Will'o de Witham laicis, et Hugone de Gahurst qui hanc cartam scripsit et aliis. Reg. S. Osmundi Sarum. MS.

At the first institution of vicarages there was ample provision for the vicar, and a very small pension of 2s. or a little more to

the rector; of which there be very many instances in the registers or rolls of the first bishops of York, Lincoln, &c.

Ric. ep'us Linc. concedit prebendam de Eylesbiri in augmentum communæ residentiariorum, et ne numerus prebendariorum minuat'ur ordinavit ut cedente vel decedente prebendario de Eylesbiri alius canonicus subrogetur qui habebit per ann. 30. marc. et vicarius residebit in eccl. de Eylesbiri et habebit annua-

continent undecim seliones, et una acra et dimidia jacent ex opposito le Grenewey que continent tres seliones. Habend. et tenend. predicta messuagium et terram cum pertinentiis predictis Johanni Amicie et Waltero ad totam vitam suam et cuilibet eorum diucius viventi, reddendo inde annuatim predictis priori et conventui et suis successoribus viginti quatuor solidos argenti ad quatuor anni terminos usuales per equales porciones. Et predicti prior et conventus et sui successores predicta messuagium et terram cum suis pertinentiis predictis Johanni Amicie et Waltero ad totam vitam suam, &c. warantizabunt et defendent, &c. et ad premissa facienda predicti Johannes Amicia et Walterus obligant se et executores suos et omnia bona sua ubique districtioni predictorum prioris et conventus et suorum successorum. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus scripti sigillum commune prioris et conventus est appensum: alteri vero parti sigilla predictorum Johannis Amicie et Walteri sunt appensa. Hiis testibus; Waltero de Somerton, Johanne Missok, Johanne de Turve, Hugone Tankerville, Henrico Tankerville, et aliis^a.

Richard son and heir of Sir Richard d'Amorie of Bucknell, making full proof of his age and doing his homage, had now livery of all his lands^b. The manor of Bucknell, held in dowry by his mother, had been sold by William, abbot, and the convent of Oseney, to Sir Roger d'Amorie, in the 55th of Hen. III. an. 1271, for the sum of one hundred thirty-nine pounds eight shillings and ninepence sterling, by this form of composition and release.

tim 40. ad minus seu 50. marc. Dat. Linc. die S. Cecilie 1370. pont. n'ri 17. Reg. Magn. Linc. f. 38.

One half to the vicar.

Barthol. Exon. ep'us o'ibus—salut. Notum sit un. v're quod cum recognitum esset per viros legitimos in presentia n'ra jus advocacionis eccl'ie de Lambertona primum per Rob. Giffard et postmodum per Galterum fil.

ejus monasterio de Tavestok concessam et quantum per laicos poterat fuisse donatam nos et illi donationi ep'alis auctoritatis prebuius assensum et eandem eccl'iam prefato mon. perpetuo jure possidendam concessimus atque donavimus ea lege in donatione expressa atque retenta ut pars dimidia omnium fructuum sive in x'mis sive in oblationibus sive in legatis sive in defunctorum

^a Ex Autog. membran. R. Dods. MS. vol. 76. f. 71.

^b Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 100.

Noverint universi quod ita convenit inter Willielmum abbatem de Oseney et ejusdem loci conventum ex una parte, et dominum Rogerum de Aumari militem ex altera, videlicet, quod cum idem Rogerus tene- retur per legitimam stipulacionem ad solvendum prefatis abbati et con- ventui sexies viginti libras et decem et novem libras octo solidos et no- vem denarios sterlingorum certis annis et terminis prout continebatur in quodam scripto inter ipsos confecto. Idem Rogerus annis et termi- nis sibi prefixis prefatis abbati et conventui fideliter et plenarie satis- fecit, unde dicti abbas et conventus omnes scripturas obligatorias et feoffamenta de manerio de Bukenhull et omnia alia instrumenta tam de dicto manerio quam de pecunia prefata dicto Rogero plenarie sine aliqua retencione restituerunt, scilicet in festo beate Marie in Marcio, an. Dom. MCCLXXI. Ad hec prefati abbas et conventus per presens scriptum quietum clamaverunt prefato Rogero et heredibus suis siquod jus vel clamium habuerunt aliquo tempore in manerio de Bukenhull, salvis sibi decimis suis in dicto manerio ad ecclesiam S. Georgii spec- tantibus. Prefatus vero Rogerus fatetur se plenarie recepisse omnia munimenta penes dictos abbatem et conventum deposita. Et ne aliqua dubitacio super predictis in posterum possit oriri, partes huic scripto in modum cyrographi confecto altrinsecus sigilla sua apposuerunt. Facta fuit hec scriptura apud Oseney post ultimam pacacionem die et anno predictis, et anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis quin- quagesimo quinto^c.

There was now a considerable alteration made in the benefice of

exequiis et omnibus aliis obventionibus princi- pali et precipue in terris utilitati et usui pre- fati monasterii plenarie cedat ita ut in prefata eccl'ia pars dimidia totius utilitatis et emolu- menti monachorum Tavestok sit absque ullo onere quod ab eis de necessitatis debito exigi possit. Altera vero pars dimidia cl'ico in ec- cl'ia divina celebranti constituetur et dabitur in sepe dicta eccl'ia perpetua vicaria per manum ep'i concedetur et dabitur. Hüs testibus ma-

g'ro Baldewyno archid'o mag'ro Joh. Paz, Rogero Desideberg, mag'ro Rob. fil. Gille, mag'ro Rob. de Auca, Ric'o Flandrensi. Ex reg. Abb'ie de Tavestoc. MS. penes ducem Bedford. f. 22.

The bishop's power to augment a vicarage according to his own judgment of a competence.

Anno circiter 1220. Jordanus capellan.

^c Ex Chartul. N. Coll. Oxon. lib. p. 350.

Ambrosden, which church was at first endowed with the whole tithes of the parish: and the incumbent, under the title of *persona*, enjoyed all those profits which religion and law had assigned for the support of those who serve at the altar. It was the avarice and sacrilege of Rome that robbed many churches of this birthright, and by alienating the best part of their maintenance, left the secular clergy to feed on the crumbs that fell from the regulars table. By this injurious corruption of Popery, the inheritance of this church was now divided: not divided into equal portions, but above three parts sequestered from the shepherd to the use of others in sheep's-clothing, to indulge the brethren in luxury and ease. The abuse crept on by these degrees: First, Edmund earl of Cornwall, patron of this church, having founded a college of *Bonhommes* at Ashrugge, com. Bucks, an. 1284, he endowed his said foundation with the manors of Ambrosden and Cestreton, and the advowson of the said churches, an. 1288. The rector and brethren of the said college, not content with the bare right of presentation, petitioned pope Clement the fifth for an appropriation of the said church of Ambrosden to their convent, which the pope, by letters dated an. 1308, granted to them in reversion after the death or cession of the incumbent rector: he was John de Capella, an Acolyte, inducted an. 1301, who dying or resigning before the year 1334, the bishop of Lincoln, as diocesan, confirmed the appropriation of the church to the said college, excepting some oblations and profits for support of a vicar to be afterwards ordained. In the meantime the Bonhommes had the cure supplied by some indigent secular, who possibly, without any pen-

ad perpet. vicariam de Neubotl ad pres. prior. et conv. de Dunestaple, consistit in toto altalagio cum minutis decimis et oblationibus et crofto et messuagio juxta cimiterium cum pertinentiis suis, salvo eo, quod si d'n's ep'us per arctiorem inquisitionem possit inquirere dictam vicariam esse minus sufficientem constituet eam amplio- rem secundum estimationem totius be-

neficii.—Mand. archid'o North'ton. Rot. Hug. Well. ep'i Linc. anno ut videtur nono.

Collectanea sive excerpta ex quam plurimis registris, chartulariis, &c. uno volumine in folio congesta per . . . Hart.

In his Collectionibus author proposuit congerere omnia quæ ad eccl'iarum parochialium decimas, glebum, proventus ap-

sion from them, could live on the sins and follies of the people. But the complaints of the parish, and perhaps the justice of the nation interposing, the case was now somewhat mended by the distinct endowment of a vicar, in this form.

Ordinatio Vicariæ de Ambrosden.

In Dei nomine amen. Nos Henricus permissione divina Lincoln. episcopus vicariam in ecclesia de Ambresdon nostræ diœc. religiosi viri rectori et conventui domus de Asherugge ejusdem nostræ diœc. auctoritate apostolica appropriata ordinamus in hunc modum. Videlicet quod vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit in ecclesia supradicta habeat ac futuris et perpetuis temporibus percipiat nomine vicariæ suæ omnes decimas fructus redditus et proventus ad dictam ecclesiam qualitercunque spectantes et provenientes, decimis garbarum et fæni ac libero redditu sex solidorum et trium denariorum de cottagio in villa de Blackthorn eidem ecclesiæ spectant. provenient. duntaxat exceptis: quas et quem iidem religiosi habeant et percipiant in futurum. Habeat etiam dictus vicarius pro inhabitatione sua illum mansum in quo presbyter parochiæ dictæ ecclesiæ inhabitare consuevit, et duo cotagia eidem adjacentia: quem quidem mansum dicti rector et conventus prima vice sufficienter et congrue ædificare teneantur. Item volumus et ordinamus quod vicarius prædictus qui pro tempore fuerit futuris et perpetuis temporibus habeat quatuordecim acras terræ arabilis et duas acras prati de terris et pratis dominicis ecclesiæ prædictæ cum communa pasturæ in omnibus locis in quibus tenentes de Ambresdon et de Blackthorn hujusmodi communam habere solent et solebant. Onera vero ex-

propriationes, pensiones &c. spectant, et propterea loca atque folia singularium registorum &c. notat, in quibus aliquid hujusmodi continetur, nomina autem personarum atque tempora non apponit nisi quando instrumenta integra describat.— Nota Henrici Wharton in Collectaneis suis, f. 118.

In the council under Anselm at West-

minster anno 1102. among other canons, it is prohibited—Ne monachi eccl'ias nisi per episcopos accipiant, neque sibi datas ita expolient suis redditibus ut presbyteri ibi tenentes in iis quæ sibi et ecclesiis necessaria sunt penuriam patiuntur.

It seems probable that in churches of the king's patronage a vicarage could not be taxed without one commissioned by the

Stoke, Galfredus Stow.
47. Ed. 3.

TAB. IV.



Illustri
NI GLYNNE
Filio et Fratri
sive Parochialis
BRESDON
in Imaginem
lume offert.
W.R.

Richardus Montagu,
ne. 18. Ric. 2.

Regnerus Stoke,
22 Ric. 2.

Richardus Perre,
1 Hen. 4.

Johannes Stonen,
3 Hen. 4.

Robertus Wyke =
ham. 4 Hen. 4.

Johannes Renland,
5 Hen. 5.

Willielmus Brode,
6 Hen. 5.

Robertus Lardy =
ner. 7 Hen. 5.

Willielmus Sy =
mond. 2 Hen. 6.

Johannes Ough-
tred. 4 Hen. 6.

Johannes dus Ben-
15 Hen. 6. 9. Eliz.

Andreas Potter,
9. Jac. 1.

Willielmus Hunt,
16. Jac. 1.

Thomas Sare,
16. Car. 2.

Willielmus Ayleffe,
15. Car. 2.

Willielmus Waters,
13. Car. 2.

Sebastianus March,
29. Car. 2.

Edwardus Bagshaw,
11. Car. 2.

Richardus Walkins,
7. Car. 2.

Johannes Stubbings,
11. Car. 2.

Whitus Kennett,
1. Jac. 2.

Audoenus Jones,
34. Car. 2.



traordinaria eidem ecclesie incumbencia dicti rector et conventus pro tribus partibus, et dictus vicarius pro quarta parte ipsius ecclesie subeant imperpetuum et agnoscant. Idem insuper religiosi constructionem et reparationem cancelli ipsius ecclesie imperpetuum faciant, libros vestimenta et alia ornamenta ecclesiastica ejusdem prima vice duntaxat sufficienter et competenter inveniant suis sumptibus et expensis: cætera vero onera ipsius ecclesie ordinaria subeat vicarius prædictus, præter procurationem archidiaconi, quam iidem religiosi solvent in futurum. Rursus siquid in hac ordinatione nostra ambiguum sit obscurum vel etiam diminutum, illud interpretandi declarandi addendi et diminuendi facultatem nobis et successoribus nostris specialiter reservamus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum. Dat. Northor. tertio nonarum Julii, anno Dom. millesimo trecentesimo tricesimo sexto, et consecrationis nostræ sexto decimo^d.

This ordination of a vicarage deprived the church of three parts in four of its primitive revenues, as the bishop here computed by stating such a proportion in bearing the extraordinary burdens. But there is a just occasion of complaint, that the corruption of after ages has much farther diminished the rights of the vicar, and stript him more naked than this judicial sentence left him. For several of the profits and privileges by this instrument allowed, are now lost or impaired, but no additional advantage has been ever since obtained. First, here is but a rent charge of six shillings eightpence reserved to the impropriators out of the cottage in Blakethorn; whereas they

king to act jointly with the diocesan or ordinary. As Cart. 27. H. III. Gereus de Kapton assignatus est, ad taxandam vicariam eccl'ie de Slindon una cum archidiacono Cantuar.

The vicar of Kenilworth, com. Warw. had only a yearly stipend of 6l. 13s. 4d. per ann. paid by the prior and convent, which be-

ing so small a portion continued thus till 20. Jac. that the lady Aliza Dudley augmented it with 20l. per ann. out of lands in Manceter. Dugdale, Warwick. p. 252.

John Grandison, b'p of Exeter, built a fair house at Bishops Twington, within his diocese, an. 1366, and bestowed it (being well furnished) on his successors, and im-

^d Ex Regist. Lincoln.

now hold as much of lands and tenements of the church demesne, as is valued at above twenty pounds per ann. which would be a good accession to the maintenance of a vicar, if he were to enjoy the premises, and pay out the reserved pension of *vi^s. viii^d*. as the decree implies. Secondly, the vicar (besides sixteen acres of arable land, and two of meadow) was to have common pasturage in all places, where the tenants of Ambrosden and Blackthorn used to have the same liberty of common: whereas upon the enclosure of the lordship of Ambrosden, when in the methods of division some proportionable allowance was made to other commoners, no foot of land was allotted to the vicar, to compensate for his loss of common: and as if that were too small a fraud, the inhabitants of Blackthorn pretend, there is no privilege of common belonging to the vicar's land in that lordship, and deny the tenant that benefit: though this indeed is but a new encroachment, and must not be suffered to pass into custom: it is only owing to the receding easiness of the present tenant, and within few years the interest of joint common was claimed and enjoyed by Mr. Sebastian Marsh, late vicar. Thirdly, all manner of tithes, fruits, and profits, (the tithes of corn and hay excepted,) are here expressly reserved to the perpetual vicar; whereas within the village of Blackthorn, they pretend an exemption from the tithe of *furz*, and suggest that some portion of land is allotted as an equivalent for such tithes, when indeed no such exchange was ever made, and the tithe of *furz* is as justly due, as of any product not excepted. Lastly, it is here provided that the appropriators shall for ever pay the procurations of the archdeacon; whereas this, as well as all other burdens, is now thrown upon the

appropriated unto the same the parsonage of Radway, to the end, (as he setteth down in his last will and testament,) *ut haberent locum unde caput suum reclinarent si forte in manum regis eorum temporalia caperentur*; which prediction proved ominous and fatal to some of his successors, for not

only this new-built house and impropriation, but also the most part of the temporalities of this bishoprick are since become the possession and inheritance of temporal men. Antiquities of Exeter, p. 57.

Will. Bath ar'ep'us Ebor. tempore meo nec fuit virtuosus in notitia hominum, nec

weakest party, the impoverished vicar. Of all which prejudicial alterations, no one was made by the authority of the diocesan, or consent of the incumbent; but either by the usurpation of the Religious, or the interest of more profane persons.

When a distinct vicarage was thus ordained, the rector and brethren of the college of Asherugge presented John de Retford priest, whom the bishop instituted on the same day, and directed him to the official of the archdeacon of Oxford for induction.

Johannes de Retford presbyter præsentatus per rectorem et conventum domus de Asherugge ad vicariam ecclesiæ de Ambresdon, Linc. diæc. de novo ordinatam. Et quia de singulis inquirendis in hac parte episcopo constabat ad plenum, ad dictam vicariam est admissus tertio nonarum Julii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo tricesimo sexto apud Northor. Et vicarius perpetuus cum onere personaliter ministrandi et continue residendi sub debito juramenti a se ad sancta Dei Evangelia, in forma constitutionis domini Ottoboni in Anglia legati in hoc casu editæ præstiti, canonice institutus in eadem. Jurataque episcopo canonica obedientia in forma consueta, scriptum est officiali archidiaconi Oxoniensis quod, &c.^e

This appropriation and consequent ordination of a vicarage were in the same method which generally obtained in these religious frauds. The method was this. The lay patrons of respective churches were sensible, that they were only trustees of presentation, not lords of the tithe and glebe, as of an alienable fee: but when charged with this fiduciary honour, they thought themselves less capable to judge of sufficient clerks, and therefore, out of wisdom and

sciens, nec graduatus in aliqua facultate in aliqua universitate, sed cupidus legista juris regni, qui nuper obtinuit a parlamento regni Angliæ, an. 1445, licentiam appropriandi unam eccl'iam parochialem seu rectoriam in sua diocesi uni abbatiæ cum ista conditione, quod illa abbatia solvat annu-

atim eccl'ie cathedrali Ebor. xx. libras pro exequiis illius ep'i ibi celebrandis annuatim, et credo quod memoria ejus erit in maledictione in seculum. Ita Tho. Gascoigne in suo Dict. Theol. MS. in verbo *Promotio*.

Mat. Paris objects this robbing of parish churches as a scandal to the Knights Tem-

^e Ex Regist. Lincoln.

conscience, they devolved the right of patronage to some religious fraternity, presuming they were better judges of men, and had better opportunity to provide such as were fit and worthy to execute this ministerial office. Of this trust committed to them the Religious made their advantage; and being only bare patrons by the law, and by the design of the donor, without any application to the civil courts, they begged and bought licence from the popes and bishops to usurp the estate of which they were but guardians, and to let the whole inheritance be theirs. Though this indeed was such a scandal to religion, such a perverting the charity of patrons, and such an affront to the secular powers, that all our nobility were justly incensed at this grievance; and, an. 1259, made a public remonstrance of it to pope Alexander the fourth, who, in his answer to them, does thus represent their complaints. “That they and their predecessors, out of respect to the appearing sanctity of religious societies in England, had liberally conferred upon them their right of patronage, that by that means they might have power of choosing fit persons, and presenting them to the bishops, as a more effectual provision for the care of souls, and relief of the poor: whereas they found themselves frustrated in this pious intention, not only by papal provisions, that interrupted the right course of presentation, but chiefly because the Religious, by clandestine and indirect ways, with neglect or contempt of their own bishops, had obtained those churches to their proper use, by concessions from the apostolic see. On which account they thought themselves obliged to resume the patronage of such converted churches, and reunite the advowson to their own demesne, because they saw the good intention of themselves and their predecessors entirely defeated. All

plars; Nunc adeo professionis suæ humilitate neglecta, domino patriarchæ, a quo ordinis institutionem et prima beneficia susceperant, se subtraxerunt, obedientiam et ecclesiis Dei decimas subtrahentes facti sunt cunctis valde molesti. M. Paris, sub

an. 1118.

“I know of no iniquity established by a law, unless it be some sort of theft, and that the very worst; I mean, sacrilege; and I am very far from being sure of that, God be thanked for our laws.” G. Iron-

“ which his holiness excused by protesting a pure and sincere de-
 “ sign in so appropriating some churches to religious places, with the
 “ affectionate bowels of piety and mercy, firmly hoping and believ-
 “ ing that such concessions of charity might relieve the wants of the
 “ Religious, and promote the worship of God within the respective
 “ churches; and therefore if their complaints were true, he was sorry
 “ the apostolical judgment should be deceived, and the sacred in-
 “ tention of the see of Rome be so perversely disappointed. But
 “ far be it from them, obedient sons, for this cause of appropriations
 “ and provisions, to revoke and take into their hands the right of pa-
 “ tronage bestowed on such religious houses, since they had no au-
 “ thority to dispose of ecclesiastical affairs, and must not presume to
 “ touch any sacred thing. However, with assistance of the bishops,
 “ he would so effectually labour to redress all abuses, as to leave no
 “ just matter of complaint or scandal^f.”

It had been happy for the poor divested churches, if the pope had observed this promise of restoring their patrimony to them: or rather it had been more happy, if the barons would have effected the reformation at home, which they vainly petitioned for from Rome: where they had too much interest in the cause, to let it be fairly adjudged; they were bound to continue the practice, though they were ashamed to justify it. And the same pope Alexander the fourth, within two years following, complained of this evil, when he had no resolution to amend it: telling the world, “ That the covet-
 “ ous desire of the Religious had by false pretences obtained from
 “ the see of Rome the appropriation of many parochial churches

side, D.D. Sermon before the king, 1684.

“ This is warrant enough for me to make
 “ a suit, and reward enough for those that
 “ grant it, That for Gods sakes and the
 “ Spirits, when the church revenue comes
 “ into your thoughts, to cast an eye, if not

“ of duty, of compassion upon such miser-
 “ able places, where there is but too much
 “ necessity for it. I can speak of my own
 “ knowledge, that there are many hundreds
 “ of parishes in this kingdom where there
 “ is not so much yearly maintenance for

^f Annal. Monast. Burton. sub an. 1259. p. 441.

“ within the kingdom of England, and had by that poison infected
 “ the whole nation, while by this means the worship of God was
 “ lost, hospitality was intermitted, episcopal rights were detained,
 “ the doors of charity were shut against the poor, the encourage-
 “ ment of studious scholars was abated, with many other scandals
 “ and offences^g.” John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, (in
 his letters to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, an. 1280.) does im-
 pute the contempt of the clergy, and profaneness of the people, to
 the appropriations made to religious houses, and their extortion
 from the officiating priests^h. In the 50th of Edw. III. an. 1376, a
 petition in parliament did represent, that aliens, by reason of appro-
 priations made to their houses beyond the seas, or to their priories
 or cells in this kingdom, did so devour the salaries due to parish cu-
 rates, and so neglect the divine service in every parish, that they did
 more hurt to holy church, than all the Jews and Saracens in the
 worldⁱ. Indeed some of our English bishops were so sensible of the
 iniquity and shame of this practice, that they dared no longer ven-
 ture on it without an apology, and confession of their doing ill. For
 thus within our own diocese, when Oliver bishop of Lincoln appro-
 priated the church of Corby to the nuns of Stanford, com. Linc. an.
 1284. 12. Edw. I. and the fifth of his own pontificate, he was forced
 to make this acknowledgment, “ That alienations and appropriations
 “ of parochial churches, by converting the fruits and profits of them
 “ to the use of religious persons, were absolutely odious to all the
 “ prelates of the church, and had been forbidden by a late law,
 “ nor could be tolerable but in cases of manifest poverty or other

“ serving the cure, as one of your footmen
 “ stand you in.” Bp. Laney’s Serm. of
 Comprehension, p. 23.

Vicar’s portion a 3d part.

Omnibus—Gervasius Dei grat. Menev.

*ep’us salut. in D’no. Ad vestram volumus
 devenire notitiam, nos ad pres. Joh’is prioris
 et conv. de Brechon dedisse—H. de Cluna
 archid’o Menevensi vicariam eccl’iæ de Sul-
 gard, scil. tertiam partem omnium quocunque
 modo pertinentium ad dictam eccl’iam vel*

^g Alexandri IV. P. P. Epist. 23. in Regesto anni 7mi. ^h Mon. Ang. tom. 3. pars 1.
 p. 228. ⁱ Rot. Parl. 50. Ed. III. art. 94, cited by Selden, Hist. of Tithes, cap. 6. p. 106.

“great necessity^k.” Nay, what deserves much notice and much wonder, some of the monks themselves had a conscience to be sincere and honest, and therefore made a great scruple of taking what they knew to be not their own. For so when Hugh de Leven, made abbot of Meaux in Yorkshire, an. 1339, would have had the church of Esington appropriated to the said abbey, his attempt was for five years ineffectual, because many of his own convent declared against it, and openly protested “to abhor the enormous injuries which “would from thence arise, to be lamented by persons that were yet “unborn^l.” The founder of the Cistercian order was so conscious of this unfair dealing, that he enjoined his disciples, “according to “the letter of St. Benedict’s rule, to live by the labour of their own “hands, and to leave tithes and oblations to the secular clergy “who served in the diocese^m.” P. Abelardus, who flourished an. 1140, though himself a monk, confessed this charge of guilt, “That “truly they had usurped those rights and benefits which belonged “to the parochial clergy, and had by indirect means obtained the “revenues of parochial churches, as well in tithes as in oblationsⁿ.” And Romanus Hay, the Benedictine, when he would prove that monasteries ought not to be translated to the use or endowment of colleges and seminaries, seems to be pinched most with this objection, that “tithes had been so transferred from parochial priests to religious orders, and therefore by the same justice their foundations might “be also transferred from one sacred use to another.” And while he does endeavour to evade this argument, he does confess it a complaint of five hundred years standing against the Cluniac monks,

eidem provenientium tum in mobilibus quam in immobilibus et ipsum in eodem caritatis intuitu vicarium perpetuum constituisse, &c.
Lib. S. Joh’is Brecon. MS.

Steph. capellan. ad vicar. eccl. de Henlow ad pres. prior. et conv. de Lantoneia;

vicaria consistit in 3tia parte decimarum garbarum et 3tia parte omnium obventionum altaris preter panem et caseum quæ vicarius integre percipiet. Rot. Hug. Wells, pont. 10.

Will. Katin capellan. ad vicar. de Brac-

^k R. Dods. MS. vol. 57. f. 167.

^l Hist. Abbat. de Meaux, MS. sub Hugone, ab. 15.

^m Mon. Ang. tom. 2. p. 947.

ⁿ Pet. Abelard. serm. in Natal. S. Joh. Bapt.

“ who could not pretend to any just possession of parochial fruits
 “ and tithes, when by canonical sanctions they belonged not to
 “ monks, but to secular priests : to those whose office it was to bap-
 “ tize and preach, and to perform the other duties required in a
 “ cure of souls, to them they were first allotted, that there might be
 “ no necessity of their being entangled in worldly business, but that
 “ serving at the altar they might live by the altar. And therefore,”
 says he, “ why do you usurp, when you ought to enjoy none of these
 “ things? When you do not perform the work, why should ye take
 “ the reward of it?” After all, how poorly is the objection an-
 swered by this monk, or by the great abbot of his order^p?

This dividing of the benefice from the office was so great an op-
 pression to the clergy, and so much obstructed the care of souls,
 that many who had a sober sense of religion were often complaining
 of this abuse, and advising a regulation of it. To omit very many
 instances, among other points of reformation, this was recommended
 by a great cardinal to the council of Constance, an. 1415. “ That
 “ to purge the consciences of the devout Religious, the greatest care
 “ should be taken, that they did not unjustly usurp the right of bi-
 “ shops, nor of parish priests and churches, whether in tithes or
 “ other ecclesiastical revenues^q.” Upon this address, that council
 did decree, that all appropriations made within a certain term of
 years should be reversed; but with this unhappy reservation, “ un-
 “ less they were made upon just and lawful causes,” which took
 away the benefit of this pretended reformation. For the monks

kele ad pres. abb. et conv. de Leic. con-
 sistit autem vicaria in 3tia parte xmae gar-
 barum de Brackel et de Halso, et in medie-
 tate alteragiorum cum manso vicario assig-
 nato; consistit etiam in 2bus partibus xmae
 garbarum de 8 virgatis terrae in campo de
 Eveul. et in decimis 2 virgatarum in parva

Whitefeld, &c. Rot. Hug. Well. anno 20.
 1228.

1336. About this time the clergy were
 very bountiful in contributing to the king's
 necessities. Hereupon a survey was ex-
 actly taken of all their glebe lands, and the
 same fairly engrossed in parchment was

^o Astrum Inextinctum. Colon. 1636. p. 99.

^p Petrus Abbas Clun. 1. 1. Ep. 28.

^q Pet. de Alliaco Card. Camer. de Reformat. Eccles. in Fasciculo rerum, &c. tom. 1. p. 413.

could easily suggest a “just and lawful cause,” to evade the restitution of the church’s goods. This right of the parochial incumbent to all tithes seems the judgment of that council of cardinals, who owned the necessity of a reformation, an. 1536. They speak indeed only of pensions reserved by the presenting patrons, but the reason holds more against an alienation of the greater part of tithes, “That the whole profits are annexed to every benefice, as
 “ the soul is united to the body; and so by their inseparable nature belong to him that has the cure, to enable him to support
 “ the dignity of his own office, to bear the expences required in
 “ divine worship, to repair the church and mansion-house, and to
 “ bestow the remainder upon pious uses^r.” The very council of Trent were so ashamed of this violation of parochial rights, that they not only ordained, that a benefice not exceeding the yearly value of one hundred ducats, should not be charged with any pension to be deducted from the maintenance of the incumbent: but that the
 “ ecclesiastical benefices secular, which had the cure of souls, should
 “ not be converted into a simple benefice by impropriation: and in
 “ livings already appropriated, where a fit portion had not been reserved, or could not be conveniently assigned for endowment of a
 “ vicar, there the whole benefice should be annexed to the cure^s.” And in vicarages before ordained, “if a congruous portion of the
 “ fruits were not allotted to the vicar, an augmentation should be
 “ made within one year after the end of the council^t. Nay, and all
 “ appropriations made within the last fourteen years should be dis-

returned into the Exchequer, where it remaineth unto this day, &c. Fuller, Ch. Hist. cent. xiv. b. 4. p. 113. *I believe no such thing.*

There could be no appropriation of benefices with cure of souls to religious women *de jure*, though the pope made many

de facto. Hobart’s Reports, p. 148.

K. Hen. VIII. finding many tithes converted and appropriated to the religious houses, (which some conceive to be one main cause of their downfall,) being carried away by the error of the times, and transported by passion and covetousness, never

^r Fascic. tom. 2. p. 231.

^s Concil. Trident. Sess. 25. cap. 16.

^t Ibid.

“solved^u.” Though had this last order been executed, it had signified no more, than if an old extortioner in his last will had made restitution of all his unlawful gains within the last seven days of his life, when his remaining estate would be still the plentiful rapine of many precedent years.

The time of our English Reformation had been a proper juncture to have amended this corruption among us. And it had been obvious to the wisdom of the nation, at the dissolving of monasteries, to have returned at least these alienated goods to the several churches defrauded of them: but inadvertence, or, more truly, interest obstructed this laudable act of justice. So when abbey-lands were first given to the king, and then disposed to subjects, this title to the patrimony of churches was included and conveyed to them. And indeed the affections and designs of our first reformers were so warm and so different, that it is rather a mercy of Providence most things were done so well, than it is a subject of complaint some things were not done better. We hear that certain of the visitors did petition the king for the reserve of some religious houses to continue for hospitality, and the more convenient education of young persons^x. And honest bishop Latimer moved that two or three might be left in every county for pious uses^y. But I think we meet with no proposal for putting a distinction between that part of their endowment which had been lay-fee, and that part

thought of restoring them to their proper owners, but got all escheated to the crown, and divided them among his subjects to secure the revolution by their interest. Vid. Carpenter's *Jura Cleri*. p. 9.

Godfrey Goodman, b'p of Gloucester, gave directions in one draught how impropriations might be recovered to the church, to make it much the richer, and no man a

jot the poorer. D. Lloyd, *Memoirs*, p. 601.

I will not speak now of them, that, being not content with lands and rents, doe catch into their hands spiritual livings, as parsonages, and such like, &c. Bernher's epist. ded. to Latimer's Sermons, publ. 1596:

It is an opinion in the b'p of Canterbury's case, Coke, lib. ii. fol. 47. that all impropriations had been dissolved upon

^u Concil. Trident. Sess. 7.
et Mon. Ang. tom. 1. p. 1051.

^x Lord Herbert's *Hist. of Hen. VIII.* p. 442.

^y *Ib.*

which was originally church-glebe and tithe: and so letting each return to the old use: the lay-fees to the nobility and gentry, the glebe and tithe to the respective churches. This might have been considered as a very natural equity; but it seems those who “devoured holy things,” had yet no time “to make inquiry.” This omission was soon lamented by some of the impartial friends of our Reformation. Among others there was one plain writer, (who called himself Roderic Mors, but his true name was Henry Brinklow, a merchant of London,) who addressed this complaint to both Houses: *See that be lords and burgesses of Parliament House, I require of you in the name of my poor brethren that are English men, and members of Christ's body, that yee consider well (as ye will answer before the face of Almighty God in the day of judgement) this abuse and see it amended. When as antichrist of Rome durst openly, without any viscer, walke up and downe throrowout England, his children had not only almost gotten all the best lands of England into their hands, but also the most part of all the best benefices both of personages and vicarages, which were for the most part all impropred to them. . . . It was amisse that monkes should have parsonages in their hands, and deale but the twentieth part thereof to the poore, and preached but once in the yeere to them that paid the tithes of the parsonages. It was amisse that they scarcely among twenty set not one sufficient vicar to preache for the tithes that they receaved. But see now how that was amisse is amended, for all the godly pretense. It is amended even as the diuel amended his dames legge, (as it is in the proverbe,) when he should have set it right, he brake it quite in pieces”.*

31. Hen. 8. if the clause of discharge in that statute had not been. Upon this I observe further, that all appropriations of abbies that were surrendred between 27. and 28. Hen. VIII. were *ipso facto* dissolved with the dissolution of the corporation, and were presentable, and might have new in-

cumbents. But as soon as the statute of 31. Hen. 8. came, the appropriations were restored, and given to the king and the incumbents. Hobart's Reports, p. 308.

From this impiety K. James of blessed memory washed his hands. Nam, populari opes sacras et ad usus nescio quos (certe

^z Mon. Ang. tom. 1. p. 1050.

The reign of Edw. VI. was so subjected to those courtiers who imposed on the nonage of their prince, that no consideration could be then had of these sufferings of the church. The act for giving chantries to the king, an. 1. Edw. VI. cap. 14. lessened the poor remainder of a maintenance to the clergy. This bill was indeed long opposed by archbishop Cranmer, as we are told, on these honourable grounds. “The clergy being much impoverished by the sale
“of the impropriated tithes, that ought in all reason to have re-
“turned into the church, but upon the dissolution of abbeyes were
“all sold among the laity; he saw no probable way remaining for
“their supply, but to save these endowments till the king were of
“age, being confident he was so piously disposed, that they should
“easily persuade him to convert them all to the bettering of the
“condition of the poor clergy, that were now brought into extreme
“misery.” But, alas! untimely death prevented all hopes of the king’s pious disposition, and the archbishop’s good intention. And so secular were all designs of the governing men, that through the whole reign there seems but one public act prepared for improving the clergy’s revenue, that was “against all simoniacal pactions, and
“the reservation of pensions out of benefices,” &c. which act passed both Houses; but upon what reason it is not known, even this bill was not assented to by the king^a.

Not only Camden, Spelman, Dugdale, Dodsworth, and other undoubted friends of our well constituted church, have condoled this unhappy error of our first reformers: but even Mr. Selden, whose

parum sacros) addicere, bonis omnibus, regi autem ante omnes, displicet, quo nemo a sacris alienandis alienior; maleque illum habuit, quod quæ devota Deo erant, præter voventium mentes alienata fuerint. Ep. Eliens. Resp. ad Apolog. Bellarmini, p. 137, 138.

In the full and plain declaration of eccle-

siastical discipline presented to Q. Elizabeth, an. 1617, under the title of *Maintenance of Ministers*, those brethren thus declare, “How many churches be there
“which sometimes were able to have
“maintained sufficiently and honestly a
“godly and learned man to teach them the
“Gosple, which now are scarce able to find

^a Burnet’s Hist. Reformat. part 2. b. 1. p. 193.

opinions have been less favourable, has expressed the same dislike in that very treatise, which betrayed his cool affection to the church and the revenues of it. He there brings in the complaint of the honest author before cited, and does preface it with this his own judgment. "I doubt not but that every good man wishes, that, at
 " our dissolution of monasteries, both the lands and impropriated
 " tithes and churches possessed by them, (that is, things sacred to
 " the service of God, although abused by such as had them,) had
 " been bestowed rather for the advancement of the church to a bet-
 " ter maintenance of the labouring and deserving ministerie,
 " then conferrd with such a prodigall dispensation as it happend, to
 " those who stood readie to devour what was sanctified, and have (in
 " no small number) since found such enheritances thence derived to
 " them, but as Sejus his horse, or the gold of Tholouse^b." I shall not here cite the opinion of great and good men, who have imputed the calamity of many estates and families to the first enjoyment of these alienations from the church: nor shall I report the characters ascribed to that prince, who was the actor in that mighty revolution. But I cannot but commend the piety of those gentlemen employed to inter the body of king Charles I. who, taking a view of St. George's chapel, in Windsor, to find the most fit and honourable place of burial, they declined at first the tomb-house built by cardinal Wolsey, as supposing king Henry VIII. was buried there, "in re-
 " gard his Majesty would upon occasional discourse express some
 " dislike of king Henry's proceeding, in misemploying those vast re-

" a reader and service-sayer, by reason that
 " those goods are taken away by impropri-
 " ation, (as they call it; that is to say, by
 " an improper and no right title,) and dis-
 " tributed into many parts. Wherein we
 " shew ourselves more barbarous, covetous,
 " and ungodly than all nations have done
 " from time to time: which have allwaies

" been carefull, and are to this day for
 " maintaining amongst them the manner
 " that God ought to be served, by and withall
 " to keep and maintain their priests." p. 60.

" But although there be many waies of
 " spoiling, yet methinks none were more
 " grievous than impropriation, (the only
 " name whereof declareth, how little right

^b Selden's Review of the Hist. of Tithes, ch. 9. p. 486.

“venues the suppressed abbeys, monasteries, and other religious
“houses were endowed with^c.

It must be confessed, the adversaries of our Reformation were in this point the best reformers. An. 1554, an address was made from the Lower House of Convocation to the Upper, wherein they pray, that “forasmuch as tythes and oblations have been at all times assigned and appointed for the sustentation of ecclesiastical ministers, that therefore all impropriations now being in the hands of any lay person or persons, and impropriations made to any secular use may be by authority of parliament dissolved, and the churches reduced to such state as they were in before the same impropriations were made^d.” So that when in the 1. 2. Phil. Mar. cap. 8. there was an “act for the establishment of all spiritual and ecclesiastical possessions and hereditaments conveyed to the laity;” the states of this realm founded this convenient law on a supplication of the bishops and superior clergy, who therein “ingenuously confess, that in the present state of affairs the recovery of their ecclesiastical goods would be difficult and indeed impossible, without breaking the peace of the kingdom, and unity of the church: therefore to sacrifice their own interest to that of the public, they were ready to submit, and to renounce their right^e.” This concession made the injury to be much less, because the parties concerned (the clergy) released and quitted their own dues, and could no longer complain of their own voluntary deed. Besides, in

“there is in it,) which is the translating
“and the alienating of the goods of some
“church to another that hath no right
“unto them.” Ib. p. 61.

“Let good princes not only not spoil the
“ministry themselves, or suffer it to be
“robbed of others, but liberally, according
“to the commandment of our Saviour

“Christ, see it maintained and provided
“for throughout their kingdom, nor suffer
“that that which was once given to this
“end be prodigally spent and wasted in
“courtly pomp, excess, and wantonness, nor
“bestowed upon nobleman’s servants, nor
“other innumerable sorts of ungodly and
“intolerable abuses by sacrilege and

^c Wood. Athen. Oxon. vol. 2. p. 527.
of Records, p. 266.

^d Burnet’s Hist. of Reform. part 2. Collect.
^e Pulton’s Statutes, ed. 1632. p. 958.

the dispensation of cardinal Pole, the pope's legate, recited in the said act, there is sufficient intimation given, that this surrendry should extend (as it justly might) to abbey-lands, rather than to appropriated tithes and glebe; and therefore he concludes with this address to the possessors of them. "We exhort, and by the bowels of Jesus Christ beseech all who are concerned, that being not unmindful of their own salvation, they would do this at least, that out of their ecclesiastical goods, especially those which they received on the title of parsonages and appropriated tithes, which had been particularly designed for the support of a standing ministry, they would provide for inferior churches charged with the cure of souls, that the pastors of them, the parsons and vicars, might live conveniently and honourably according to their quality, support their own state and office, laudably discharge their cure of souls, and have ability to bear the several burdens incumbent on them." And within the same statute it is farther enacted, "That to the intent such godly motions and purposes should be advanced, it should be lawful to such as shall be seized of parsonages, tithes, pensions, &c. to make feoffments, grants, or any other assurances to any spiritual body politic or corporate in this realm, &c." By which it is plain, that though they had not leisure to divide between the lands of the Religious, and the endowment of parish churches; yet they meant to distinguish between them: and to retain to secular uses those estates which had been once secular; but in due time to restore to parochial churches those revenues which had been from the beginning ecclesiastical. This

"church robbery, but that it be faithfully ordred and bestowed upon religion, the service of God, and the maintenance of the sacred ministry." *Ib.* p. 67.

K. Ch. I. yielded, in the treaty at the Isle of Wight, that the church lands should be leased out for ninety-nine years, in order to a present peace and settlement of all things;

but through the interposition of a powerful and violent faction, it was not then accepted of.

The fear of impropriations to be reassumed by the bishops in Scotland was one cause of the commotions and rebellion in that kingdom. See Rushworth's Coll. P. ii. vol. i. p. 392.

pious and just design was more effectually prosecuted 2. 3. Phil. Mar. cap. 4. by an "act for the extinguishment of first fruits, and
 "disposition of rectories and parsonages impropriate:" wherein, for a leading example to the nobility and gentry, their majesties "did
 "clearly give over, renounce and extinguish all rectories, parsonages, benefices, glebe-lands, tithes, oblations, &c. from the
 "feast of St. Michael the archangel last past. . . . And to the intent
 "the poor benefices and cures of this realm, and other the dominions thereto belonging, may be hereafter furnished with good and
 "able curates to instruct the people," &c. it is enacted, "that the
 "lord legate shall and may dispose, order, employ, and convert the
 "said rectories, parsonages, and benefices impropriate, glebe-lands, tithes, &c. to and for the increase and augmentation of livings of
 "the incumbents of the said or other poor cures and benefices^f." This seems to have been a justice and charity* that may cover the

* Copy of a letter from the author to his friend the Rev. Mr. Blackwell, rector of Brampton, in Northamptonshire, in answer to some objections of his to this passage.

"Sir,

"I have reason to be very thankful for yours of June 30th, and the more for your kind reproof of a passage in the papers I sent to you: if you had been so near that I could have imparted the sheets before their last revise, I would have readily submitted to your judgment in that or any other clause; but it is now too late to correct it, and therefore I must only think of some arguments to excuse it.—First, I must say, I did not let fall the expression in the reign of the late K. James, but in the present reign, which may argue the less of design or interest in it. Secondly, the supposition

of fact is true, that, in the reign of Q. Mary, there was some reformation in that one case of sacrilege, which had stained the government of both her predecessors, and was even a blot to the reign of her next successor. Thirdly, the phrase, "cover the infirmities of that reign," is a more tacit accusation of ill government than it is an express apology for it. Fourthly, that the other parts of the period, "almost atone for the blood of martyrs," is a very qualified expression; and the "almost atone," does enough imply, that it is no sufficient atonement for it. Lastly, I meant nothing but honesty and zeal for the church; and if upon those thoughts I were a little warmed into an injudicious phrase or two, let the charity of readers call it only indiscretion, and I will forgive their censure. But, dear Sir, I do not write this to reflect

^f Pulton's Statutes, an. 2. 3. Phil. and Mar.

infirmities of that reign, and almost atone for the blood of martyrs. It was on this account, the same king and queen desired to justify their title of Defenders of the Faith, by this zeal in restoring alienated goods to the churches divested of them^g. Which royal example would have been soon followed by other honourable subjects, as it was indeed by that wise counsellor Sir William Petre, who, before he petitioned pope Paul the fourth for a licence and absolution to purchase the lands of dissolved abbeys, made this solemn resolution, "That he would resign all rectories or appropriated tithes and glebe to their first spiritual uses, and was ready to make immediate restitution for that purpose^h."

It is great pity, that, upon the accession of queen Elizabeth to the crown, when other errors were happily reformed, this fatal abuse of usurping the appropriated revenues of the church was brought back, and again established by a law: while an. 1. Eliz. cap. 4. in the act for the "restitution of the first-fruits and tenths, and parsonages impropriate," it was ordained and provided, "That all rectories, parsonages, and benefices impropriate, glebe-lands, tithes, oblations, &c. as were in the hands of the late queen Mary," before her act of renunciation, "should be vested, adjudged, &c. in the

on the justice of your objection; and, were it not too late, I would agree with you to have the expression "changed into something of more unexceptionable commendation." But it is past recovery, and I would only have it said, I meant no harm. However, I gain this advantage by it, to have the greater experience of your free and faithful friendship. Mr. Gibson's dedication, though under my own nose, was really done without my knowledge, otherwise I would have forbid him most chiefly from exposing himself to some censure, and me to some envy,

and both perhaps to some derision. I am glad you like the seat of Mr. Coker; some other seats of Sir Wm. Glynne, Sir John Aubrey, Dr. South, &c. are to be soon finished at their own respective charge, two guineas each table. The figure of the church of Burcester, and the seal of that deanery, must be inscribed to you, because of your late relation to that place, though I am very tender of putting you to any expence in these hard times.

"Your most obliged faithful friend,
St. Edmund Hall, "WHITE KENNETT."
July 7, 1694.

^g Mon. Ang. tom. 3. p. 108.

^h Ibid. pars 2. p. 208.

“seisin and possession of our sovereign lady queen Elizabeth.” Where, as to public authority, the matter (I think) has ever since rested; for I would gladly be informed whether any one bill has been after that session brought into either House of Parliament, to ordain or project a restitution of impropriated tithes and glebe to parochial churches. When yet the doing of it might be contrived, (without injury to the present owners,) a glory to the church, a strength to the nation, an interest to every parish, and a confirmation to the title of all monastic lands that were lay-fees.

There have indeed been many private examples of this conscientious justice, whose names deserve to be recordedⁱ. And no question in ages to come, by the living piety of some, and the dying legacy of others, these alienated tithes and glebe will by degrees be all turned back to their old channel, the maintenance of parish priests. Though it is more to be wished, that public authority should first intervene, and one national act should prevent the tedious charity of particular persons. This I am sure is wanting to complete our Reformation: for this appropriation and infeodation of tithes and glebe, was the mere innovation of popery in the most dark and profligate ages, procured and granted by the worst instruments in that religion, the popes of Rome, and the monks of England. And that, when less errors were corrected, this greater corruption should stand and still flourish, has raised the pity and the indignation of many of our reformed writers. I recommend the testimony of two or three, whose profession of the common law makes them better judges of iniquity, and less to be suspected of partiality to ecclesiastical things and men. The lord Bacon, when he was to consider “of the edification and pacification of the church of England,” gave in this opinion, “That it were to be wished that impropriations were returned to the church, as the most proper and natural endowments: though it seems impossible to proceed to their resumption or redemption, because the restitution of them

ⁱ Vid. Pref. to Spelman *De non temerandis ecclesiis*.

“ must of necessity pass their hands, in whose hands they are now
 “ in possession or interest. But in my own opinion and sense, I
 “ must confesse, (let me speak it with reverence,) that all the parlia-
 “ ments since the 27th and 31st of Henry VIII. (who gave away im-
 “ propriations from the church,) seem to me to stand in a sort ob-
 “ noxious, and obliged to God in conscience to do somewhat for the
 “ church : to reduce the patrimony thereof to a competency. For
 “ since they have debarred Christes wife of a great part of her
 “ dowry, it were reason they made her a competent joynture^k.” Mr.
 Lambard was one who recovered all our ancient, and understood all
 our modern laws : his judgment was this ; “ An appropriation is one
 “ amongst many of those monstrous byrths of covetousness, begotten
 “ by the man of Rome, in the dark night of superstition, and yet
 “ suffered to live in this day-light of the Gospell, to the great hinder-
 “ ance of learning, the empoverishment of the ministerie, and the in-
 “ famie of our profession^l.” Mr. Selden I have before cited on this
 argument, and he has made other declarations enough express to
 this matter, as particularly, “ It is a grosse error to make it cleer as
 “ many do, that if tithes be not due to the priesthood *jure divino*
 “ *moralì*, then appropriated tithes may be still possessed with good
 “ conscience by laymen The many execrations annex to the
 “ deeds of conveyance of them, and poured forth against such
 “ as should divert them to profan uses should be thought on ; and
 “ let them remember who saies, that *it is a destruction for a man to*
 “ *devoure what is consecrated*^m.” In the Exposition of the Law
 Terms, of which book the first edition is by the lord Coke ascribed to
 judge Rastal, appropriations have this comment on them. “. . . . To
 “ supply these defects a vicar was devised who should have for
 “ his labour but a little portion and so it continues to this day,
 “ if not worse ; since not onely friers and nuns, but laymen and secu-

^k Lord Bacon's Resuscitatio. London. 1657. part 1. p. 252. ^l Peramb. of Kent, Lon-
 don. 1596. p. 292. ^m Selden's Review of Hist. of Tithes, p. 471.

“ lar women are possessed of them, to the great hinderance of learning, impoverishment of the ministry, and infamy of the Gospel and professors thereof.”

There was a seeming attempt made to redeem this inheritance of the church about the year 1626, when there was a corporation erected of twelve feoffs for the trust of buying in impropriations. A project, of which had the managers been honest, much good and glory might have been expected from it. But they are represented to have been parties of the Puritan faction, and so to have restored no impropriations to the parish church, nor settled them on the incumbent, but only to have set up stipendiary lecturers, and maintained silenced ministers, &c. From a sense of which abuses, and a jealousy of greater, this method was first reflected on by Mr. Peter Heylin, in an Act sermon at St. Mary's in Oxon. July 11, 1630°. After which, by the vigilance of bishop Laud, and the prosecution of Mr. Noy, this feoffment was judicially suppressed in the court of Exchequer, by a sentence given Feb. 13, 1633^p. To take this power out of the hands of those particular men, might possibly be a good and necessary service: but to annul the design in general, seems to have been a great miscarriage. For the abuse not lying in the thing, but the parties concerned; they should not have subverted the whole project, but have committed the trust to more faithful stewards. And no doubt, had there been a new legal corporation of honest able men, of good interest and standing authority, to prosecute the purchase of impropriate tithes, as successive opportunities should offer, and reunite them to the endowment of one fixed incumbent, it would by insensible degrees have had a glorious effect in recovering and settling the patrimony of the church. And had the iniquity of those times allowed it, this was the real design of that great and good archbishop, who, though he “ overthrew that

ⁿ Exposit. of Law Terms, *in voce* Appropriations. ^o Vernon's Life of Dr. Heylin, Lond. 1667. p. 54. ^p Heylin's Life of Archbishop Laud, Lond. 1678. p. 212.

“ feoffment, dangerous both to church and state, going under the
 “ specious pretence of buying in impropriations^a;” yet he not only
 “ procured king Charles to give all impropriations remaining in the
 “ crown within the realm of Ireland to that poor church^r,” but he
 “ farther projected, “ if he lived to see the repair of St. Paul’s near
 “ an end, to move his majesty for the like grant from the high com-
 “ mission for the buying in of impropriations*, as he had now for St.

* A letter from Bishop Williams to Archbishop Laud, with certain queries concerning the endowment of vicarages.

“ Most reverend Father in God, and my very good lord; my duty and service unto your Grace remembred. Being to ride this visitation in person, (if it shall please God to preserve me in any reasonable health,) the rather for the advancing some especial services, which your Grace hath recommended to my care, I beseech your Grace to give me leave to crave your Grace his opinion in some few particulars; if peradventure your Grace hath already spent any thoughts upon them; and not otherwise either to give your Grace any offence, or create unto your Grace any molestation.

“ First, concerning the contribution to Paul’s, if I find my brethren of the clergy, that either have not given at all, or have given nothing to the purpose, willing to contribute *annually* (tho’ in lesser summes) towards that repaire, whether may I safely runne that way, without any disservice to that great work; or shall I call upon them to present their respects at one entire payment: I do conceive (under reformation) the former way in a poor clergy will be more willingly entertained, and at the last make up a greater produce.

“ Secondly, in that most gracious intention of his majesty, (for the which God Almighty ever bless him in this, and crown him, but after many years, with an accumulation of all happyness in the other life,) to better the poor vicarages of the kingdom with an augmentation of their compositions, which all diocesans are supposed able to effect *jure communi*, and some of them *jure particulari*, by special pacts and reservations in the compositions themselves; I humbly begge your Grace’s advise in two points, being so cordially addicted to the service, that I would willingly spend the remainder of my life to bring it into any hope of perfection.

“ First, whether your Grace hath not heard from the lawyers grounding themselves upon 32. H. VIII. c. 7. and some other statutes and judgments at common law, that the impropriations now, as they stand in England, to all intents and purposes, (except only the recovery of their tiths,) are translated (as it were) into lay fees and uses, (as the statute terms them,) and so just out of our cognisance in courts ecclesiastical? Howbeit I should conceive the statute cited to aim only at the conveyances and assurances in law of the sued impropriations, but not any transubstantiating,

^a Prynne’s Breviate &c. of Archbishop Laud, p. 28. ^r Ibid.

“ Paul’s, and then he hoped to ‘buy in two a year at least’.” But when this prelate and the whole constitution of our church soon after fell, in their ruin all good designs were buried. Yet I am glad to find, that even that long parliament, which dissolved the church,

as it were, of their essence into another nature than they were in the abbot’s or the king’s hands, from whence they were purchased or obtayned by the subject. If your Grace have received any notes or directions in this particular, that may be imparted, I will promise to improve them to the best of my poor endeavours for the advancement of the service.

“ The second point is of vicarages endowed upon such rectories as are possessed by colleges, bishops, chapters, prebendaries, and some other particular persons, who have but small rents reserved upon the same, the corpes, and consequently the fatte and the profites being in the hands of the lessees for long terms of lives or years. I humbly crave your Grace’s direction, whence the diocesan shall expect an encrease for the vicar’s composition in this case? If he fall upon the lessors, he shall sink many colleges, bishopricks, chapters, and in a manner all the prebends of most churches of the old foundation in this kingdom which are erected upon tithes: if upon the lessee, quære whither in this case he will be denyed a prohibition? Also it is very considerable, if it may please your Grace, what shall be done in that other case, (which falls too often in this diocess,) where there is no vicarage endowed at all, but a bare and dry pension, and that of a miserable poor value; such as peradventure the religious house did allow to a member of

their own, or to some poor secular priest, that for this service had his chamber and corrody at their covent. Is there any law whereby the diocesan may help in such a case?

“ Another question, but of a meaner alloye, I presume to move unto your Grace; that is, whether your Grace doth conceive the injunctions of the late queen Elizabeth be of any binding, or but only of a teaching and directing force, in the present church of England? I conceive the doubt lieth in this; first, whether they needed not a revival, and then whether they obtained any such from the late king of famous memorrie? I do not trouble your Grace with this question for any fancy I have to all of them, but only that I found the lord chancellor, whom I served, much taken with two of their number; the one, that all rectors or persons of one hundred pounds a year and upwards should allow somewhat to maintain a poor scholar in one of the Universities; which that lord allways, and I have sometimes caused the king’s presentees in that nature to doe, giving them the nomination of their own scholars; and the other, that every non-resident, which kept no house at all upon his benefice, should allow the 40th part thereof unto the poor, which is a very small allotment, if we look unto that collop which the antient counsels do cut out, as due unto the poor, from every benefice ecclesiastical:

and dispossessed the clergy, had amidst all their sacrilege this sense of justice, that, when they sequestered those they called delinquents, out of that part of their estate which was impropriated tithe, they made competent additions to very many livings[†].

"Lastly, I beg your Grace's leave, not a complaint, (for it is not of such a moment,) but a representation only of one particular to your Grace. Your Grace knoweth well how things stand between Sir John Lamb and me at this time, though neither of us peradventure will confess himself in an error. I am informed, from good hands, that no inhibitions have used to issue forth heretofore to stay proceedings in acts dispatched by any bishop in person, without first acquainting your Grace his predecessors. And I am sure I have continued thirteen years a bishop, and in all that time I saw but one inhibition, which was deserted presently by the person who procured it. But in the compass of this last year I have been saluted with them *sans nombre* in matters of no moment or effect. If your Grace will be pleased to take notice thereof, whatsoever your Grace shall determine, shall be acceptable unto me, who am by nature not very unwilling to be rid of businesses. And so craving your Grace's pardon for this tedious paper, whereunto I expect no answer, but at your Grace his best leisure, I humbly take my leave, and beseeching God to bless your Grace with all happyness, do rest

"Your Grace his most humble

"Servant and Suffragan,

Buckden,

"Jo. LINCOLN."

15^{to}. Julii 1635.

From the original thus endorsed with

archbishop Laud's own hand—"Recep. Julii 17, 1635. *Certain queries from my l'd b'p of Lincoln concerning the endowment of vicarages, &c.*"

To this letter the Archbishop returned the following answer.

"Sal. in Xto. My very good Lord,

"I pray God bless you, and speed you in your visitation, nothing doubting but that your personal presence there will give good satisfaction to your clergy, and be otherwise beneficial to the church. For the particulars contained in your letters, though you are pleased to leave me free from giving any answer till I may have leisure; yet because there is scarce any one of them which I have not in some measure thought on before, I am willing to strain upon my other occasions, and give your l'dship present answer, reserving my fuller answer to farther consideration; and I do the rather gave this answer present, that no opportunity may be lost in this your visitation.

"But first, concerning the contributions to St. Paul's church, as I thank your l'dship heartily for the profession of your love and care to that great work, so I give you hereby to understand, that it was projected at the first, and hath been practised since in divers dioceses, that our brethren of the clergy might contribute by annual payments, which will be more ease for

[†] Append. to Sir Henry Spelman, of Tithes, p. 1.

The restoration of monarchy and the church, an. 1660, was a season wherein much might have been done to this effect; especially by bishops and collegiate churches. For though parsonages impropriated to them as bodies corporate could not without express sta-

them, and all one for the work; and, therefore, I pray your l'dship to proceed in that way, being most agreeable also to your own judgment. Only I desire that a book may be kept, and one copy of it sent to the chamber of London, according to which those annual payments may be demanded.

"Secondly, we have all great reason to bless God and his majesty, as your l'dship doth, for his care over the church, and particularly for the bettering of the poor vicarages throughout the kingdom, according as by care and industry it may be effected. And your l'dship is very right, that the several diocesans are supposed able to effect it *jure communi*; and in some cases, that they have farther power by reservations in the old compositions. Neither doth his majesty intend to proceed any other way than that. Upon this your l'dship is pleased to crave my advice in two points; first, whether the statute of Hen. VIII. which your l'dship mentions, or any other statutes and judgments at the common law do so put these impropriations out of the cognizance of our courts ecclesiastical, as that the bishop may not encrease the vicar's stipend, where he finds just cause, as well as he might have done, when those tythes were in the abbies or the king's hands? To this I have heretofore received different answers from some lawyers of good note; and though they, upon whose judgments I have most relied, were of opinion that these statutes did neither alter the nature of the

tythes, (which indeed is impossible for them to doe,) nor vacate the bishop's power *quoad hoc*; and this was Mr. attorney Noy's judgment with others; yet all my counsel here are of opinion the best way is to have these, last meddled withall. Your second point is, what course shall be held with vicarages endowed, whether an augmentation of them? And if so, whether to be laid upon the lessors, being bishops, colleges, chapters, prebendaries, &c. or upon the lessees? My lord, in this case you do rightly observe, that the lessor's rent is small, and that the lessee goes away with almost all the profit. Therefore, the course thought on is, that the lessors be desired, as leases determine and come within their power by renewing, to make addition to the several vicarages endowed or not endowed, and charge it upon the lessee. And this, upon notice given, takes well; and I, for mine own part, God willing, shall carefully pursue it; and where the leases are in lives, or great number of years, there the ordinary may proceed, and *de jure communi* lay the augmentation upon the lessee ratably to his profits above his rent, and with such moderation as he thinks fitt. And so, my lord the b'p of Salisbury did make an augmentation this very last year in the vicarage (as I remember) where Sir Frances Seymour dwells, who shewed himself a very noble friend to the business. The lessees fled to the Common Pleas for help; there the prohibition

tute be surrendered up; yet then was the juncture to have made such a statute, when joy and gratitude might have disposed to an universal consent, and when neither episcopal sees, nor collegiate

was denied; and so was another prohibition not long before in the King's Bench. So we have gained two presidents for the strengthening of *jus commune* in the ordinary; and all my counsel are of opinion, that this is the best way to goe on and gather strength. But then I must tell your l'dship, that this augmentation made by the b'p of Sarum, was upon the corps of a prebend; and upon such kind of lessees will be your l'dship's safest beginning; and then we may goe on to the laity after, if the law shall so farr favour us in this very Christian cause. And for the poor stipendiaries, where there are no vicarages endow'd, I am not so certainly informed, what law there is for the diocesan to make encrease. But methinks a *paritate rationis*, the diocesan should have as much or more power here to preserve a poor churchman in livelyhood, where there is less allowance than any endowment makes. But for this your l'dship, when you come to any such particular, may advise farther, and I shall give you all assistance that I may be able.

"Thirdly, concerning the injunctions of the queen, I doubt they are hardly of a binding force. Most of the best of them are revived in the canons, though I confess there are some omitted of very good consequence; for which omission I could never yet receive any satisfying answer by any of the bishops, which were then of the Convocation House. Yet perhaps this omission is recompenced by the passing of some

others, not so fitt for a revivor, and had special reference to these times. For the two which your lordship mentions, I shall give you one and the same answer to both; and truly, my lord, though the counsels of old allow a larger portion to the poor, than that which you mention out of one of those injunctions, yet both for that, and for the allowance to any poor schollars, which is the other, I do conceive, as the chargeableness of the times now are, and the many contributions by subsidies to shipping and otherwise, which the clergy in those ages and places felt not; and the great difference in house-keeping, between the dyet and manner of livinge in those hotter countries, and these of ours, that it will be best, 'till it shall please God better to furnish this church with means, to leave the clergy free masters of their own charity; for certainly as the times now goe, I cannot for my part hold it fitt to impose upon the clergy according to either of those injunctions; and I hope, for the reasons given, your l'dship may be of my opinion.

"For your l'dship's last passage concerning inhibitions, I am sure I have taken greater care than any a'b'p hath done these twice forty years. And particularly, that no inhibition should issue out for acts dispatched by any bishop in person without my knowledge. And I suspended three proctors but this last term about that and such like disorders. And therefore, if your l'dship have received any hard measure that

churches would by this means have been impaired in their revenues; because the plentiful fines, which were then brought in, would certainly have purchased an estate equivalent to the portion restored to parish churches. However, at that happy turn of affairs, it was easy and natural for bishops and ecclesiastical corporations, that were endowed with appropriated tithes and glebe, at the first renewing the leases of such appropriations, to have made each vicar the lessee, or at least to have reserved some annual augmentation for his better support. And indeed such charitable acts were in many places done, to the great honour and service of religion. An attempt of this nature was then made for the benefit of this church of Ambrosden, (of which the impropriation belongs to the see of Oxford,) by the right reverend father in God Dr. Robert Skinner, who, at the grant of his first lease, ordered an augmentation of twenty pounds yearly to be paid by the tenant to successive vicars. This clause was inserted in the first draught of indentures, with a full intention of continuing this charitable pension to all future incumbents, as I am most credibly informed by some neighbours, whose memory is yet a witness of it. But before the sealing of the writings, by some collusion of the ill persons concerned* in it, a new copy was drawn and signed, with this article omitted; by which the good bishop and

way, it is more than I know, and I shall take the best care I can for prevention hereafter. Besides, at this very present, before I make a release of my visitation of the Arches, I am providing against all inconveniences of inhibitions, as far as I can foresee them. And for Sir John Lamb and his particular, if he hath done any thing toward your l'dship otherwise than just and fair, he deceives my trust, and weakens his own discretion. I shall speak with him about it at my next opportunity. In the mean time I pray God bless your l'dship

with health and a good journey; so I leave you to his protection, and rest in hast,

"Your l'dship's loving friend and brother,
"W. CANT."

Croydon, Julii 17, 1635.

Endorsed with the Archbishop's own hand—"Julii 17, 1635. *A copy of my Answer to the Lord B'p of Lincoln concerning the endowment of vicarages, &c.*"

* It was chiefly owing to a bribe given by the lessee to the bishop's secretary, his own son; both very unfortunate men.

the poor church were both imposed upon; the pious design of the one was diverted, and the better support of the other was fraudulently stopped. Those who obstructed this generous intention did not much enjoy the private gain proposed by it. But I spare all names, and am unwilling to impute, what I have heard to be the consequence, as a judgment on them. The loss of this opportunity has not yet been recovered; the Disposer of times and seasons may bring it about at his good pleasure. Some worthy examples of this kind have been given by the fathers of our church: among others, I remember the vicarage of Postling in Kent has been this way augmented by William late archbishop of Canterbury, who, about 1688, upon the expiration of a former lease, let the appropriated tithes and glebe at a reserved rent, to the use and benefit of the vicar, by which act of charity that living is augmented from 30^l. to above 60^l. per ann.

This digression I have thought not improper in this place: but if my own life and God's good providence continue to me, I design a more distinct "Historical Account of Appropriations," to shew the fundamental error and the consequent mischiefs of them. And therefore I conclude at present with the excellent confession and prayer of an author, who is now a reverend and active prelate of our church. "Our fault is, that at the dissolution of the monasteries, restitution was not made to the parish priests of what the popes had sacrilegiously taken from them. And now that we are upon the utter extirpation of popery, let us not retain this relique of it. And I pray God to inspire and direct his majesty and his two Houses of Parliament, effectually to remove this just, and, for ought I know, only great scandal of our English Reformation^u."

An. mcccxxxvii. 11, 12. *Edward III.*

Eleanor, widow of Hugh Despenser, jun. and since the widow of William Zouch of Mortimer, died this year, 2. cal. Jul. laying claim

^u Burnet's Pref. to Hist. Reformat. part 2.

to the fee of Pidington within the parish of * Ambrosden; and left Hugh Dispenser her son and heir, twenty-nine years of age, who, doing his homage, had livery of the lands of her inheritance; and deceasing this year, he first quitted to Nicholas de la Beche and to

* Vicarii ecclesiæ de Ambrosden.

Joh. de Retford p'b'r pres. per rector. et conv. domus de Asherugge ad vicar. eccl'ie de Ambresdon de novo ordinatam. 3. non. Jul. 1336. Reg. Burgwersh.

Rog. de Stok p'b'r pres. per rector. et conv. domus de Asherugge ad vicar. eccl. de Ambresdon. id. Maii 1351. Reg. Gine-well.

Galfridus Stowe presb'r pres. per fr. Radulfum rectorem domus de Asherugge et ejusdem loci conv. ad vicar. eccl'ie de Ambresdon per mort. ultimi vicarii. 16. Junii 1373. Reg. Bokingham, ep'i Linc.

Tho. Tywe presb'r pres. per rect. et conv. de Assherugge ad vicar. eccl'ie de Ambresdon per mort d'ni Galfridi Stowe. ult. die Jul. 1386. ib.

Permutatio inter dom. Rog. de Stoke rectorem eccl'ie de Llannarmon Assav. dioc. et Ric'um Montayn vicarium perpetuum eccl'ie de Ambrysdon. Rogerus admissus est 2. Nov. 1397. ib.

1417. ult. die Januar. D'n's Rob. Wykham vicar. eccl. de Ambresdon Linc. dioc. ad pres. rect. et conv. de Asherugg et d'n's Joh. Rouland rector eccl'ie de Streynghesham Wigorn. dioc. ad pres. Eliz. d'n'æ de Clinton permutarunt. Reg. Reppington.

1418. 22. Febr. D'n's Joh. Rouland vicar. eccl'ie de Ambresdon ac Will'us Brodecl'icus rector eccl'ie de Dorsyngton Linc. et Wigorn. dioc. resignant ex permutatione. ib.

Robertus Lardyner diaconus pres. per rect. et conv. de Asherugge ad vicar. eccl.

de Ambresdon per resign. D. Will. Brode. 6. Jul. 1419. ib.

15. Martii. 1430. Dominus Cant. admittit d'num Joh'em Holt cap. ad perpet. vic. eccl'ie de Ambresdon sede Linc. vac. ad pres. rectoris domus de Asherugge et conventus. Reg. Chichele. 189.

1452. 5. Aug. Mag. Ric. Feriby, L. L. B. coll. ad medietatem de Isham. per resign. d'ni Tho. Dokylby ex permutatione de ipsa cum vicaria eccl'ie de Ambresdon. Reg. Chedworth ep'i Linc. inter institut. in Archidia'tu North'ton.

D'n's Tho. Dokylby p'b'r pres. per Joh. rect. et conv. domus de Asherugge ad vicar. eccl'ie de Ambresdon per resign. mag'ri Ric'i Feryby ex causa permutationis de ipsa cum medietate eccl'ie de Isham. 5. Aug. 1452. ib.

D'n's Tho. Puttham p'b'r pres. per rector. et conv. de Asherugge ad vicar. eccl. de Ambresdon per resign. d'ni Tho. Dokylby ex causa permutationis de ipsa cum eccl'ia de Tynwell Linc. dioc. 14. Apr. 1458. Reg. Chedworth.

D'n's Will. Andrew p'b'r pres. per rect. et conv. de Asherugge ad vicar. de Ambresdon per resign. d'ni Tho. Putham. 22. Oct. 1458. ib.

D'n's Joh. Thomas pres. per rector. et conv. collegii de Asherugge ad vicar. de Ambresdon per resign. mag. Joh. Robyns. 31. Dec. 1513. pensio annua 3l. 6s. 8d. resignanti. Reg. Smith.

D'n's Joh. Poleyn capell. pres. per rect. et conv. domus sive collegii de Ashe

John de Handlo, knights, and to the heirs of the said Nicholas, all his right in the manor of Pidington^x. Which Nicholas de la Beche, having been in 9. Edw. III. made constable of the Tower of London, did now obtain from the king a grant in fee of the manor of Whitchurch, com. Oxon. and the reversion of two parts of the manor of Pidington, which John de Handlo held for life, and of the third part held for life by Henry de Pembruge. The great controversy for this manor of Pidington between the priory of St. Frideswide and Sir John de Handlo was still depending, and kept so for many years, the methods of law seeming at this time as tedious, as art and interest can ever make them. In the preceding year the king had issued these precepts to the judges and the sheriff to hasten the decision.

Rex justiciariis suis de Banco salutem. Cum dilectus nobis in Christo prior S. Frideswyde Oxon. implacitet coram vobis in predicto banco per breve nostrum, &c. Johannem Handlo de manerio de Pydinton cum pertin. in com. Oxon. petendo illud ut jus ecclesie sue predictæ de seisinâ Elie quondam prioris ecclesie predictæ predecessoris predicti prioris asserendo quæ ipsum Eliam de manerio predicto cum pertin. in dominico suo ut de feodo et jure ecclesie sue predictæ tempore domini H. quondam regis Anglie proavi nostri seisitum fuisse. Idem Johannes, &c. defendendo asserendoque ipsum manerium illud ad terminum vite sue tenere, et reversionem ejusdem manerii ad nos et heredes nostros spectare juxta processum inde coram vobis habitum, posuerit se in magnam assisam nostram, ac petierit recognitionem fieri, &c. per quod vicecomiti nostro Oxon. per breve nostrum de judicio preceptum fuit quod venire faciat coram vobis quatuor milites de com. predicto ad eligend. super sacramentum suum XII. de legalioribus mili-

rugge ad vicariam de Ambresdon per mort.
d'ni Joh. Thomas. 28. Jul. 1517. Reg. At-
water.

socios de Asherugge ad vicar. de Ambres-
don per mort. mag'ri Joh. Poleyn. 16. Oct.
1518.

D'n's Ric. Hunte capell. pres. per rect. et

^x R. Dods. MS. vol. 36. f. 4.

tibus ejusdem com. ad faciend. recogn. magne assise supradicte; qui quidem quatuor milites in nostra curia coram vobis virtute mandati predicti venientes XII. legales milites de essendo coram vobis ad certos dies jam predictos ad recognitionem assise predictae fac. ac jam ex querela ipsius prioris accepimus, quod pro eo quod predictus vicecomes retornavit quod quidam dictorum militum mortui sunt, et quidam illorum de terris et tenementis que tempore electionis predictae in com. predicto habuerunt, se totaliter dimiserunt, et quidam perpetuo sunt languidi, &c. in ipsius prioris grave prejudicium et ecclesie sue predictae exheredacionis periculum manifestum, super quo sibi nobis supplicavit de remedio prohiberi. Nos volentes eidem priori quatenus bono modo poterimus subvenire in hac parte mandamus quod si aliter coram vobis processum sit et vobis constiterit aliquos de predictis militibus sic electis mortuos esse, sive de terris et tenementis suis predictis se dimisisse sive perpetuo languidos esse ut est dictum, et tunc loco eorum alios legales milites ejusdem com. &c. eligi, et ulterius in eodem negotio facere prout de jure et secundum consuetudinem regni nostri fuerit faciendum. Teste meipso apud Wodestok primo die Junii anno regni nostri decimo^o.

Rex vicecomiti Oxon. salutem. Precipimus tibi sicut pluries et precepimus quod distringas Edmundum de Cornubia militem, Johannem Golafre militem, Johannem de Broughton mil. Johannem de Coberle mil. Johannem Geffard mil. Thomam de Condray mil. Robertum Sapy mil. Willielmum Harcourt mil. Richardum de Beaufo mil. Johannem Leukenore mil. Philippum de Aillesbury mil. Rogerum Fitz-Rohand mil. electos in curia nostra coram justiciariis nostris apud Ebor. inter priorem S. Frideswyde Oxon. petentem et Johannem de Handlo tenentem de manerio de Pydinton cum pertin. per omnes terras et catalla sua in balliva tua: ita quod nec ipsi nec aliquis per ipsos ad ea manum apponant, donec aliud a nobis inde habueritis preceptum: et quod de exitibus eorundem nobis respondeas; et quod habeas corpora eorum coram justiciariis nostris apud Ebor. a die pasch. in tres septimanas

ad faciendam inquisitionem magne assise nostre et ad audiendum iudicium suum de pluribus defaultis, et habeas ibi hoc breve. T. J. Stonore apud Ebor. xxviii. die Nov. anno regni nostri decimo^z.

Sir John de Handlo holding the manor of Beckley (the head or capital manor of the honour of St. Walery) during his life, William de Montacute, earl of Salisbury, obtained now from the king a grant in fee of the said manor of Beckley, in reversion after the death of Sir John de Handlo; as also a grant, after the death of John de Warren earl of Surrey and Joan his wife, of several manors lately in possession of Henry Lacy earl of Lincoln, together with the castle of Hawardyne and the stewardship of Chester^a.

Sir Richard Lovel, knight, released to Sir John de Molins and to his heirs all his right to the manor of Brehull, (now Brill,) in com. Buck. and in the manor of Selveston, in com. Northampt. granted by the king to the said Sir John de Molins^b. This Sir Richard Lovel married Muriell, daughter of earl Douglas in Scotland, and in 9. Edw. III. with the said Muriell, had the custody of the castles of Corff and Purbeck committed to him, and was summoned to parliament among the barons in 22, 23, 24. Edw. III. and died Jan. 31. 25. Edw. III.^c

Sir John de Molins had now from the king a farther grant in fee of the manor of Hendle, (Henley,) com. Oxon. which Hugh de Audley and Margaret his wife held for term of their lives: as also of the manor of Swyrford, com. Oxon. which Sir John de Handlo held for life^d: and within this same year obtained a large charter of the return of all writs and precepts, and summonitions of Exchequer, and the execution of them within his manors of Brehul, Stoke-Pogeys, Ditton, Datchet, Fulmere, Ilmere, Adington, Aston-Bernard, Weston-Turvile, and Ludgaresale, with Infangenthef, Outfangenthef, and liberty to erect gallows on any ground within the said manors, and

^z Ex Chartul. S. Frideswidæ penes decan. et capit. Æd. Ch. Oxon. p. 120. ^a Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 646. ^b R. Dods. MS. vol. 36. f. 4. ^c Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 557.

^d Ibid. tom. 2. p. 145.

to judge all malefactors within those liberties; and the same privileges within the town and manor of Henley and Swyrford when the reversion should come to him: as also the chattels of felons and fugitives, wayf and stray, &c. And that his tenants should be for ever free from toll and murage, and pannage and pontage. And lastly, free warren in all his demesne lands within the said manors, excepting such lands as were within the bounds of the forest of Bernwode; by charter, dated at Westminster, Octob. the second^e. Which, in the king's absence, was confirmed by the hand of Edward duke of Cornwall, with additional grant of *francplege* from all his tenants, and assize of bread and beer; dated at Kenyngton, Nov. the 12th^f. In which year the said Sir John de Molins was treasurer of the king's chamber, and about the same time received commission to seize upon all the merchants of Lombardy, with their goods, jewels, &c. and to deliver them to the constable of the Tower^g.

Joan Ysonden of Burcester granted to Emma her daughter and Agnes daughter of the said Emma, one messuage, with curtilages and appertenances, in the village of Burncester, nigh the tenement which Walter le Tailleur and Juliana his wife held for their lives of Robert le Clerk, &c.

Sciunt præsentes et futuri quod ego Johanna Ysonden de Burncester dedi concessi et hac præsenti carta mea confirmavi Emmæ filiae meæ et Agneti filiae ejusdem Emmæ unum messuagium cum curtilagiis et pertinentiis in villa de Burncester quod situm est juxta tenementum quod Walterus le Tailleur et Juliana uxor ejus tenent ad terminum vitæ de Roberto le Clerk de Burncester. Dedi etiam et concessi prædictis Emmæ et Agneti duos solidatos annui redditus quos Rogerus de Stoke et Eva uxor ejus mihi debent annuatim pro duobus cellariis et duobus solariis eisdem ad terminum vitæ traditis et concessis. Habend. et tenend. totum prædictum messuagium cum curtilagiis et pertinentiis et prædictos duos solidatos annui redditus simul cum reversione prædictorum cellariorum et solariorum sicut prædictum est prædictis Emmæ

^e R. Dods. MS. vol. 64. f. 22.

^f Ibid. f. 27.

^g Dugd. MS. X. p. 31.

et Agneti, &c. Pro hac autem donatione concessione et præsentis cartæ confirmatione dederunt mihi prædictæ Emma et Agnes quandam summam pecuniæ præ manibus. In cujus rei testimonium hanc præsentem cartam meam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus; Henrico de Bowelles, Richardo de Burncester, Rogero de Stoke, Roberto le Stoke de Burncester, Johanne le Leche de eadem, Edmundo de Wyt, Johanne de Aston, et aliis. Dat. apud Burncester die Dominica proxime ante festum S. Johannis Baptistæ. Anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum undecimo^h.

An. MCCCXXXVIII. 12, 13. Edward III.

Nicholas de la Beche (who had obtained from the king the reversion of the manor of Pidington) had now a grant in fee of the manors of Lekhamsted and Beaumys, in com. Berks. and procured licence to make castles of his houses at De la Beche, Beaumys, and Watlyngtonⁱ.

Sir John de Molins procured a charter from the king for liberty to hold a court leet, and to have correction for the assize of bread and beer through all his lordships of Brehul, Stoke-Pugeis, Ditton, Datchet, Fulmere, Ilmere, Adington, Aston-Bernard, Weston-Turville, Lutegareshale, Stivecle, Litlecote, and Swanborn, in com. Buck. Henley and Swyrford, com. Oxon. and Henle, com. Sur. Being now one of the knights of the king's chamber, he obtained a special precept to the lord treasurer and chamberlains of the Exchequer, for the receipt of two hundred twenty pounds ten shillings one penny, as well for the wages due to himself, with his men at arms and archers in the wars of Scotland, as for a recompence of the horses which he had lost in that service. In this year, he was in the expedition made into Flanders, and nigh that time obtained a

An. MCCCXXXVIII. 12, 13. Edw. III. de Middleton rect. eccl. de Thweyt, Norwic.
Permutatio inter Rog. de Drax rect. eccl. dioc. 3. id. Mar. 1337.
de Retherfeld Pippard Linc. dioc. et Will.

^h Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynn, bar. ⁱ Dug. Bar. tom. 2. p. 127.

special discharge from all such services as were due from him for his manor of Dachette to Windsor castle. He had letters patent for custody of all the king's hawks, that being the service whereby he held the manor of Ilmere, com. Buck. At this time the convent of S. Frideswide, Oxon. covenanted to keep his anniversary, and that of Egidia his wife. He had now likewise a grant from the king of the advowson of the monastery of Burnham, com. Buck.^k to which he now gave the manor of Selveston, in com. Northamp.^l

Robert, son of Ralph de Grendon, granted to Henry earl of Lancaster a yearly rent of two hundred pounds, to be received out of his manor of Grendon, com. Buck. at the two usual feasts, Lady-day and Michaelmas^m.

Robert, son and heir of Robert le Clerk of Burcester, granted to William his brother, an apprentice in London, six shillings eightpence yearly rent, issuing from a certain messuage which John de Waklonde and Joan his daughter held from the said Robert, during their lives, in the town of Burcester, &c.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Robertus filius et hæres Roberti le Clerk de Burncester dedi concessi et hac præsentī charta mea confirmavi Willielmo fratri meo apprenticio apud London. sex solidatos et octo denariatos annui redditus exeuntis de quodam messuagio quod Johannes de Waklonde et Joanna filia sua de me tenent ad terminum vitæ in villa de Burncester per prædictum servitium, simul cum reversione dicti messuagii post eorum decessum. Habend. et tenend. prædictum redditum simul cum reversione prædicti messuagii post decessum prædictorum Johannis et Johannæ. Dedi etiam prædicto Willielmo fratri meo sex denariatos annui redditus exeuntis de quodam messuagio quod Johannes Philip de Burncester et Alicia uxor sua de me tenent in eadem villa ad terminum vitæ, simul cum reversione prædictorum tenementorum cum pertinentiis suis prædicto Willielmo et hæredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis, de capitali Domino feodi per servitia inde debita et consueta. Sed si contingat dictum Williel-

* Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 146.

^l R. Dods. MS. vol. 85. f. 109.

^m El. Ashmole, MS.

munum absque hærede de corpore suo legitime procreato decedere, quod absit, extunc toti prædicti redditus cum reversionibus prædictis ad me vel ad hæredes meos sine aliqua contradictione revertantur. Et ego prædictus Robertus le Clerk, &c. In cujus rei testimonium hanc presentem chartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus; Henrico de Bowelles, Richardo de Burncester, Edmundo de Wyt, Radulfo Simeli, Johanne le Leche de Burncester, et aliis. Dat. apud Burncester undecimo die Octobris. Anno regni regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu duodecimoⁿ.

An. MCCCXXXIX. 13, 14. Edward III.

An inquisition was taken in these parts on the death of Joan widow of Thomas de Musegrave of Blechesdon, wherein it appears that the said Joan held the moiety of one messuage and one carucate of land in *Blechesdon of the king, by the service of carrying one shield of brawn, price twopence-halfpenny, to the king, whenever he

* Rectores eccl'ie de Blechesdon, com. Oxon.

Ric'us de Herdewic subdiac. ad eccl'iam de Blechesdon ad pres. Ric. de Prestecote militis. Rot. Hug. Well. pont. 22.

Tho. de Capella rect. eccl. de Blechesdon non compos mentis habet curatorem sibi assignatum per archid'um Oxon. dat. 11. kal. Feb. 1291. Is autem in cancellaria regis probat se esse compotem et restituitur 11. kal. Nov. pont. 14. Mem. Ol. Sutton ep'i Linc.

Permutatio inter Tho. de Croxeford rector. eccl. de Blechesdon et Phil. de Greetingham vicar. eccl. de Fynchingfeld Lond. dioc. kal. Maii, 1337. Reg. Burgwersh.

Johannes Belewe presbiter presentatur per dom. Rogerum de Cotisford mil. ad eccl. de Blechesdon per mort. d'ni Phil.

Holiday. 12. die Nov. 1368. Reg. Bokingham ep'i Linc.

Phillippus Rose cl'icus pres. per dom. Ric. Abberbury militem seniore ad eccl. de Blechesden. 27. Apr. 1387. ib.

Mag'r Mattheus Wyllesthorp cl'icus pres. per præpositum et scolares aulæ Reginæ Oxon. ad eccl. de Blechesdon. 29. Maii, 1395. ib.

Permutatio inter mag'rum Mattheum de Willesthorp rect. eccl'ie de Blechesdon, (ad pres. Henr. Wynton. ep'i et Joh'is com. Somerset. et Tho. Chaucers scutiferi feofatorum terrarum et tenementorum Ricardi Aderbury militis,) et Joh. Malverne rectorem eccl'ie S. Mich'is in civitate Wygorn. de patronatu f'ris Thomæ de Hertlebury mon. et sacristæ eccl. cath. Wygorn. 26. Jul. 1409. Reg. Reppingdon.

Walterus Bell, A. M. presentatus per

ⁿ Ex Autog. penes D. W. Glynne, bar.

should hunt in his park of Cornbury; it being understood, that one shield of brawn so carried to the king on his first day of hunting should suffice during the whole of his stay at his manor of Wodestock.

Jurati dicunt quod Johanna quæ fuit uxor Thome de Musegrave de Blechesdon tenuit medietatem unius messuagii et unam carucatam terræ in Blechesdone de domino rege per servitium deferendi domino regi unam hastam porci precii II^d. et ob. cum idem dominus rex in propria persona sua fugaverit in parco suo de Cornbury, hoc subintellecto, semel dictam hastam per se vel per alium deferendo ad primam fugationem suam pro toto tempore quo idem dominus rex ad manerium suum de Wodestocke moram traxerit. Et dicunt quod Thomas de Musegrave filius predictorum Thome et Johanne est heres et etatis triginta annorum °.

præpos. et scolares coll. aulæ Reginæ Oxon. ad eccl. de Blesyngton per mort. mag'ri Joh. Malvern. 23. Mar. 1421. Reg. Flemmyng.

Mag. Rob. Fether, S. T. B. p'b'r pres. per Will. Spenser, S. T. B. præpositum aulæ Reginæ in Oxon. et ejusdem socios ad eccl. de Blechesden per resign. mag'ri Joh. Berbyer. 29. Jul. 1443. Reg. Alnewyk.

Magister Tho. Bonifaunt, S. T. B. pres. per præpositum et scolares coll. Reginæ Oxon. ad eccl. de Blechynsdon per mort. d'ni Henr. Penbygyll. 22. Feb. 1453. Reg. Chedworth.

D'n's Joh. Methop. p'b'r pres. per Rog. Power ad eccl. de Blechingdon per resign. mag'ri Thomæ Bonifaute. 6. Jul. 1460. ib.

Mag'r Edw. Ryge, A. M. p'b'r. pres. per præpos. et scolares aulæ Reginæ in Oxon. ad eccl. de Blechindon per mort. d'ni Joh'is Methorpe, 4. Apr. 1493. Reg. Russell.

Mag'r Edwardus Hylton, A. M. pres. per

Joh'em Power Armig. ad eccl. de Blechington per resign. mag. Edw. Rygge. 29. Apr. 1507. Reg. Smith.

1570. Alan. Scot. A. M. prepositus coll. Regin. Oxon. institutus in eccl'ia de Blechingdon per mortem Tho. Covener med. doct. ad pres. — virtute concessionis per Will. Denis præpositum aulæ Reginæ Oxon. et soc. et scolares ejusdem eccl'ie. 10. Jan. 1570. Reg. Parker ar'ep'i Cant.

1571. 31. Maii. Joh. Michell, A. M. institutus in eccl. de Blechingdon presentatione recuperata per reginam versus Alanum Scot. ib.

1583. ——— commissio ad admittend. Erasmum Webb, A. M. ad eccl. de Blechesden. Reg. Whitgift ar'ep'i Cant.

1601. 18. Nov. Magister Joh'es Aylionby, S. T. P. ad eccl'iam de Blechingdon per resign. Erasmi Webb ad pres. præpositi et solar. Regin. Oxon. Reg. Whitgift Cant.

Hugh de Audley earl of Glocester, lord of the manor of Stratton-Audley, nigh Burcester, was now, among others, appointed to array all the able men of Essex for defence of the sea-coasts against an invasion then feared: and soon after attending the king in France, and being constituted one of the marshals of the English camp, he was in that part of the royal army drawn up for battle at Vironfosse, and led by king Edward himself^p. To raise money for this expedition, he mortgaged to William Minot, citizen and vintner of London, and to his heirs, the whole manor of Stratton-Audley^q.

Sir Nicholas de la Beche (who had the reversion of Pidington) was now constable of the Tower of London, when the king coming in great passion from Flanders, (by reason he had been disappointed of those sums on which he depended for carrying on the siege of Tournay,) got to the Tower about midnight, where finding no more than his own children and three servants, he ordered the said constable and several other officers to be committed to divers prisons: but the constable did not long remain under the king's displeasure^r. In this story, delivered by Tho. Walsingham, he is called Matthew de la Beche, which must be a mistake of the author or editor^s. This Nicholas married Margery widow of Edmund Bacoun, from whom she held in dowry for her life the manor of Hatfeld-Peverel, in com. Essex^t.

Sir Roger l'Estrange, banneret, who had the reversion of the manors of Burcester and Midlington, in the precedent year was in the expedition made into Scotland of the retinue of Richard earl of Arundel, and did now under the title of Roger l'Estrange, kinsman and heir of Eubulo l'Estrange, late earl of Lincoln, grant to the abbess and convent of Burnham, the manors of Lolmere and Little-Mussenden, com. Buck. which Robert le Ward and Isabel his wife held during the life of Alice countess of Lincoln^u. It is this char-

^p Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 751. ^q R. Dods. MS. vol. 85. f. 107. ^r Dug. Bar. tom. 2. p. 127. ^s Tho. Walsing. sub an. ^t R. Dods. MS. vol. 76. f. 92. ^u Ibid. vol. 85. f. 106.

ter to which Mr. Vincent refers, when he observes, that Roger l'Estrange; in a deed in 13. Edw. III. gives his uncle the title of earl of Lincoln^{*}.

An. mccccxl. 14, 15. *Edward III.*

Sir John de Molins, lord of the manor of Brill, and of Ludgare-shall in reversion, was now by the king advanced to the dignity of a banneret, and had a grant of the manor of Wendover, com. Buck. to support him in that honour; with a special charter of many privileges within the said lordships^y. He now bestowed on the canons of St. Marie-Overey, his advowson of the church of Stoke-Pogeys, com. Buck. But before the end of this year he fell into the king's great displeasure, and being apprehended by William de Montacute, marshal of England, was committed to prison, from whence he made his escape: upon which, the king issued out a precept to apprehend the said Sir John de Molins, and to conduct him to the Tower of London, and to seize all his lands, goods, and chattels within the realm^z: which were committed to the custody of John Eldred, his offence being reputed no less than rebellion^a. In the twelfth of Edw. III. he had released to the prior and convent of St. Frideswide in Oxford all claim and title to the advowson of the church of Oakley and the chapels of Brill and Borstall, in this form.

Noverint universi per presentes quod cum dominus noster Edwardus tercius a conquestu Anglie rex illustris per cartam suam dedit mihi Johanni de Moleyns militi manerium de Brehull cum suis pertinentiis simul cum advocacionibus ecclesie cum capella ad dictum manerium spectantibus, ac prior S. Frideswide Oxon. et ejusdem loci conventus ecclesiam de Aclee cum capellis de Brehull et Borstall eidem ecclesie annexis in proprios usus optinentes fuissent et sunt in plena et pacifica possessione ut de jure ecclesie sue predicte per cartas progenitorum quondam regum Anglie dicte domui collatas, et per cartam do-

^{*} Mr. Vincent on Brooke's Heraldry, p. 320.

^y R. Dods. MS. vol. 60. f. 98. b.

^z Ibid. vol. 54. f. 122. b.

^a Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 146.

mini nostri regis dicti illustris nunc de advocacione ecclesie predictae eidem domui confirmatam per non modica tempora ante donationem dicti manerii mihi factam: ego dictus Joannes de Moleyns miles advocacioni ecclesie predictae de Aclee cum capellis de Brehull et Borstall predictis eidem ecclesie annexis dicto priori et con. et eorum successoribus cum omnibus juribus et commoditatibus quibuscunque ad dictam ecclesiam seu capellam pertinentibus vel quoquo modo spectantibus remitto relaxo et omnino in perpetuum pro me et heredibus meis quietum clamo per presentes, &c. Dat. Oxon. iv. die Febr. anno regni Edwardi III. duodecimo^b.

Alice de Lacy countess of Lincoln, who held for life the manors of Burcester and Midlington, on Febr. the tenth paid a fine to the king of ten shillings, for a writ to hear and determine a cause which she had then depending^c.

Sir Richard d'Amorie, lord of the manors of Bucknell, Godington, &c. was now in the expedition made into Flanders^d: and in the two following years served in the wars of France. To fit himself for this service he assigned over the manors of Wode-Piry, Hedyndon, and Godyndon, with appertenances, and fifty acres of land in Staunton-St. John, as also the hundred of Bolyndon, and the hundred without North-gate, Oxford, to Matthew Clyvedon, to hold for him the said Richard, and Richard his son and heir, &c. for which settlement there was an inquisition taken, *ad quod dampnum*, &c. and return was made, it would be no prejudice to the king, if the lands were so conveyed, &c.^e

An. mcccxli. 15, 16. *Edward III.*

Sir Nicholas de la Beche, who had the reversion of the manor of Pidington, being restored to the king's favour, was now employed in the wars of Britany^f. About which time Henry de la Beche, his

^b Ex Chartul. S. Frideswidæ penes Decan. et Capit. Æd. Ch. Oxon. p. 142. ^c R. Dods. MS. vol. 84. f. 53. ^d Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 100. ^e R. Dods. MS. vol. 60. f. 113. ^f Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 127.

brother, granted to him in exchange those lands, which Agnes his mother gave to him in fee in the territory of Eresbi, by deed sealed with his arms, *three benlets*, with a crest, the head of a swan^g.

An. MCCCXLII. 16, 17. *Edward III.*

Sir Richard de la Vache released and quit claimed to Robert prior of Burncester and his church of St. Edburg, and the canons thereof, all his right and claim to the several lands and tenements which the foresaid prior held in the manor of Wrechwyke within the parish of Burcester, and to all suits and services which could from thence arise, &c. by deed dated at Burncester, the 20th of May, in the 16th of Edw. III. To the original parchment in French a seal is appending in red wax, the arms *three lions passant*, circumscribed, SIGILLUM RICHARDI DE LA VACHE^h.

By inquisition taken this year, it appears that Henry bishop of Lincoln had died seized of an assart called Spigornell-Stokking, nigh Pokesley; and that Sir Walter de Pavely, lord of the manor of Wendlebury, nigh Burcester, was his cousin and next heirⁱ. The said Sir Walter, in 21. Edw. III. did release to Richard le Forester and his heirs, all his right in the manor of Conesgrave, excepting that assart which was called Spigurnels-Stokkinge^k.

Sir Robert l'Isle, knight, having been summoned to parliament among the barons, from 5. Edw. II. to this 16th of Edw. III. being now entered into a religious order, died this same year, being seized of the manor of Heyford-Warine in this county, out of which manor

An. MCCCXLII. 16, 17. Edw. III.

Thomas Quaterman of North-Weston, in the parish of Tame, died Jun. 6. 1342.

16. Edw. III. leaving son and heir Thomas Quaterman, who died an. 1396, and one daughter, Maud, the wife of William de

Bruily, lord of the manor of Water-Stocke, com. Oxon.

Rex concessit Tho. de Pidington in feodo unum messuagium et duas virgatas terræ et vii. acras in Brehull nuper Rad'i de Brehull Bastardi. Pat. 16. Edw. III. p. 1.

^g El. Ashmole MS.

^h Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

ⁱ R. Dods. MS.

82. f. 76.

^k Ibid. vol. 85. f. 113.

five quarters of bread corn were paid to the canons of Burcester, which gift he confirmed to them by this charter.

Universis Christi fidelibus, &c. Robertus de Insula dominus de Hayford-Waryn miles salutem, &c. Noveritis me inspexisse cartam Matildis de Chesneto in hec verba. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Matildis de Chesneto dedi et concessi et hac charta mea confirmavi canonicis ecclesie de Burncester illic Deo ministrantibus in perpetuam eleemosinam quinque summas frumenti ad hostias faciendas reddendo eas singulis annis prefatis canonicis scilicet inter festum S. Michaelis et natalis apud Hayford predict. et hoc idem concessit Warinus filius et heres meus ex parte sua tenend. Hiis testibus; Thoma filio Willielmi Basset, Simone de Chiksond, Alexandro de Roynges, Petro Clerico, Roberto Clerico de Brunstrop, Waltero de Gessyngs, Richardo de Bella Aqua, Aldwino preposito de Hayford, Laurentio Clerico, Edwardo homine. Ac etiam confirmationem Warini filii in hec verba. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Guarinus filius Geroldi domini regis camerarius dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi canonicis ecclesie de Burcester ibidem Deo servientibus quinque summas frumenti, &c. sicut carta matris mee testatur, reddendo tamen eas singulis annis prefatis canonicis ad festum omnium sanctorum apud Hayford. Hiis testibus; Henrico filio Geroldi, Radulfo Foliot, Waltero Foliot, Roberto de Ambrosdon, Willielmo de Chesneto filio suo, Henrico de Codham, Waltero de la Bere, Alexandro de Midlecomb, Emerico capellano, Thoma capellano, Laurentio clerico, et aliis. Et etiam confirmationem Isabelle de Fortibus comitisse Albemarie et Devon, ac Domine Insule, in hec verba, Sciant, &c. quod ego Isabella comitissa, &c. pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum et successorum meorum concessi, &c. ecclesie beate Marie et S. Edburge virginis de Burncestria et priori et canonicis, &c. quinque quarteria frumenti que habent de dono Matildis de Chesneto proavie mee ad hostias faciendas in domo predicta de manerio meo de Hayford-Waryn, &c. Testibus dominis Johanne de S. Elena, Richardo Asseton, Rogero de Insula militibus. Quas quidem cartam et confirmationes

ego dictus Robertus de Insula concedo ratifico et confirmo. Testibus dominis Johanne de Claving, Waltero de Shobitton, militibus¹.

An. MCCCXLIII. 17, 18. Edward III.

The appropriation of the church of Oakley, com. Buck. and the chapels appending, having been recovered and confirmed to the prior and canons of St. Frideswide, Oxon. a vicarage was ordained, and this following portion allotted by the prior and canons to successive vicars; all oblations, customarily made four times in the year by the parishioners; all offerings, whether voluntary or due by right at weddings, churchings, buryings, and anniversary feasts of dedication; the fourth part of all funeral fees for such of the parishioners as should be buried at any other place beside the mother church of Oakley; the tithe of flax, hemp, bees, fruit, and profits of gardens, and all heriets paid in things inanimate; as also the tithes of all living creatures which used to be paid in money; all personal tithes within the said villages, arising from the gain of those who lived by any trade; the same at Brill, with the tithe of geese and eggs; in Oakley and Adingrave, the tithe of milk, pigs, geese, and eggs. In Borstall, milk, pigs, and eggs, from the town land only, not from the lord's court. The vicar, for better support, was likewise to have thirteen quarters of good corn from the granges of the said church (or parsonage barns) yearly, to wit, five quarters of wheat, and five quarters of barley, one quarter of the best pease to boil in pottage, and two quarters of oats for his horse, and the tithe hay of Lathmede for fodder, and two load of straw, and free carriage for all: and lastly, a parcel of ground fifty foot in breadth, and in length

An. MCCCXLIII. 17, 18. Edw. III. de Newenton Porcell vac. per resign. d'ni
Tho. atte Pole de Wardyngton p'b'r pres. Joh'is de Boweles. kal. Mart. 1343. Reg.
per priorem et conv. de Burcestr ad eccl. Beke.

¹ Ex evidentiis Willielmi Lisle de Wilburham, in com. Cantab. inter Collectanea R. Dods. MS. vol. 130. f. 9. et ex Cartul. Coll. Novi Oxon. vol. 2. cart 27. 36. p. 177.

extending to the end of their croft, to build a mansion-house at their own proper charge.

Ordinacio Vicarie de Acleia.

Universis S. matris ecclesie filiis presentes literas inspecturis frater Johannes de Lutlemor prior domus S. Frideswide Oxon. Linc. dioc. et ejusdem loci conventus salutem in omnium salvatore. Universitati vestre notum facimus per presentes quod cum nos prefati prior et conventus ecclesiam de Acleia Linc. dioc. cum capellis suis de Brehull et Borstall, qua quondam minus juste spoliati fuerant predecessores nostri, judicialiter recuperantes, in ejus possessionem canonice reinducti, unum de canonicis nostris, ut olim fuisse dignoscitur, rite electum et ad ejusdem ecclesie vicariam presentatum vicarium legitime institutum accepimus in eadem, de prefate ecclesie nostre et capellarum ejusdem alteragiis ut tenemur congruam porcionem reservatam eidem vicario de qua valeat commode sustentari, episcopalia jura solvere, oneraque sibi incumbencia supportare competentius, proportionavimus et in perpetuam rei memoriam scripto mandare curavimus. In primis eidem ordinavimus indifferenter de prefata ecclesia et capellis ejusdem supradictis omnes oblationes que quater in anno ab omnibus parochianis, que in nupciis, purificationibus, sepulturis, anniversariis, in cera, pecunia, ovis, aut fructibus, de jure, consuetudine, aut sponte offeruntur in eisdem: et quartam partem omnium obventionum funeralium dictorum parochianorum alibi quam apud Acleya sepultorum, que de jure veteri vel novo debetur ecclesie parochiali. Item decimas lini, canabi, apum, fructuum, et omnium hujus de ortis proveniencium, ac universa herieta inanimata. Item omnes decimas animalium que aliter quam in pecunia decimari non solent. Item omnes decimas personales in dictis villis provenientes de questu eorum qui de mercatura sua vivunt: et preter supradictam de Brehull tantum decimam aucarum et ovorum in Aclee et Adyngrave decimam lactis, porcellorum, aucarum et ovorum tantum in Borstall scilicet lacta que porcellos, aucas, ova, tantum de villa non de curia. Ordinavimus eidem vicario nostro tresdecim quarteria bladi boni percipienda de grangiis predictae

ecclesie per annum, videlicet quinque quarteria frumenti, et quinque quarteria ordeï, unum quarterium pisarum de melioribus dicti manerii sui pro potagio suo, et duo quarteria avenarum pro prebend. equi sui, et decimam feni de Lathmede pro foragio suo, si vero dictum pratum solitam decimam non dederit aliquo casu, libenter dicto vicario duas carectatas fini ibidem de manerio nostro illo anno, et carriagium ad hic omnia de manerio ecclesie nostre predictæ, et duas carectatas straminis singulis annis assignavimus et eidem vicario nostro unam placeam contiguam tenemento Willielmi de Medhull latitudine quinquaginta pedum, extendentem se a placea in longitudine usque ad finem crofti nostri ad edificandum sibi mansum competentem sumptibus nostris in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium, &c. Dat. Oxon. in capitulo nostro in festo S. Michaelis, anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo}. XLIII^{to}.^m

A court baron was held at Burcester on Saturday after the feast of the exaltation of the holy cross, of which the parchment roll is well preserved among other records, in custody of that worthy person whom they most concern, Sir William Glynne, baronet. The tenants with their reserved rents are entered in this method.

Willielmus Rede pro se 2^d. cum duobus bobus.

Agnes Serich pro se 3^d. et pro ancilla una, separalia cum quatuor bestiis.

Isabella Brown pro se 1^d. et pro ancilla una.

Johannes Coupe pro se 2^d. cum uno africano.

Robertus Frerehews pro se 3^d. et separalia domini cum quatuor bestiis.

Willielmus Symms pro se 1^d. in trahendo blado domini.

Richardus Duke 3^d. pro se et servis suis trahentibus bladum domini, &c.

The inquest of the jury is recorded in this form.

Inquisitio capta, &c. super sacramentum juratorum qui dicunt super

^m Ex Chartul. S. Frideswidæ, Æd. Ch. Oxon. p. 142.

sacramentum suum, quod Juliana Hardy quæ tenuit de domino unum messuagium et unam virgatam terræ in bondagio diem clausit extremum, et accidit domino nova heriota II. boves pret. XVI^s. post cujus mortem venit Walterus Hardy et dat domino de fine LXVI^s. VIII^d. pro licentia ingrediendi et tenendi prædicta messuagia et terram in bondagio secundum consuetudinem manerii reddendo et faciendo opera similia sicut prædicta Juliana solebat facere, et fecit domino fidelitatem, et cepit pleg. de fine, &c. Item dicunt, &c. quod Hugo Kyng et alii de Wrechewyke vendiderunt arbores in gardinis suis sine licentia domini, &c. de cætero non vendant sub pœna XII^d. Item dicunt, &c. quod Richardus Syrech, Robertus Hardy, Johannes Prynce, Hugo Page, et Johannes Page, extraxerunt bona sua extra domum domini, &c.

*Memorand. quod die Dominica in festo S. Andreæ apostoli anno 17. Edw. III. omnis status de Wrechwyke elegerunt Hugonem Kyng ad officium præpositi, et juramentum suscepitⁿ. **

Within this year, Roger de Chetwynde and Joan his wife released and quit claimed to Robert de Grendon all the right which they had

* (The following letter from a bookseller in Oxford will shew the fate of the Glynne MSS.)

“To the Rev. Mr. Kennett, at Peterborough.

“Rev. Sir,

“I having purchased the manuscripts belonging to the late Sir Stephen Glynn at Amersden in this county; and there being wanting in the Collection No. 1.—viz. *Certificates made upon the orders of cardinal Pool, a'b'p of Canterbury, A. D. 1557, returning a particular account thro' every diocess in England and Wales of the value of parsonages, endowment of vicaridges, No. of parrishioners, names of pastors, with*

a letter or supplications sent from both the Universitys of Oxford and Cambridge unto cardinal Pool his Grace, 1556. fol. which the executors inform me are in your custody, as appears by a memorand. of Sir Wm. Glynn; I beg the favour of you to convey the said MSS. directed to me at Mr. Knapton's, bookseller, in St. Paul's Churchyard, as soon as possible, by reason that I am going to dispose of the Collection. If there are any more MSS. belonging to this Collection, I doubt not but you will be so good as return them to me.

“I remain,

“Your most humble servant,

Oxon. Jan. 18. 1731. “SAM. WILMOT.”

ⁿ Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

in the manors of Grendon and Shenestan, by deed; to which are witnesses Peter de la Mere, Philip Despenser, Thomas Cok, and Richard de Wilughby, knights. The said manor of Shenestan had been granted by Robert de Oily to Richard de Bray, and confirmed by Nigel de Oily to William son of Tabetine de Bray, &c. And in 29. Edw. I. on a controversy for the said manor between John de Clynton lord of Coleshull and Ralph de Grendon, it was adjudged to the latter^o.

Sir Nicholas de la Beche, lord of the manor of Pidington in reversion, was this year appointed by the king to the office of seneschal of Gascoigne^p.

An. mcccxliv. 18, 19. *Edward III.*

An inquisition *ad quod dampnum* was taken in these parts, to know whether John Frelond and William Attewode of Stodely, might give to the prioress and convent of that place one messuage nine oxgangs of land, ten acres of meadow, six acres of wood, and sixteen shillings rent, with appertenances in East-Claydon and Botel-Claydon, to maintain a chaplain who should celebrate the mass of the Virgin Mary every day in the conventual church of Stodley, which the jury found would be no prejudice to the king^q.

Oliver de Ingham, often summoned to parliament among the barons of the realm, died in the precedent year, leaving Joan the wife of Roger l'Estrange of Knokyn, (heir to the reversion of Burcester and Midlington,) his younger daughter, then living, twenty-six years of age; and Mary, daughter of John Curson, (by Elizabeth his eldest daughter, deceased,) nine years of age, his next heirs. Which Roger l'Estrange, for the purparty of his wife, had an assignation of the manors of West-Dean and East-Grynsted, in com. Wilts, and Ingham, com. Norf.^r

A court baron was held for the manor of Wrechwyke in the pa-

^o El. Ashmole, MS. ^p Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 127. ^q R. Dods. MS. vol. 56. f. 134.
^r Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 104. et R. Dods. MS. vol. 130. f. 64.

rish of Burcester on Saturday after the feast of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary. Some of the names of tenants, and their rents and privileges, run thus.

Willielmus Martyn de Ambresdon 1^d. pro se &c. in separal. domini cum duobus juvencis.

Thomas Saunders de Charlton 1^d. pro se &c.

Willielmus atte Brich 2^d. pro se &c. cum duobus africanis.

Johannes Hardy 3^d. pro se &c. servitio facto in Gravenhull.

The inquest of the jury was thus returned.

Inquisitio capta super dimisis, &c. per sacramenta juratorum qui dicunt per sacramentum quod Robertus Hikkes tenens domini de Wreche-wike qui tenuit de domino unum messuagium et dimidiam virgatam terræ in bondagio diem clausit extremum, et accidit domino nova heriota, unus bos pret. VIII^s. et una vacca pret. V^s. post cujus mortem venit Matilda quæ fuit uxor prædicti Roberti et clamavit totum prædictum messuagium et dimidiam virgatam terræ tenere secundum consuetudinem manerii, dum vixerit sine marito, faciendo servitia et redditus omnes, ut prædictus Robertus fecit, nomine totius homagii, et faciet domino fidelitatis juramentum. Item presentant quod Thomas Bavard nativus domini qui tenuit de domino unum messuagium et unam virgatam terræ in bondagio diem clausit extremum, et accidit domino nova heriota, unus bos pret. VIII^s. et una vacca pret. V^s. et dicunt quod uxor ejus non potest tenere prædicta messuagium et terram propter paupertatem, ita ut præpositus possit capere in manibus domini prædicta messuagium et terram quousque, &c.^s

A like court was held for the manor of Burcester on Saturday the feast of St. Kenelm, 18. Edw. III.

Elyas Coke 1^d. pro se &c. cum una vacca propter messoros.

Nicholaus Attewelle 2^d. pro se &c. cum duabus vaccis propter messoros.

^s Ex rot. membran. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

Johannes Page 1^d. pro se &c. cum una africana propter messoros.

Johannes Portar de Blakethurne 2^d. pro se &c. cum duobus porcis.

Johannes Hikkes 2^d. pro se &c. servit. in blad. dom. cum ancillis suis.

Willielmus Foul 3^d. pro se &c.

Walterus Symms 2^d. pro se &c. trahend. herbagium, &c.

Hugo atte Hurne 3^d. pro se &c. cum sex agnis.

Agnes Serich 2^d. pro se &c. cum duobus agnis.

Thomas Frerehews venit et dat. domino de fine LXVI^s. VIII^d. pro licentia ingrediendi et tenendi unum messuagium et unam virgatam terræ in bondagio quas Thomas Bavard quondam tenuit, habend. et tenend. prædicta messuag. et terram in bondagio secundum consuetud. manerii reddendo et faciendo opera similia quæ ad prædictum messuagium et terram pertinent, et faciet domino fidelitatem pleg. de fine tot. homag.

Robertus Frere 2^d. pro se &c. trahend. herbag.

Unus de Langton 1^d. pro se &c. sarciend. sepes domini in la Brech.

Johannes de Ambresdon 1^d. pro se &c.

Robertus Frere et Joshua Phelippes attachiati fuerunt quod transierunt cum caractis suis ultra pratum domini de Langeford versus Ottmore qui veniunt et dicunt quod est communis via, et sua communis pastura, quum fœnum et antierius herbagium amoveantur, se ponunt in respectum quousque melius poterit per fide dignos probari.

Inquisitio capta super dimisis attach. domino et curiæ tangent. per sacramenta juratorum, qui dicunt per sacramenta, quod quando aliquis tenens de Wrechewyke mortuus fuit et terra sua sit seminata, et uxor ejus non potest invenire sufficientes plegios ad tenenda messuag. et terras quas ipse et ipsa in vita sua tenuerint, quod erit ad electionem domini quis habebit investituram prædictæ terræ, &c.^t

Sir Roger l'Estrange of Knokyn mortgaged his estate for ten thousand pounds to Henry earl of Derby, which he soon after discharged.

Rogerus l'Estrange de Knokyn recognovit se debere Henrico de

^t Ex rot. membran. penes D. Gul. Glynne, bar.

Lancastria, com. Derb. decem millia librarum solvend. ei, unam videlicet medietatem in festo Paschatis proxime futuro, et aliam medietatem in festo S. Michaelis proxime sequent. et nisi fecerit, concedit quod prædicta pecunia levetur de terris et catallis suis in com. Norf. et alibi. Teste rege apud Westminstre 19. die Octob. 18. Edw. III. solvit et quietus est sicut comes recognovit^u.

Toward an expedition into France, the said Roger l'Estrange and John l'Estrange, James de Audley, William de Ertalwe, William Stury and John Aston, as chief persons within the county of Salop, were summoned to raise forty men at arms within the said county, and thirty hoblers within the town of Salop, and ten hoblers in Ludlow, six in Wenlok, ten in Bridgenorth, four in Newport, and forty in the rest of the county, to be chosen and commanded by such officers as the said James and Roger, or either of them, should depute, &c.^x

An. mcccxlvi. 19, 20. *Edward III.*

The king did now again confirm to Sir John de Molyns, lord of the manor of Brehull, &c. and his heirs, the manor of Lutegareshale in com. Buck. with appertenances, which Sir John de Handlo, lord of Borstall, held for his life, by the grant of Hugh le Despenser, late earl of Winchester^y. Among the writs or precepts directed to the barons to attend the king in his expedition into France, two were sent to Sir John Handlo and Sir Edmund Cornwaill, bannerets, in com. Oxon. by which they were summoned to fit themselves with horse and arms against the feast of St. Laurence, then to accompany the king^z.

At a general chapter of the order of St. Augustine held at Leicester this summer, in the catalogue of prelates or governors of those religious houses within the province of Canterbury for the diocese of

^u El. Ashmole, MS. notat. X. p. 140. q? ^x Ib. p. 331. ^y R. Dods. MS. vol. 67. p. 140. ^z Ibid. vol. 64. f. 117.

Lincoln, we find for this county Abbas de Oseneya, prior de S. Fri-deswytha, prior de Coldenorton, prior de Burncestre ^a.

In Michaelmas term there was a trial between the king and the prioress of Stodley for the taxation of three hides of land annexed to that nunnery, wherein the council of the prioress did plead, that her convent was within the limits of the parish of Becklee, and at the time of foundation there were annexed to it three hides of land in the same parish, and that she was taxed for the premises among the spirituals, or tenths. But the jury returned, that she ought to pay for the said three hides in taxation of the temporals ^b.

An. MCCCXLVI. 20, 21. *Edward III.*

* Sir John de Handlo of Borstall, lord of Musewell in the parish of Ambrosden, did, for the soul of himself and his wife Maud, give to Queen's college, Oxon. the perpetual advowson of the church of Enham-militis in Hampshire, and ten pounds yearly rent issuing out of the said manor by charter dated on St. Gregory's day ^c. This manor of Enham in 21. Edw. I. was left by Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, to his nephew and heir Philip Burnell; and in 22. Edw. I. it passed to his son and heir Edward Burnell, who dying 9. Edw. II. without issue, it came to his sister Maud, then married to this second husband Sir John de Handlo ^d, who held the said manor by the courtesy of England, in right of his said wife ^e.

* Joh'es de Handlo miles dedit huic collegio advocationem eccl'ie de Enham una cum decem libris annui redditus de manerio una cum terris vocatis Ciffersland. Edwardus tertius præter hospitale s'cti Juliani dedit huic collegio advocationem eccl'ie de Blechington cum in manus ejus venerit per forisfacturam Richardi et Gulielmi Gravill.

Ex lib. obituali coll. Regin. Oxon.

An. MCCCXLVI. 20, 21. Edw. III.

Frater Gilb'tus Boweles electus in rectorem eccl'ie sanguinis Jhesu Christi de Asherugge Ord. S. August. per mort. f'ris Ric'i de Saretta, confirmatus 3. kal. Apr. 1346. Reg. Beke Linc.

^a MS. Bib. Bod. nuper penes Anton. a Wood. cui tit. Forma Capit. gen. reg. can. Ord. S. August. ^b W. Dug. MS. A. 2. p. 323. ^c Anton. a Wood, Histor. Un. Oxon. l. 2. p. 115. ^d Dug. Bar. tom. 2. p. 61. ^e Ibid.

This Sir John de Handlo having had summons to parliament in 1. and 16. Edw. III.^f departed this life on Aug. the 5th this year^g, leaving Edmund de Handlo his grandson, (by Richard his eldest son, who died in his father's life, and Isabel his wife,) his next heir, at this time seven years of age^h. After his death several inquisitions were taken; one in the county of Essex, wherein the jury found, that the said John de Handlo, knight, held the manors of Borstall, Adyngrave, Oakle, and Mussewell, the remainder to Edmund son of Richard Handlo and Alice his wife: that he held for life the manor of Lutegareshale, com. Buck. the reversion to John de Molyns and his heirs, by grant from the king, who was to hold it as of his manor of Brehull, by the service of two shillings and sixpence yearlyⁱ. Another inquisition was taken at Oxford, by which it appears, the said Sir John de Handlo, lately deceased, held for life the manor of Chadlington, com. Oxon. from John de Lisle, by the service of one knight's fee: and for the like term of life he held the manor of Shuppenhull, (or Shippenhall,) com. Oxon. from Hugh de la Despenser, by the service of half a knight's fee: as likewise for life twenty messuages and two carucates of land in Hedyngdon, com. Oxon. with the bailiwick of the forests of Shotover and Stowode, which were held *in capite* from the king, by the service of keeping the said forests. All which did remain to Isabel, then wife of Robert de Ildelesle, knight, formerly wife of Richard, son of the said Sir John Handlo. This John de l'Isle, of whom the manor of Chadlington was so held, was the son and heir of Robert l'Isle, knight, (lord of the manor of Heyford-Warine, com. Oxon.) and was twenty-four years of age at his father's death in 16. Edw. III.^k

The said Sir John de Handlo of Borstall died possessed of the manor of Pidington, within the parish of Ambrosden, which after his death was to pass to Sir Nicholas de la Beche; but he dying also within this year, the reversion was to John son of John de Sutton,

^f Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 61. ^g R. Dods. MS. vol. 75. f. 69. ^h Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 61. ⁱ R. Dods. MS. vol. 60. f. 151. ^k Dug. Bar. tom. 1. p. 738.

and Isabel his wife, daughter of John de Cherleton, lord of Powys, who did fealty to the king for the said manor of Pidington, Sept. 20. as appears by this record.

*Oxon. Quia compertum est per inquisitionem quod Johannes de Handlo defunctus tenuit die quo obiit ad terminum vite sue de hereditate Nicholai de la Beche manerium de Pydinton cum pertinentiis in com. predicto; et quod post mortem Johannis ad predictum Nicholaum et heredes suos reverti deberet, post decessum ejusdem Johannis, Johanni filio Johannis de Sutton, et Isabelle uxori ejus et heredibus ipsius Johannis filii Johannis remaneret imperpetuum. Rex cepit fidelitatem predicti Johannis filii Johannis de manerio predicto &c. 20. Septemb.*¹

The foresaid Nicholas de la Beche left surviving his widow Margery, who became the wife of Sir Thomas Ardern, knight. Dugdale by mistake calls her Margery, the daughter and heir of Edmund Bacoun^m, when she was indeed the relict of the said Edmund, and held in dowry from that her first husband the manor of Hatfeld-Peverell, in com. Essexⁿ; and had by the said Edmund two daughters, Margaret, married to William de Kirdeston, and Margery, to Willam de Molins, son and heir of Sir John de Molins, lord of the manors of Brill, Lutegareshale, &c.^o This Margery, widow of Sir Nicholas de la Beche, was the next ensuing year carried away in a violent manner from her house of Beaumes, nigh Reading, by John de Dalton and his accomplices: in which riot, Michael le Poynings, and Thomas Clerk of Shipton, and others, were killed, and goods and chattels to the value of one thousand pounds were taken away: for which a precept was issued to the sheriffs of Bucks. Oxon. and other counties, to seize into the king's hands all the lands, goods, and chattels of the said Margery; and a like precept to the sheriff of Lancashire, to seize the possessions of the said John de Dalton, dated Apr. 2. And on the tenth of May another writ, directed to

¹ R. Dods. MS. vol. 84. f. 70. b. ^m Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 147. ⁿ Ex Autog. inter Collectan. R. Dods. MS. vol. 76. f. 93. ^o Ibid.

the sheriff of Lancashire, to arrest the said John and his accomplices, and commit them to the Tower of London^p.

The foresaid John de Sutton, to whom the manor of Pidington now descended, was son of Sir John de Sutton, knight, by Margaret his wife, one of the sisters and coheirs of John de Somerie, baron of Dudley, and is the same person whose original deed is produced by Mr. Dugdale, bearing date at Dudley on Monday preceding the feast of the annunciation, in the 12. of Edw. III. wherein he styles himself, John the son of John de Sutton upon Trent, lord of Dudley. From him descended that potent family of John Dudley, viscount l'Isle, earl of Warwick, and lastly duke of Northumberland, and his sons, Ambrose earl of Warwick, and Robert earl of Leicester^q.

Sir John de Molins was now restored to the king's favour, and obtained restitution of all his lands; with a royal charter confirming to him the manors of Cokelington, Stoke-Tristre, and Boyford, com. Som. with the advowson of those churches: the manors of Bichen-den and Chardesle-Valence, in com. Buck. with remainder to William his son in general tail, then to John his other son in special tail, and so to his own heirs general; with a release from Edward duke of Cornwall of thirty-three shillings and sixpence yearly rent, for certain lands by him held of the same duke, as of his manor of Bensington, parcel of the honour of Walingford. Likewise a confirmation of that charter granted to him in 10. Edw. III. of the manors of Aston-Bernard and Ilmere, com. Buck. to hold by the service of being keeper of the king's hawks and falcons. As also of the manor of Silveston, com. Northamp. and the manor of Brehull, with liberty to enclose three hundred acres of wood (part of his said manor of Brehull) within the forest of Bernwood. Also of the manor of Lute-gareshale, and licence to impark his woods there, with one hundred acres of land and pasture adjoining, for his better support in the state and degree of banneret. Moreover of the manor of Wendover, com. Buck. and sixty pounds yearly rent from the town of Ailes-

^p R. Dods. MS. vol. 84. f. 77. ^q Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 215.

bury, part of the possessions of John de Fienles and Robert de Fienles, attainted. Also of one messuage, fifty-one acres of land, and one acre of meadow in Market-Overton, com. Rutland, with the fees of Pinkney and Chokes: the moiety of the manor of Gaiton, with the advowson of that church, and of Norton, belonging to the fee of Chokes. With liberty to impark his woods of West-grove and Godardes-grove, belonging to his manor of Henley, com. Sur. with three hundred acres of land, meadow and pasture, contiguous thereto, lying within the bounds of the forest. The same liberty to impark his woods of Sywardeshull and Wynarde, com. Buck. with three hundred acres adjoining: and to fortify his manor houses of Stoke-Pogeys and Ditton, with walls of stone kernelled: confirming also the exchange by him made with the prior of the church of Southwark, for twenty-five acres of land in Stoke-Pogeys, and that his courts, or mansion-houses, in Stoke-Pogeys and Ditton should be exempt from the authority of the marshal of the king's household, or any other his officers. Likewise, that his manor of Dachette should be held of the king by the payment of a rose for all services: with licence to fortify his manor house at Weston-Turvile, com. Buck.; and finally, with confirmation of the manors of Adington and Guldene, and patronage of the abbey of Burnham. In the month of September within this year, he was sent, with all the men at arms and archers which he could speedily raise, to Sandwich in Kent, for defence of that port against the power of the French^r.

When the king in his expedition into France took ship at Southampton about the end of June, among other of the nobility who then attended him were Almaric de S. Amand, lord of the manor of Grendon, John eldest son of Roger l'Estrange, heir to the manors of Burcester and Midlington, John de Sutton, lord of the manor of Pidington, and Sir Richard d'Amory, lord of the manors of Bucknell, Godington, &c. who was in that third and last battalia com-

^r Dug. Bar. tom. 2. p. 147.

manded by the king himself, at the famous battle of Cressy, fought on Saturday, August the 25th, and continued in the service of the king till his return into England; in consideration whereof, in 36. Edw. III. he was acquitted from sending any men at arms, hoblers, or archers into those parts ^s.

Agnes, daughter of Emma Isonden of Burcester, released and quit claimed to William Herecaught and Emma his wife her right in one messuage and one curtilage, with appertenances, in the town of Burcester, &c. by this deed.

Pateat universis per præsentes me Agnetem filiam Emmæ Isonden de Burcester relaxasse et pro me et hæredibus meis quietum clamasse Willielmo Herecaught et Emmæ uxori ejus et hæredibus et assignatis suis totum jus et clamium quod habeo vel aliquo modo habere potero in uno messuagio et uno curtilagio cum pertin. in villa de Burcester, quæ ego præfata Agnes et prædicta Emma mater mea habuimus ex dono et feofamento Johannæ Isonden aviæ meæ, &c. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; Rogero de Stoke, Roberto le Clerk, Rogero le Barbour, Roberto Leches, Galfrido le Bailiffs, Johanne Leches, et aliis. Dat. apud Burcestre die Lunæ proxime post festum conversionis S. Pauli, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo primo^t.

An. MCCCXLVII. 21, 22. Edward III.

On April the second, the king sent James Audley, baron, lord of the manor of Stratton-Audley, com. Oxon. from the siege before Calais into England, with command to raise what forces he could, and to bring them down to Sandwich by Ascension-day, well arrayed, in order to transport them to Calais, to prevent the French king's raising of that siege ^u.

Sir Richard d'Amory, on January the 14th, had bound himself to Sir Otho de Holland, to pay him fourscore pounds at Candlemas

^s Barnes's Hist. of Edw. III. p. 340. 354. et Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 100. ^t Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar. ^u Barnes's Hist. of Edw. III. p. 394.

next ensuing, or on failure thereof, the money to be levied on his lands and chattels within this county and elsewhere.

Richardus d'Amory cheval. recognovit se debere Ottoni de Holland cheval. octingentas libras solvendas ei in festo purificationis beatæ Mariæ proxime futuro. Et nisi fecerit, concedit quod prædicta pecunia levetur de terris et catallis suis in com. Oxon. et alibi. T. R. apud Westminst. 14. die Januar.^x

Before the end of this year, the said Sir Richard d'Amory paid a fine to the king for leave to convey his manors of Godingdon and Hedingdon, and the hundred of Bolindon, com. Oxon. to the said Sir Otho de Holland^y.

Sir Richard Lovel, knight, who in the three following years was summoned to parliament among the barons, did now release to the king and his successors all his right and claim to the manor of Bre-hull, com. Buck. and Selveston, com. Northampt.^z which were both held by Sir John de Molins, who, as a farther testimony of the king's favour, had now summons to parliament among the barons; and procured a charter for a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of St. Barnabas, at his manor of Wendover, com. Buck. and a like charter for a yearly fair at Brill, on the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of St. Thomas the martyr^a.

On February the sixteenth, 21. Edw. III. Sir John de Sutton of Dudley, knight, and Isabel his wife, who held the manor of Pidington, paid a fine to the king for liberty to convey the said manor to John de Peyto to hold for life^b.

Robert le Clerk of Burcester, and Camerona his wife, granted to Thomas Stapenhull of Midlington, and Christina his wife, one acre of meadow, called le Medacre, within the parish of Burcester, &c.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Robertus le Clerk de Burcester et Camerona uxor ejus unanimi assensu et voluntate nostra dedimus concessimus et hac præsentī charta nostra confirmavimus Thomæ Sta-

^x El. Ashmole, MS. X. p. 224. ^y R. Dods. MS. vol. 84. f. 74. ^z Ibid. vol. 36. f. 9.

^a Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 147.

^b R. Dods. MS. vol. 84. f. 74.

penhull de Midlington et Cristinæ uxori ejus unam acram prati vocatam le Medacre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis jacent. in latitudine inter terram prioris et conventus de Burncester prædicta ex parte Boreali et pratum Willielmi Rustel de eadem ex parte australi, et extendentem in longitudine a prato dicti prioris et conventus vocato le Slade ex parte orientali usque le Commemede ex parte occidentali in quodam loco vocato Longeford juxta le Slade in tenura dominæ comitissæ Lincoln. in parochia de Burncester prædicta, com. Oxon. Habend. et tenend. totam prædictam acram prati &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī chartæ sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus; Henrico Bowelles de Curtlington, Johanne Jurdan de eadem, Rogero Stoke de Burncester, Edmundo Baron de eadem, Johanne Glover de eadem, Thoma Abbot de eadem, et aliis. Dat. apud Burncester vicesimo tertio die mensis Decemb. anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo primo^c.

AN. MCCCXLVIII. 22, 23. Edward III.

There was now a contract depending between Sir Richard d'Amory of Bucknell, knight, and William de Peeks, clerk for the advowson of the church of Bucknell. In the issue, a fine was passed in the King's Bench, by which the said Sir Richard d'Amory, lord of that manor, conveyed all his right to the advowson of that church to the said William de Peeks, in consideration of one hundred marks of silver.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westmin. in crastino ascensionis Domini anno regni regis Edwardi tercii regis Anglie a conquestu vicesimo secundo, et regni ejusdem Francie nono, coram Johanne de Stonore, Willielmo de Shareshulle, Rogero Hillary, Ricardo de Ketteshull, Ricardo de Willughby, Johanne de Stoneford, et Thoma de Fencotes, justiciariis et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Willielmum de Peeks clericum quer. et Ricardum d'Amory chevalier deforc. de advocacione ecclesie de Bucknell unde

^c Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

placitum convencionis sumptum fuit inter eos in eadem curia: habend. et tenend. eidem Willielmo et heredibus suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia que ad predictam advocacionem pertinent in perpetuum, et preterea idem Ricardus concessit pro se et heredibus suis quod ipsi warantizabunt predicto Willielmo et heredibus suis predictam advocacionem contra omnes homines in perpetuum, et pro hac recognicione reddicione warantia fine et concordia idem Willielmus dedit predicto Ricardo centum marcas argenti.

Upon which this precept was directed to the sheriff, to give possession to the said William de Peeks.

Edwardus Dei gratia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie vice-comiti Oxon. salutem. Sciatis quod convenit in curia nostra coram justiciariis nostris apud Westmin. inter Willielmum de Peeks clericum quer. et Ricardum d'Amory chevalier deforc. de advocacione ecclesie de Buckenhull unde placitum convencionis sum. fuit inter eos in eadem curia. Scilicet quod predictus Ricardus recognovit, &c. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod eidem Willielmo de predicta advocacione cum pertin. sicut predictum est sine delacione plenarie seisinam haberi facias. T. J. de Stonore apud Westmin. quinto die Junii anno regni nostri Anglie vicesimo secundo, regni vero nostri Francie nono^d.

Robert le Clerk of Burcester, by indenture dated on Sunday after the feast of St. Peter *ad vincula*, granted and confirmed to John Myrfeld of Burcester, and Agnes his wife, half an acre of arable land in the fields of Burcester, to hold for life, &c.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum indentatum pervenerit Robertus le Clerk de Burncester salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse concessisse et hoc præsentis scripto indentato confirmasse Johanni Myrfeld de Burncester et Agneti uxori ejus dimidiam marcam terræ arabilis in campis de Burncester super le Est-longlond inter terram Willielmi Coles ex parte una et terram Johannis Downyng ex altera parte. Habend. et tenend. prædictam dimidiam acram terræ cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prædictis Johanni Myrfeld

^d Ex Cartul. Coll. Novi, Oxon. cart. 17. p. 352.

et Agneti uxori ejus ad terminum vitæ illorum et utriusque illorum diutius viventis, &c. Ita tamen quod statim post decessum prædict. Johannis Myrfeld et Agnetis uxoris ejus prædicta dimidia acra terræ cum omnibus suis pertinentiis mihi vel hæredibus meis plenarie revertatur. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī scripto indentato nos partes prædictæ sigilla nostra alternatim apposuimus. Hiis testibus; Rogero Stoke de Burncester, Thoma de Stapenhull, Edmundo Baron, Johanne Deyer, Hugone dicto Chamberleyn, Andrea Taylor, Johanne Leche, Willielmo Doffeld, Galfrido Bayliff, Roberto Leche, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Burncester die dominica proxime post festum S. Petri ad vincula, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo secundo^e.

Both the originals indented are preserved; that on the part of John Myrfeld and Agnes his wife has two labels appending, the seals broken off. The counterpart of Robert le Clerk has one seal, fairly impressed with the Virgin Mary holding our Saviour in her arms, and one in the posture of praying, with this inscription; MATER DEI MISERERE MEI.

Alice countess of Lincoln, who by hereditary right from her father Henry earl of Lincoln held the manors of Burcester and Midlington, departed this life without issue on the Thursday next after the feast of St. Michael, *i. e.* Octob. the 2d. in the 67th year of her age, and was buried in the conventual church of Berling, nigh the body of her second husband Ebulo l'Estrange. The history of her death is thus given from a manuscript of the Cotton library, cited in the Monasticon Ang.

*Moritur Alesia comitissa Lincolnia anno ætatis suæ LXVII. et anno gratiæ MCCCXLVIII. circa festum S. Mathæi Apostoli et Evangelistæ et sepulta est in ecclesia canonicorum de Berlyng juxta corpus Ebulo-
nis mariti sui, nec reliquit post se hæredem aliquem de suo corpore procreatum, sed in ejus morte sanguis et hæreditaria successio ultimæ progeniei de Lacy (proh dolor) terminatur^f.*

^e Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynnæ, bar. ^f Mon. Ang. tom. 2. p. 190.

Upon the death of the said lady this inquisition was taken at Oxford on December the first, relating to the manors of Burcester and Midlington.

Oxon. Inquisitio capta primo die Decembris. Juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Alesia de Lacy comitissa de Lincoln. tenuit die quo obiit maneria de Burncester et Midlington, in com. Oxon. de hereditate Henrici comitis Lancastrie etatis triginta annorum consanguinei et heredis Thome nuper com. Lancast. Et dicunt quod predicta comitissa obiit die Jovis proxime post festum S. Michaelis secundo die Octobris^g.

The manors of Burcester and Midlington are here falsely returned to be of the inheritance of Henry earl of Lancaster, son and heir of Henry earl of Lancaster, who died 19. Edw. III. brother of Thomas earl of Lancaster, first husband of the said Alice. He did indeed enjoy many lands of the great inheritance of Lacy, by virtue of a surrender and entail made by Henry Lacy earl of Lincoln, father of the said Alice, and by a grant of king Edward I. and for this reason, in the year following, the king added to this Henry earl of Lancaster the title and dignity of earl of Lincoln, granting him the annual receipt of twenty pounds from the sheriff of the county in lieu of the third penny, as Thomas earl of Lancaster his uncle had before him^h.

But it is certain, that on her second marriage with Ebulo l'Estrange without the king's licence, to make her peace, she surrendered up a great part of that large estate, to have a less share confirmed to her: and at that time the manors of Midlington and Burcester were settled by the king on the said Ebulo l'Estrange and Alice his wife, and the heirs of the said Ebulo. So that now upon the death of the countess, Sir Roger l'Estrange of Knokyn was found cousin and next heir of the said Ebulo, and inherited the manors of Burcester and Midlington; for which he did his fealty to the king on November the 29th, as appears from this following writ.

^g R. Dods. MS. vol. 55. f. 35. q?

^h Barnes's Hist. Edw. III. p. 445.

Oxon. Quia compertum est per inquisitionem quod Alesia nuper comitissa Lincoln. defuncta et Ebulo Lestrage quandam vir suus similiter defunctus nuper tenuerunt maneria de Middelington alias Middelton et Burncester cum pertinentiis eisdem Ebuloni et Alesie et heredibus ipsius Ebulonis ex dono et concessione nostra, et quod Rogerus Lestrage de Knokyn chevaleir est consanguineus et heres predicti Ebulonis; nos vicesimo septimo die Novembris ultime preterito cepimus fidelitatem predicti Rogeri pro maneriis de Middelyngton debitam &c. T. R. &c. 1X. Maiiⁱ.

Another inquisition was taken at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, that shews the conveyance of a great part of the estate of Lacy to the earls of Lancaster.

Inquisitio apud Shirebourne coram Thoma Cary escaetore domini regis in com. Somer. et Dorset. decimo nono die Octobris anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum Anglie vicesimo secundo, &c. Dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Alesia comitissa Lincoln. jam defuncta nullas terras seu tenementa tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo nec in servitio die quo obiit in comitatibus predictis. Sed dicunt quod dominus Edwardus quondam rex Anglie avus regis nunc seisitus fuit in dominico suo ut de feodo per redditionem remissionem et quietam clamationem Henrici de Lacy, tunc com. Lincoln. de manerio de Kyngeston cum omnibus suis pertin. in com. Dorset. Et idem rex habita plena possessione, &c. reddidit et concessit predicto Henrico comiti habend. et tenend. eidem Henrico comiti et heredibus suis de corpore suo procreatis et heredibus eorundem de se procreandis. Ita quod si idem comes sine herede de se procreato in fata decesserit, vel heredes de se procreati sine herede de se procreato vel procreando in fata decesserint, tunc post mortem ipsius comitis et heredum suorum predictum manerium cum pertin. suis integre remaneat Edmundo fratri ipsius regis et heredibus, &c. Qui quidem Edmundus habuit de se legitime procreatos Thomam filium suum et heredem et Henricum fratrem ipsius Thome. Et dicunt quod predictus Thomas postea nupsit se Ale-

ⁱ R. Dods. MS. vol. 84. f. 89.

sie filie et heredi predicti Henrici comitis de corpore suo procreate, et predictus Thomas habuit predictum manerium usque ad diem obitus sui, &c. post obitum Thome rex cepit in manum suam, &c. et postea rex pater predictum manerium reddidit predicte Alesie, &c. Que quidem Alesia concessit et reddidit Henrico nunc comiti Lancastrie, &c. Sed quis sit heres dicte Alesie propinquior seu cujus etatis penitus ignorant, eo quod nullum de se habuit procreatum seu nothum infra ballivam predicti escaetoris. Seu quo die dicta Alesia obiit non constat eis, eo quod moriebatur extra ballivam predictam. Et dicunt quod predictum manerium de Kyngeston cum pertin. valet per an. centum et quadraginta libras, et tenetur de rege in capite ut parcell. comitat. Dorset. per servitium trium feodorum militum. In cujus rei testimonium, &c.^k

Another inquisition was taken on the same occasion within the county of Lincoln; in pursuance whereof the king sent this precept to the escheator of those parts.

Rex dilecto et fideli suo Saiero de Rocheford escaetori suo in com. Linc. &c. Accepimus per inquisitionem quod Alesia de Lacy nuper comitissa Linc. defuncta tenuit maneria de Ingoldmeles, Weynflet, Stepynge, Thoresby, Wathe, Wrangle, et Sutton, cum pertin. in com. predict. &c. que pertinent ad Henricum comitem Lancastrie, &c. et predicta Alesia tenuit castrum et manerium de Bolynbroke cum toto honore, et castrum de Lincoln cum balliva et maneria de Wadyngton, Scarthou, et Saltfletby in dicto com. &c. nos cum idem Henricus in transmarinis partibus &c. volentes ei gratiam facere omnia predicta ipsi reddidimus accepta securitate de rationabili relevio &c. T. R. apud Westm. xxiv. die Octob.¹

A court baron was held for the manor of Wrechwike within the parish of Burcester, on October the twentieth, of which the roll is preserved, and in part runs thus.

Wrechwyke. Curia tenta ibidem xx. die mensis Octobris anno regni Edwardi tertii post conquestum xxii^{do}.

^k R. Dods. MS. vol. 115. f. 171.

¹ Ibid. vol. 102. f. 107.

Johannes Comandour queritur pro se versus Johannem Bladene in debito plegio, &c. quod fuit seisisus in man. domini de una forreria et III. terræ super Alchestre, quod non inde fecit finem, &c. Ad curiam tentam die Sabbati proxime post festum S. Michaelis anno XVI^{to}. compertum est quod fecit finem cum domino prædicto pro terris prædictis tenend. ad terminum vitæ ipsius et uxoris suæ Fiat ipse inde quietus.

Ricardus Searich dat domino de fine 2^s. et supra pro vestitura duarum acrarum terræ.

Ricardus Salman 1^d. pro terris in blad. domini cum uno pullo.

Johanna Blake 1^d. pro terris in sepal. domini cum uno africano.

Ricardus Aleyng de Langeton 3^d. pro terris in sepal. domini.

Quidam famulus personæ ecclesiæ de Mereton 3^d. pro terris, &c.

Quidam Bercarius de Ambresdon 1^d. pro terris, &c.

Willielmus Searich ad habendum in uxorem Johannam quæ fuit uxor Willielmi Foul venit hic in curiam et dat domino de fine pro eadem in maritagio habenda x^s. et habet inde diem solvend. ad festum S. Michaelis proxime sequent.

Jurati præsentant, &c. quod Willielmus Foul qui de domino tenuit unum messuagium et unam virgatam apud Wrechwyke in bondagio diem suum clausit extremum, et debentur domino nominibus heriettæ et mortuarii 2. vaccæ pret. XII^s. mense Septemb. ad festum S. Michaelis. Et dicunt quod Johanna quæ fuit uxor prædicti Willielmi tenet omnia prædicta ad terminum vitæ suæ secundum custumam manerii, et fecit domino fidelitatem, &c.

Walterus Hardy clericus est præpositus domini, et præstitit sacramentum ad officium præpositi bene et fideliter faciend. &c.^m

An. MCCCXLIX. 23, 24. Edward III.

By an inquisition taken this year at Oxford, the jury found that Elizabeth de Burgle held of Hugh de Plecy, deceased, the manor of Blechesdon by the service of one knight's fee. And that Margaret

^m Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

d'Amory, mother of Richard, held in dowry from Richard her husband the manor of Bokenhull (now Bucknell) by the service of one knight's fee. And that the abbot of Oseney held the manors of * Weston and Water-Eton, by the service of two knight's feesⁿ.

By another inquisition taken in these parts, it appears that Isabel, the relict of Henry de Ferrers, held the manor of Heth with its appertenances, and that William, son of Henry de Ferrers, was son and heir of the said Isabel, (now deceased,) and eighteen years of age. And that the foresaid Henry de Ferrers, and Isabel his wife, held the manor of Stoke super Tyrne, with twenty acres of waste, as in right of the said Isabel, of which they had infeoffed Robert de Say^o.

Hugh Despenser, banneret, son of Hugh Despenser, jun. departed this life on Febr. the eighth, 23. Edw. III. seized of the advowson of the priory of Newenton-Longuevill, in com. Buck. as also of the manors of Caversham, † Shipton, Boreford, and the hundred of Chadlington, com. Oxon.^p Nigh which time the king granted to Roger de ‡ Cotesford free warren in all his demesne lands in Blechesdon and Little-Haseley, com. Oxon.^q

An inquisition was taken on Aug. the seventh, wherein the jury found that Sir Roger l'Estrange died on July the twenty-ninth this year, possessed of the manors of Burcester and Midlington; and that

* Mag'r David Stone capell. pres. per Tho. Croft armig. ad eccl. de Weston per resign. mag'ri Ric'i Byrt. 8. Maii 1476. Reg. Rotherham.

† 1. Dec. 1564. D'n's admisit Will'um Maister cl'ic. ad vic. de Shipton under Whichewod per resign. Rad'i Wyllet ad pres. Joh'is Foxe, S. T. P. prebendarii de Shipton in eccl. Sarum. Reg. Parker, Cant.

‡ Will. Breton cl'icus pres. per Tho.

Dunelm. ep'um necnon Joh'em regis Anglie filium et ejusdem regni constabularium et custodem marchiarum orientalis Angl. versus partes Scotiæ quibus d'ctus d'n's rex per literas suas patentes omnes possessiones simul cum feodis et advocacionibus prioratus de Okeborne alienig. in Angl. qualitercunque spectant. commisit et concessit ad eccl. de Cotesford admiss. ult. Febr. 1307. Reg. Repingdon.

ⁿ Dods. MS. vol. 60. f. 188.
tom. 1. p. 395.

^o R. Dods. MS. vol. 60. f. 204.

^p Dugd. Bar.

^q R. Dods. MS. vol. 60. p. 49.

in Burcester was one carucate of land, which contained one hundred and twelve acres: and in Midlington two carucates of land, containing three hundred acres: and that Roger his son, by Maud his wife, was his heir, and twenty-two years of age.

Inquisitio capta septimo die Augusti. an. Edw. tertii vicesimo tertio. Jurati dicunt quod Rogerus l'Estrange tenuit maneria de Burcester et Middelington in com. Oxon. et est in Burcester una carucata terre que continet CXII. acras terræ: et sunt apud Middelington due carucate terre in dominico continentes CCC. acras terre. Et dicunt quod dictus Rogerus l'Estrange obiit XXIX. die Julii ult. preterito, et Rogerus filius est heres de corpore uxoris Matilde legitime procreatus, et est etatis XXII. annorum^r.

Which son and heir Roger l'Estrange within this same year did his homage to the king, and had livery of the lands of his inheritance, among which was the manor of Burcester; but that of Middelington was settled as a jointure on Joan the second wife and widow of his father, and daughter of Oliver de Ingham. And Mary the daughter of John Curson by Elizabeth, another daughter of Oliver de Ingham, who had been coheiress to her said grandfather, having been married to Stephen Tamby, and dying this year without issue, her estate fell to this her surviving aunt Joan, widow of Sir Roger l'Estrange, which Joan did her homage for the said lands on the twenty-sixth of October^s.

Thomas Cok, capellane or curate of Middelington, William de Stratton, capellane of * Langeton, and Richard de Caversfeld, capel-

* Rectores eccl'ie de Langton, com. Oxon.

1243. Mich. de Wuburne subd. ad eccl. de Langeton ad pres. abb. et conv. Westm. Rot. Rob. Grosthead. anno 9.

Mag. Joh. de Deneby presb'r pres. per abb. et conv. Westm. ad eccl. de Langeton

vac. per mort. mag'ri Rog. Baret. 2. non. Oct. pont. 13. 1292. Reg. Sutton.

1339. 5. Apr. Galfridus Norton presbiter pres. per Joh. Hynton d'num de Hynton ad cantarium infra manerium de Hynton per resign. Joh'is Clerk ex causa permutationis cum eccl'ia de Langeton in archi-

^r R. Dods. MS. vol. 55. f. 198. q?

^s Ibid. vol. 130. f. 99.

lane, jointly gave to the conventual church of S. Edburg in Burcester, all the lands and tenements, rents, services, &c. which they had of the gift and feoffment of Thomas de Stapenhulle, in the villages of Burcester and Middelington, to hold for ever from the capital lords of the fee for the usual service.

Sciunt præsentēs et futuri quod nos Thomas Cok capellanus de Middelington, Willielmus de Stratton capellanus de Langeton, et Ricardus de Caversfeld capellanus dedimus concessimus et hac præsentī carta nostra confirmavimus Deo et beatæ Mariæ virginī et sanctæ Edburgæ virginī ecclesiæ conventuali de Burncestre et canonicis ibidem Deo servantibus et in perpetuum servituris omnia terras tenementa redditus et servitia cum reversionibus, simul cum messuagiis, gardinis, ædificiis, feloniis, escaetis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, quæ quidem terras et tenementa cum omnibus servitiis et reversionibus et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis prædictis canonicis et eorum successoribus in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam de capitalibus Dominis fœdi per servitia quæ ad predicta tenementa pertinent, &c. Et nos prædicti Thomas, Wil-

di'atu Oxon. Reg. Bokingham. ep'i Linc.

Pat. 23. Edw. III. Joh. de Swynlegh cl'icus habet lit. reg. de pres. ad eccl. de Langeton Linc. dioc. ad donat. regis, ratione abb'ie Westm. vac. 15. Jun.

Pat. 23. Edw. III. Mag'r Nich. de Dunstaple cl'icus ad eccl. de Langeton Linc. dioc. ratione abb. Westm. vac. 10. Aug.

Pat. 23. Edw. III. Joh. de Swynlegh cl'icus ad eccl. de Langeton Linc. dioc. ratione abb'ie Westm. nuper vac. 25. Octob.

Pat. 30. Ed. III. Permutatio inter Tho. de Melbourn vicar. eccl'ie de Drayton in Hales dioc. Cov. Lichf. de donat. regis ratione prioratus de Ware in manu regis, et Joh'is de Wytherdeley personam eccl. de Langeton juxta Burcestr Linc. dioc. 26. Aug.

Mag. Will. Urmeston decr. bacc. pres.

per abb. et conv. Westm. ad eccl. de Langton per mort. mag'ri Joh. Haddon decr. doctoris. 4. Jan. 1503. Reg. Smith.

Mag'r Joh. Hawkysford pres. per abb. et conv. West. ad eccl. de Langton per resign. mag'ri Will'i Ormston. 20. Feb. 1511. annua pensio 8. libr. solv. resignanti. ib.

Will'us Powell clericus habet literas regis et reginæ patentes de præsentat. ad rectoriam de Langton et diriguntur literæ Oxon. ep'o.—Test. apud Westmon. xxii. Febr. reg. 2, 3. 1555, 6. Rymer xv. 439.

1581. 28. Sept. Hen. Rowland, A. M. ad eccl. de Langton ad pres. Joh. ep'i London. Reg. Grindall, ar'e'pi Cant.

1600. 12. Nov. Nath. Harris p'b'r L.L.B. ad eccl. de Langton per promot. Henr. Rowland ad ep'atum Bangor. ad pres. reginæ. Reg. Whitgift, Cant.

lielmus et Ricardus sigilla nostra præsentibus apposuimus. Hiis testibus; Ricardo de Williamscote, Willielmo de Audeley, Nicholao Povre, Thoma de Kynehell, Johanne Jeardan, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Burncester quinto die Octobris. anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo tertio^t.

To the original parchment three seals append; the first impressed with a groat or other piece of money, on the reverse bearing the figure of a cross; the second with the image of the Virgin Mary, and one praying to her with this inscription, MATER DEI MISERERE MEI; the third with a *fleur de lis*.

On February the tenth, 24th Edw. III. Sir John de Sutton lord of Dudley, and Isabel his wife, possessed of the manor of Pidington, within the parish of Ambresdon, paid a new fine to the king for licence to convey the said manor to John de Peyto.

Oxon. Johannes de Sutton de Dudley chevaler et Isabella uxor ejus habent manerium de Pydington cum pertinentiis in com. Oxon. et illud possint dare Johanni de Peyto, licentia regis obtenta, 10. Febr.^u

An. MCCCL. 24, 25. Edward III.

Sir John de Molins, lord of the manor of Brehull, &c. obtained a confirmation from queen Philippa of that grant which he had from the king her husband, to cut and carry away what underwood he should have occasion for in the adjoining forest of Bernwode, as also in the forests of Witlewood and Windsor^x. Walter de Trailly released to the said Sir John de Molins and his heirs his whole right in the neighbouring manor of Lutegareshale^y.

William, son of Robert le Clerk of Burcester, granted to John Muryfeld and Agnes his wife two messuages with one cottage, between the great gate of Thomas de Ponton and the tenement lately of John Isold in the town of Burcester, which he had by the gift of Robert Clerk his father, to hold for life.

^t Ex Autog. penes D. Gul. Glynn, bar. ^u R. Dods. MS. vol. 78. f. 50. q? ^x Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 147. ^y R. Dods. MS. vol. 36. f. 4.

Noverint universi Christi fideles quod ego Willielmus filius Roberti le Clerk de Burncester dedi concessi et hoc præsentis scripto meo confirmavi Johanni Muryfeld et Agneti uxori ejus illa duo messuagia cum uno cotagio inter magnam portam Thomæ de Ponton et tenementum quondam Johannis Isolde in villa de Burncester quæ habui ex dono Roberti Clerk patris mei habend. et tenend. &c. Hiis testibus; Rogero de Stoke, Johanne de Jeordan, Johanne Deyer, Johanne Leche, Johanne Comaundor, Johanne Bartelot, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Burncestre, die Sabbati proxime ante festum S. Lucæ evangelistæ, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo quarto^z.

Sir Richard d'Amory of Bucknell and Sir Otho de Holland, upon some sale or other bargain, entered into mutual bond and obligation.

Richardus d'Amory chevalier recognovit se debere Ottoni de Holland chevalier duo millia librarum solvend. ei in festo Paschatis proxime futuro. Et nisi fecerit, concedit quod prædicta pecunia levetur de terris, &c. in com. Som. 2. Martii.

Otto de Holland chevalier recognovit se debere Richardo d'Amory chevaler mille libras solvend. in festo Paschatis proxime futuro. Et nisi fecerit levetur de terris in com. Oxon.^a

Richard de Steule, and Milisent his wife, of Great-Barton, com. Oxon. granted full licence to William del Peecks, clerk, to give the advowson of the church of Bucknell, which he held from them, to the abbot and convent of Oseney to hold for ever.

Universis Christi fidelibus Ricardus de Steule et Milisencia uxor ejus salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos concessisse et licentiam dedisse Willielmo del Peecks clerico quod ipse advocacionem ecclesie de Bucken-

An. MCCCL. 24, 25. Edw. III.

Literæ regis patentes pro priore de Burncestre. Pat. 24. Edw. III. p. 2da.

Pat. 24. Edw. III. Rex Edw. pater regis nunc concessit Tho. Cok capellano, Will'o de Langeton capellano, et Will'o de Caresfeld capellano quod ipsi tria messuag. et du-

centas acras terre cum pertin. in Medelyngton que valent per annum ultra redditum resolutum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem eorundem septem solid. dare possint priori et conv. de Burncestr—rex confirmat. 3. Octob.

^z Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

^a El. Ashmole, MS. notat. X. p. 225.

hull que de nobis tenetur dare possit et assignare dilectis nobis in Christo abbati et conventui de Oseneye: ac etiam eisdem abbati et conventui quod ipsi advocacionem illam a prefato Willielmo recipere possint licentiam dedisse specialem: tenend. eisdem abbati et conventui et successoribus suis in perpetuum statuto domini regis Anglie de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis nullatenus obstante. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigilla nostra sunt appensa. Dat. apud magnam Barton primo die Octobris, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Anglie vicesimo quarto^b.

Upon which the said William del Peecks, clerk, passed a fine in the King's court, and made an absolute conveyance of all his right of patronage of the said church of Bucknell to Thomas abbot of Oseney and that convent.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus del Peecks ecclesie de Bukenhull in com. Oxon. verus patronus in honorem Domini nostri Jesu Christi et omnium sanctorum, pro salute anime mee et animarum patris mei, et matris mee, ac fratrum, sororum, parochianorum, capellanorum, clericorum, serviencium, et omnium benefactorum meorum ac omnium fidelium defunctorum dedi concessi et hac presenti charta mea confirmavi fratri Thome permissione divina abbati de Oseney et ejusdem loci conventui advocacionem ecclesie de Buckenhull predictae habend. et tenend. advocacionem predict. prefatis abbati et conventui et eorum successoribus in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; domino Johanne de Stonore, domino Willielmo de Shareshull, domino Richardo de Wylughby, domino Rogero Hillary, domino Johanne de Stowford, domino Richardo de Keleshull, domino Thoma de Fencotes, illustris domini regis Anglie justiciariis. Dat. apud Westmin. die Lune proxime post quindenam S. Michaelis, anno regni domini Edwardi Anglie et Francie regis, Anglie videlicet vicesimo quarto, regni vero sui Francie undecimo. Meipso Willielmo del Peecks tunc ibidem personaliter constituto in presencia venerabilium

^b Ex Cartul. Coll. Novi Oxon. 1. 2. cart. 10. p. 351.

testium predictorum, coram quibus in curia Banci de advocacione predicta prefatis abbati et conventui finem chirographum levare feci sollemniter prout decet^c.

The prior and convent of S. Frideswide in Oxford, to whom the manor of Pidington had formerly belonged, did now reassume their suit for recovery of their right, and obtained this precept from the king to the sheriff, that John de Peyto, jun. who held the said manor for his life, from Sir John de Sutton and Isabel his wife, should make restitution, or shew reason to the contrary.

Rex vicecomiti Oxon. salutem. Precipe Johanni de Peyto juniore quod juste, &c. reddat priori S. Frideswide Oxon. manerium de Pydington cum pertinenciis quod clamat esse jus ecclesie sue Frid. Oxon. et tenere de nobis in capite, &c. tunc sum. predictum Johannem quod sit coram justiciariis nostris apud Westmin. in oct. Pasch. &c. ostensurus quare non fecit. Dat. xv. die Novembris. anno regni nostri xxiv^d.

An. MCCCLI. 25, 26. Edward III.

William, son of Robert Clerk of Burcester, made another grant to John Muryfeld and Agnes his wife of two messuages, &c. in the town of Burcester, between the great gate formerly of Robert Clerk his father, and the tenement of William Hurtand, to hold for their lives, and the longest life of either of them, &c.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum indentatum pervenerit, Willielmus filius Roberti Clerk de Burncester salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse concessisse et per scriptum indentatum confirmasse Johanni Muryfeld de Burncester et Agneti uxori ejus illa duo messuagia cum uno cotagio et cum curtilagio in villa de Burncester inter magnam portam quondam Roberti Clerk patris mei et tenementum Willielmi Hurtand quæ habui ex dono Roberti patris mei. Habend. et tenend. prædicta messuagia, &c. ad terminum vitæ illorum

^c Ex Cartul. Coll. Novi Oxon. l. 2. cart. 19. p. 351.
penes decan. et capit. Æd. Ch. Oxon. p. 120,

^d Ex Chartul. S. Frideswidæ

et utriusque illorum diutius viventis. Reddendo inde annuatim dictis hæredibus et assignatis Roberti Clerk unam libram cymini ad festum S. Michaelis pro omnibus servitiis secularibus exactionibus et demandis, &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto indentato sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Hiis testibus; domino Johanne perpetuo vicario de Burncester, Johanne Deyer, Johanne Glover, Johanne Leche, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Burncester die Veneris in festo S. Mariæ Magdalencæ, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo quinto^e.

Sir Miles de Stapleton, lord of the manor of Middleton near Burcester, in right of his wife Joan, daughter of Oliver de Ingham, who held it in dowry from her first husband Sir Roger l'Estrange, remitted to the king all debts due to his father-in-law Oliver de Ingham; and in consideration of that and other services, received a full discharge for all arrears, accounts, reliefs, forfeitures, or other debts to the wardrobe, exchequer, or king's chamber, &c.

Rex tertio die Julii considerans bona et gratuita servitia sibi tam per Oliverum de Ingham dum vixit quam per Milonem de Stapleton qui Johannam filiam et hæredem prædicti Oliveri duxit in uxorem impensa, et pro eo quod iidem Milo et Johanna omnimoda debita præfato Olivero per regem debita remiserunt, de gratia sua speciali pardonavit et remisit eis omnimoda debita eidem regi per dictum Oliverum die

An. MCCCLI. 25, 26. Edw. III.

Placit. Trin. anno 25. Edw. III. Buck. Presentatum fuit quod Tho. Freysell, et Will. Freysell cum aliis ignotis vi et armis ceperunt Agnetem de Grenevill dominam de Wotton et ipsam nudam abduxerunt in forestam de Bernewood et ibidem, et alibi in diversis locis in com. Buck. imprisonaverunt, sed utrum ipsam rapuerunt ignorant. Qui veniunt et ponunt se in gratiam regis, et Tho. finem fecit pro x. marc. et Will'us pro v. marc.

Pat. 25. Edw. III. Licentia regis concessa abb'i et conv. de Eynsham quod ipsi appropriare possint ecclesias de Mukelton Wygorn. dioc. et de Meryton Linc. dioc. de advocacione sua propria. 22. Jun.

Eccl'ia de Meriton appropriatur monachis de Eynesham. 11. kal. Nov. 1354. Reg. Ginewell.

Pensio soluta ep'o Linc. pro appropriatione eccl. de Merton tempore Galfridi de Lamborn abb'is de Eynsham. Cartular. de Eynesham. MS.

^e Ex Autog. penes D. Gul. Glynn, bar.

obitus sui seu per ipsos Milonem et Johannem de lanis vasis argenteis ac pecuniarum summis per ipsos de præstitis gardrobæ, scaccarii aut cameræ vel alibi ex quacunque causa receptis: necnon omnimoda computa et arreragia computorum ac relevia exitus et alias forisfactas sive forisfacturas et alia debita quæcunque, &c.^f

Sir Roger l'Estrange of Knoking, lord of the manor of Burcester, acknowledged himself indebted to Sir Miles de Stapleton of Bedal, lord of the manor of Middleton, in the sum of two hundred pounds, to be paid on the feast of St. Michael next ensuing, or in failure thereof, the said money to be levied from his lands within the county of Stafford^g.

An. MCCCLII. 26, 27. Edward III.

Sir John de Molins, lord of the manors of Brill, Ludegarshale, &c. was in great esteem with queen Philippa, who made him steward of all her lands and lordships, with power to supervise her castles, and repair them^h.

Sir John Trymnel being enfeoffed in two cottages, with their appertenances, which John Spaygne and John de Langeton held in Burcester, conveyed them to Thomas de Panton and Camerona his

An. MCCCLII. 26, 27. Edw. III.

Pat. an. 26. Edw. III. p. 1. m. 24. Rex dedit licentiam abb'i et conv. de Oseney quod ipsi advocaciones eccl'iarum de Buckenhull et Swereford dare possint Hamoni ep'o Roff. et succ. suis ep'is in escambium pro advocacione eccl'ie de Mixebury. 12. Feb.

Pat. 28. Edw. III. Rex 12. Feb. reg. 26. per literas suas patentes dederat licentiam abb'i et conv. de Osney pro escambio advocacionis eccl'ie de Mixebury de patronatu suo cum Hamone ep'o Roff. pro eccl'iis de Buckenhull et Swereford, sed Hamo cessit

ep'atui suo antequam licentia regis sortiebatur effectum; ideo rex dedit licentiam illis permutandi cum Joh'e nunc ep'o Roff super eisdem. 10. Feb. M. 27.

Literæ Joh'is ep'i Linc. super appropriatione eccl'ie de Bekkelegh priorissæ et conventui de Stodlee. dat. 18. cal. Mart. 1352. consecr. 5. Reg. eccl. Linc. notat. H. 2.

Appropriatio eccl'ie de Bekkelegh priorissæ et conventui de Stodele. 18. kal. Maii 1352. Reg. Gynwell.

^f El. Ashmole, MS. vol. 10. p. 158. p. 147.

^g Ib. vol. 11. p. 71.

^h Dugd. Bar. tom. 2.

wife, for the yearly rent of twenty-nine shillings sterling, to be paid in the parish church of Burcester on Sunday after the octaves of St. Michael, by this indenture.

Hæc indentura facta die Lunæ proxime post festum sancti Augustini Anglorum apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo sexto inter dominum Johannem Trymnel militem ex parte una, et Thomam de Panton et Cameronam uxorem ejus ex altera parte testatur quod cum dictus dominus Johannes Trymnel feoffatur in duo cottagia cum suis pertinentiis quæ Johannes Spaygne et Johannes de Langeton tenent in Burncestre ut plenius patet per quandam cartam exinde factam, prædictus dominus Johannes Trymnel miles vult et concedit pro se hæredibus suis et suis assignatis quod prædictus Thomas et Camerona uxor ejus solvent seu solvere facient viginti et novem solidos sterlingorum prædicto domino Johanni Trymnel apud Burncester in ecclesia parochiali de Burcester, die Dominica proxime post octav. Sancti Michaelis proxime sequentis post datam confectionis præsentium. Nisi fecerit ex tunc prædicta carta feoffamenti prædictorum duorum cotagiorum pro nullo habeatur, &c. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus indenturæ prædictus dominus Johannes Trymnel sigillum suum apposuit, alteri vero parti hujus indenturæ prædicti Thomas et Camerona sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat. apud Burncestre die et anno supradictis¹.

This year in Easter term the prior of St. Frideswide in Oxford prosecuted his action against John de Peyto, jun. for the manor of Pidington, held by him for life, by grant from Sir John de Sutton of Dudley, and Isabel his wife; which process is thus recorded.

De termino Pasch. anno reg. Edw. III. xxvi^{to}. rotulo secundo.

Prior ecclesie S. Frideswide Oxon. per Thomam de Techewyke attornatum suum petit versus Johannem de Peyto jun. manerium de Pydington cum pertinenciis suis jus ecclesie sue S. Frideswide Oxon. per breve regis, &c. unde idem prior dicit quod quidam Elias quondam prior ec-

¹ Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

clesie predicte predecessor ipsius prioris tunc fuit seisitus de predicto manerio cum pertin. in dominico suo ut de feodo et jure ecclesie sue predicte tempore pacis tempore H. R. proavi domini regis nunc capiendo inde explet. &c. et quod tale sit jus suum et ecclesie sue predicte &c. offert, &c. et Johannes per Ricardum de Sheldon attornatum suum venit et vocat inde ad warant. Johannem Sutton de Duddele chevalier et Isabellam uxorem ejus ut habeat eos hic in oct. S. Michaelis per auxilium curie, &c.^k

AN. MCCCLIII. 27, 28. Edward III.

In a parliament convened at Westminster, Sept. the 23d, the commons among other grievances represented the abuse of exorbitant fines taken by Sir John de Molins, (lord of the manors of Ludgare-shale, Brill, &c.) and petitioned for redress of the corruption, and punishment of the offenders: to which answer was made, that upon such complaint justice should be done^l.

William Hertand of Burcester granted to Nicholas Roberd of the said town, and Rose his wife, one messuage, with a curtilage adjoining, lately in possession of Joan Ysonden, by this deed.

Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus Hertand de Burcester dedi concessi et hac præsenti charta mea confirmavi Nicholao Roberd de Burcester et Roysicæ uxori ejus unum messuagium cum curtilagio ad-jacente in Burcester, quod quidam messuagium quondam fuit Johannæ Ysonden juxta tenementum quod quondam fuit Walteri le Taillor, habend. et tenend. prædictum messuagium cum suis pertinentiis prædictis Nicholao et Roysicæ et hæredibus et assignatis ipsius Nicholai de capitilibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego prædictus Willielmus et hæredes mei prædictum messuagium cum suis pertinentiis prædictis Nicholao et Roysicæ et hæredibus ipsius Nicholai warantizabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti chartæ meæ sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; Johanne Trymnel milite, Johanne Schoove, Johanne Jordan,

^k Ex Chartul. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 120.

^l Barnes's Hist. of Edw. III. p. 471.

Rogero de Stoke, Johanne Glover, Johanne Meryfeld, Johanne Dyere, et aliis. Dat. apud Burcester XVI. die Octob. anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo septimo^m.

An. MCCCLIV. 28, 29. *Edward III.*

Sir Otho de Holland being engaged in the expedition to be now made into Brittany, had the royal letters of protection, dated March the 18th, to continue for one year. And Sir Miles de Stapleton had the like letters, dated June the 26th, to continue to Michaelmas next ensuingⁿ: and in this and the following year was in the wars in France^o.

These parts were much concerned in the joy and solemnity occasioned by queen Philippa's delivery of a seventh son, born at Woodstock on January the 6th, who being at the font named Thomas, bore the surname of this his place of nativity, afterward earl of Bucks. and duke of Gloucester. The king, to express his joy and affection, had solemn justs and tournaments at Woodstock; to which the nobility resorted in great numbers^p.

An. MCCCLV. 29, 30. *Edward III.*

On May the 15th the king granted a royal licence to Nicholas Jurdan, an hermit, and warden of the chapel of St. John Baptist in Burcester, to erect and found a new hospital in the said town, for the reception and accommodation of poor and sick persons, and to endow it with the yearly rent of one hundred shillings for relief of the said poor, and the maintenance of one chaplain for ever, in this form.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Nicholao Jurdan de Burcester heremitæ, custodi cappellæ beati Johannis Baptistæ de Burcester, quod ipse quoddam hospi-

^m Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar. ⁿ El. Ashmole, MS. XI. p. 8. ^o Dug. Bar. tom. 2. p. 70. ^p Barnes's Hist. of Edw. III. p. 488.

tale pro hospitalione pauperum et infirmorum in honorem Dei et gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ matri ejus et beati Johannis Baptistæ apud Burcester de novo fundare et centum solidatas terræ et redditus cum pertinentiis per annum juxta verum valorem eorum exceptis terris tenementis et redditibus quæ de nobis tenentur in capite acquirere possit. Habenda et tenenda eidem custodi et successoribus suis in subventionem sustentationis eorundem et cujusdam capellani divina in capella prædicta pro salubri statu nostro et Philippæ reginæ Angliæ consortis ac Edwardi principis Walliæ filii nostri carissimi dum vixerimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce substracti fuerimus et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum singulis diebus celebraturi in perpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis ideo non obstante, &c. Teste rege apud Westminstre xv. die Maii^a.

On June the first, Edmund de Handlo, grandson and heir of Sir John de Handlo lord of Borstall, &c. died in his minority: upon which the manors of Chadlington and Musewell, com. Oxon. the custody of the forest of Bernwood, with the manors of Borstall, Adingrave, Acle, Thomele, &c. in com. Buck. and the reversion of the manors of Coln-S.-Ailwin, Hetherop, and Wyke, which Isabel mother of the said Edmund held during her life, descended to Margery and Elizabeth his sisters and heirs. Which Margery was married to Gilbert Chastelein, and Elizabeth to Sir Edmund de la Pole, (younger son of Sir William de la Pole, of Kingston upon Hull, by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir John Norwich,) which Margery, on the death of Gilbert Chastelein, took for a second husband John de Apullby, to whom for purparty of this large estate came the adjoining manors of Borstall, Oakley, &c.^r

An. MCCCLVI. 30, 31. Edward III.

At the suit of the prior of St. Frideswide, a precept had been issued to the sheriff, to require John de Peyto, jun. to appear in this Trinity term and answer the said action; who not appearing and

^a Mon. Ang. tom. 3. p. 96. ^r Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 61.

making other default, another mandate was directed to the sheriff, to seize into the king's hands the manor of Pidington, in the parish of Ambrosden, and to summon the said John de Peyto to appear in Michaelmas term; at which time he made his essoin, and was respited to Easter term in the year following.

Prior ecclesie S. Frideswide Oxon. per Thomam predictum attornatum suum optulit se versus Johannem de Peyto juniorem de placito manerii de Pidington cum pertinentiis quod clamat ut jus ecclesie sue predictae per breve domini regis de recto precipe in capite, &c. Et ipse non venit, et alias fecit defaultum hic scilicet hic in octab. S. Trinitatis anno regni regis nunc Anglie, xxx. Ita quod preceptum fuit tunc vicecomiti quod caperet in manu domini regis manerium predictum cum pertinentiis, et quod sum. eum quod sit hic in crastino animarum tunc proxime sequente auditurus inde judicium suum, &c. Ad quem diem vicecomes mandavit quod cepit manerium predictum in manu domini regis et quod sum. &c. et predictus Johannes tunc fecit se essoniari de servicio domini regis et habuit inde diem per essonium suum hic usque ad hunc diem videlicet a die Pasch. in xv. dies^s.

An. MCCCLVII. 31, 32. Edward III.

The cause depending between the prior of St. Frideswide and John de Peyto for the manor of Pidington was now farther prosecuted in Easter term, when sir John de Sutton and Isabel his wife appeared in court, and pleaded that a fine was levied by which they had granted the said manor to John de Peyto to hold for life, with reversion to them and the heirs of the said John; and desired an assize or trial might be had for the premises, and offered to the king half a mark for an inquisition of right; and four knights were appointed to elect a jury.

An. MCCCLVII. 31, 32. Edw. III.	ac via inter Cotteford et Sulthorn inclusa,
Pat. 31. Edw. III. De hameletto de Forsemere pertinent. ad Rog. de Cottesford.	et licentia ad includend. dictum hameletum. 6. Febr.

^s Ex Cartul. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 121.

Predictus prior petit sibi seisinam adjudicari, &c. Et super hoc venit quidam de Sutton de Duddele et Isabella uxor ejus, et dicunt quod alias scilicet a die Paschatis in tres septimanas anno regis nunc Anglie XXI. coram tunc justiciariis hic levatus fuit quidam finis inter predictum Johannem querentem et ipsos Johannem et Isabellam deforc. de predicto manerio cum pertin. per quem finem iidem Johannes de Sutton et Isabella concesserunt eidem Johanni de Peyto predictum manerium cum pertin. et illud ei reddiderunt in eadem curia habend. et tenend. eidem Johanni de Peyto de domino rege et heredibus suis tota vita ipsius Johannis de Peyto et quod post decessum ipsius Johannis de Peyto predictum manerium cum pertin. integre revertetur ad predictos Johannem de Sutton et Isabellam et heredes ipsius Johannis tenend. de domino rege et heredibus ejus imperpetuum. Et sic dicunt quod idem Johannes de Peyto nichil habet in manerio predicto nisi solomodo ad terminum vite sue, reversione inde post mortem ipsius de Peyto ad ipsos Johannem de Sutton et Isabellam virtute finis predicti spectante. Et petunt quod ex quo ipsi ven. ante judicium redditum, &c. parati inde respondere, et jus suum defendere quod admittantur ad defensionem juris sui et admittuntur. Et predictus prior petit adversus eos predictum manerium cum pertin. in forma predicta, &c. et predicti Johannes de Sutton et Isabella defendunt jus suum, &c. et ponit se in magna assisa domini regis, et petit recognitionem fieri utrum, &c. et offert domino regi dimidiam marcam pro inquisitione seisini predictae Elie quondam prioris &c. de manerio predicto habendo, et invenit plegios videlicet Rogerum de Elyngton de com. Staff. et Richardum de Sheldon de com. Warr. et p. dictus prior similiter ut super hoc predicti Johannes et Isabella ponant loco suo predictos Rogerum de Elyngton vel Richardum de Sheldon vel Johannem de Solihull de predicto placito. Dies datus est partibus predictis hic in octab. S. Michaelis ad audiendam electionem magne assise domini regis, et tunc venerunt quatuor milites et ad faciendam electionem illam, &c.^t

The abbot and monks of Egnesham being patrons of the church

^t Ex Cartul. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 121.

of Merton, adjoining to Ambrosden, did now covet and desire the profits of it; and having purchased the king's licence for appropriation, they addressed themselves to the diocesan, the bishop of Lincoln; and in their petition represented some plausible reasons why their revenues should be so augmented: as, because their monastery standing near to the highway was more frequented and burdened by strangers and travellers: that they had been engaged in many suits and trials in courts ecclesiastical and civil, by which they had contracted many and great debts: that a late raging pestilence had much diminished and detained their old rents and profits: that their house, the offices, and other buildings, were much decayed, and they unable to repair or support them: and therefore humbly begged that the parish church of Merton being taxed only at seventeen marks and ten shillings, might be appropriated and for ever annexed to their convent. To which request the bishop assented, and ordained, that such appropriation should commence upon the death or cession of John de Wanse, the present rector; reserving for a perpetual vicar the yearly pension of ten marks; and the sum of twenty shillings yearly to the said bishop and his successors, to compensate for the profits that would otherwise accrue to the see of Lincoln in the successive vacancies of the said church. See the form.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes literas inspecturis Johannes permissione Lincoln. episcopus salutem in Domino qui est omnium vera salus. Sollicitudo officii pastoralis cui quanquam immeriti presidemus, &c. Exhibite siquidem nobis pro parte dilectorum filiorum abbatis et conventus monasterii de Eynesham ordinis S. Benedicti nostrorum patronatus et dioceseos petitionis series continebat, quod ipsorum monasterium prelibatum, in quo in pulcro numero monachorum nocte et die deservitur laudabiliter in divinis viget religio et ampla hospitalitas pauperum et aliorum hominum confluencium ad idem monasterium juxta viam communem regiam scituum observari hactenus consuevit, propter temporum maliciam et etiam tempestates causasque et lites quam tam in curia ecclesiastica quam etiam seculari a multis annis preteritis habuerunt, est tam gravi debitorum onere jam

depressum, necnon ipsius facultates exinde et aliis per ultimam generalem bonorum pestilentiam ad tantam sterilitatem et penuriam sunt redacte et adeo notabiliter diminute quod ex bonis fructibus redditibus et proventibus ipsius monasterii jam exstantibus nequeant idem abbas et conventus commode sustentari, nec hospitalitatem solitam et alia consueta inibi fieri pietatis opera observare, nec alia onera eisdem incumbencia supportare: et quod domus et edificia ac officine predicti monasterii immerite ac maneriorum et locorum ejusdem adeo comminantur ruina, quin immo magna pars eorundem corruit et notorie est collapsa: et quod nisi eisdem de celerioris reparacionis remedio succurratur, in destructionem irreparabilem collabentur: idemque monasterium ex dictis causis et aliis ad desolacionis eciam irremediabilis obprobrium, quod avertat altissimus, verisimiliter prohdolor deducetur: quare nobis humiliter supplicarunt, ut eis paterno compacientes affectu in aliqualem relevacionem status eorum et predicti monasterii ecclesiam parochialem de Meriton nostre dioceseos que de ipsorum patronatu existit, et cujus fructus redditus et proventus septemdecem marcarum et decem solidorum sterlingorum juxta taxationem ad decimam valorem annum non excedunt, cum suis juribus et pertinenciis eis et ipsorum monasterio appropriare unire et annectere imperpetuum dignaremur. Nos igitur cupientes quantum cum Deo possumus eisdem abbati et conventui et eorum monasterio propria mansuetudine providere, et eorum necessitatibus subvenire, dilectos in Christo filios decanum et capitulum ecclesie nostre Lincoln. ad tractand. communiter una nobiscum super et de appropriacione et unione dicte ecclesie et ejus causis mandavimus et fecimus ad domum nostram capitularem ecclesie nostre Lincoln. predictae ad certum peremptorium terminum competentem cum continuacione prorogacione et prefixione terminorum et dierum sequencium etiam usque ad finalem expedicionem hujus unionis negocii coram nobis legitime evocari, habito insuper et premissis dictis loco et terminis per nos super premissis cum eisdem decano et capitulo tractatu communi et frequenti et diligenti atque solemptni, ac secutis deliberacione et cause cognitione debitis ac maturis seu in hujus unione quomodolibet requisitis, post acta gesta et habita

productaque et exhibita in hujus negotio coram nobis rite et legitime vidimus et cognovimus et jam cognoscimus et videmus premissa nobis suggesta et exposita veritate fulciri, et quod patens necessitas et evidens utilitas subsunt et requirunt quod fieri debeat et fiat unio et appropriacio supradicta. Unde Christi nomine invocato eam decrevimus et jam eciam decernimus faciendam. Et de communi unanimi et concordi collaudacione consilio consensu et assensu eorundem decani et capituli necnon omnium et singulorum quorum interest in hac parte, et concurrentibus omnibus et singulis in hac parte de jure requisitis predictam parochialem ecclesiam de Meriton cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinenciis universis ex dictis causis et preter eas op ac ad supplicem precum instanciam excellentissimi principis ac domini nostri domini Edwardi Dei gracia regis Anglie illustris tercii a conquestu, et aliorum legitime dictis abbati et conventui et eorum monasterio auctoritate ordinaria et diocesana incorporamus appropriamus applicamus annectimus imperpetuum et unimus ac concedimus in proprios suos usus perpetuo possidendam, jurisdictione dignitate et jure predictae Lincoln. ecclesie et nostris et successorum nostrorum et cujuscunque alterius aliorum in omnibus semper salvis. Ita quod dilecto filio Johanne de Warne ejusdem ecclesie ad presens rectore cedente vel decedente seu aliter eandem ecclesiam quomodolibet dimittente, liceat eisdem abbati et conventui et eorum successoribus possessionem corporalem dicte ecclesie jurium et pertinenciarum ipsius auctoritate propria libere apprehendere et licite retinere, nostra vel alicujus alterius licencia ad hoc minime requisita: reservata tamen de ipsius ecclesie fructibus et proventibus congrua porcione pro vicario perpetuo in dicta ecclesia instituendo et domino servituro, quam porcionem in decem marcis numerate pecunie sterlingorum fore et consistere dumtaxat decernimus, et etiam ordinamus per abbatem et conventum predictos et eorum successores ad duos anni terminos videlicet in festis Paschatis et Sancti Michaelis per equales porciones annis singulis imperpetuum persolvendis. Reservamus insuper nobis et successoribus nostris episcopis Lincoln. nomine recompensacionis indemnitatis et commoditatis que de dicta ecclesia obvenire solebat in singulis vacationibus ejusdem, et poterit verisimiliter

obvenire, pensionem annuam viginti solidorum sterlingorum ac decano ac capitulo ecclesie nostre Lincoln. decem solidorum ex causa consimili in festo S. Michaelis apud Lincoln. per dictos abbatem et conventum annis singulis imperpetuum persolvendis de consensu eorundem expresso. Et si contigerit quod absit pensionem alterutram habendam fore in aliquo hujus termino non solutam, ex tunc liceat eo ipso et non servato alio processu nobis et successoribus nostris episc. Lincoln. omnes fructus redditus et proventus ipsius ecclesie sequestrare et sub tuto tenere sequestro donec dicta pensio cum suis arreragiis integre fuerit persoluta. Onera vero ordinaria et extraordinaria omnia et singula ad dictam ecclesiam pertinencia quovis modo ut refectionem constructionem seu reparacionem cancelli fenestrarum librorum vestimentorum et aliorum ornamentorum quorumcunque, necnon solucionem decime cujuscunque currentis ac synodaliū et aliorum censuum ipsam ecclesiam pro tempore concernencium, incensum luminare in cancello consecratum dictos religiosos et eorum successores supportare volumus et ordinamus imperpetuum suis sumptibus et subire: sed panem et vinum pro sacramento altaris vicarius illius ecclesie propriis sumptibus exhibebit. Dicti insuper religiosi domos et mansum sufficientem in villa de Meriton liberas ab omni decima et alio onere seculari pro inhabitatione vicarii predicti exhibebunt contruent et facient prima vice, et postea vicarius illius ecclesie illas reficiet, et si opus fuerit suis propriis sumptibus imperpetuum construet de novo. Siquid vero obscurum ambiguum seu dubitandum foret in premissis vel in aliquo eorundem, potestatem illud declarandi interpretandi eidemque addendi vel subtrahendi nobis et successoribus nostris episcopis Lincoln. specialiter reservamus. In quorum omnium testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus apposuimus, et dicti decanus et capitulum sigillum suum commune presentibus apposuerunt; et nos decanus et capitulum Lincoln. ecclesie supradicte perhabito simul et communiter cum venerabili patre Domino episcopo predicto supra premissis dictis loco et terminis ut prefertur tractatu communi frequenti diligenti et solemni, et secutis deliberacione digestionem et cause cognitionem debitam ac sepius recensitis, demum omnibus et singulis predictis et prout superius reci-

tantur, collaudationem consilium assensum et consensum nostrum communiter et concorditer prebuimus et prebemus. In quorum testimonium sigillum nostrum commune fecimus hiis apponi. Datum in domo capitulari predicta xvii. kalend. Septembris. anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo septimo. Facte fuerunt incorporacio appropriacio applicacio annexio unio et concessio supradicta ecclesie predictae de Meriton in domo capitulari ecclesie Lincoln. modo et forma predictis per venerabilem patrem Dominum Johannem Dei gracia Lincoln. episcopum de consensu expresso et collaudacione venerabilium virorum magistrorum Simonis de Bryole decani, Antonii de Goldesburgh precentoris, Johannis de Welburn, Thome seu Hamonis Beler subdecani, Ricardi de Wyttewell, Radulphi de Ergham, &c.^u

Almaric de S. Amand, lord of the adjoining manors of Beckley, com. Oxon. and Grendon, com. Buck. in 21. Edw. III. obtained a grant of two hundred pounds per annum to be paid out of the Exchequer, in consideration that he had served the king in all his wars in France and Scotland: and in 29. Edw. III. was again in the Scottish wars, and within the same year in those of France: and for his great merits was in this year constituted lord chief justice of Ireland, having forty men at arms, and one hundred archers on horseback assigned to attend him there, over and above the number of the retinue which belonged to that high office^x.

An. mcccclviii. 32, 33. *Edward III.*

Sir Edm. de la Pole, a younger son of William de la Pole of Kingston upon Hull, whom the king called his beloved merchant, having married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Richard de Handlo by Isabel, daughter of Almaric de S. Amand, did now release to the king all his right and title in the manor of Kayngham, com. Oxon.^y

In Hilary term the trial proceeded between the prior of St. Frides-

^u Ex Chartul. de Egnesham, MS. f. 86. ^x Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 20. ^y R. Dods, MS. vol. 85. f. 123.

wide and Sir John de Sutton and Isabel his wife, for the manor of Pidington; at which time the four knights summoned to elect a jury appeared, and chose out of themselves and others sixteen knights, who in Trinity term were to give their verdict.

De termino S. Hilarii an. reg. Edw. III. XXXII. rotulo primo.

Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod haberet hic ad hunc diem scilicet in oct. S. Hilarii corpora Thome de Langlee militis, Ade de Sharesshull militis, Thome de la More militis, et Willielmi de Stratton militis, quatuor milites summonitos in curia domini regis hic ad faciendam electionem magne assise regis inter priorem S. Frideswide Oxon. petentem et Johannem de Sutton de Duddeleye shir. et Isabellam uxorem ejus qui per defaultam Johannis de Peyto admissi sunt ad defensionem juris tenentis de manerio de Pydington cum pertin. quod predictus prior in curia regis hic clamat ut jus ecclesie sue predictae versus eos per breve regis de recto precipe in capite, &c. et modo venit tam predictus prior per Thomam Techewyk attornatum suum, quam predicti Johannes de Sutton et Isabella per Richardum de Sheldon attornatum suum, et similiter quatuor milites in propriis personis suis venerunt et super sacramentum suum in presencia parcium predictarum elegerunt de seipsis et aliis sexdecim milites, videlicet, Richardum Dammory shir. Johannem de Stonore shir. Philippum de Engleffeld shir. Johannem Bardulf shir. Johannem Golafre shir. Johannem Giffard shir. Robertum de Berford shir. Johannem de Nevers shir. Thomam Besyles shir. Willielmum de Meldon shir. Egidium de Arden shir. Thomam de Broughton shir. Thomam de Langeley shir. Adam de Sharushull shir. Willielmum de Stratton shir. et Thomam de la More shir. ad faciendam recognicionem magne assise predictae: ideo preceptum est vice-comiti quod venire faciat eos hic in oct. S. Trinitatis ad faciendam cognicionem predictam. Idem dies datus est partibus predictis per attornatos suos, &c.²

In the Trinity term ensuing, the cause was kept depending; and

² Ex Chartul. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 121.

four other knights were summoned to appear in Michaelmas term to elect a new jury, for which this precept was directed to the sheriff.

Rex vice-comiti Oxon. salutem. Summoneas quatuor legales milites de comitatu tuo qui sint coram justiciariis nostris apud Westm. in oct. S. Michaelis ad eligendum super sacramentum suum XII. de legalioribus militibus comitatus predicti qui melius scient et velint dicere veritatem inter priorem ecclesie S. Frideswide Oxon. petentem et Johannem de Sutton de Duddeley shir. et Isabellam uxorem ejus, qui per defaultam Johannis Peyto jun. admissi sunt ad defensionem juris sui tenentis de manerio de Pydington cum pertin. &c. Teste Roberto de Thorpp apud Westm. quinto die Maii an. regni XXXI.^a

An. MCCCLIX. 33, 34. Edward III.

Roger l'Estrange baron of Knokying, lord of the manor of Burcester, having been engaged in the expedition made into France 29. Edw. III. and again in the wars of Brittany 30. Edw. III. was now honourably employed in the like military service in Gascoigne^b, maintaining the character of a martial man of great fidelity and courage.

Margaret and Elizabeth, sisters and heirs of Edmund de Handlo, did now make proof of their full age; and doing their homage had livery of their estate, which during their minority had been kept in the king's hands; of which the restitution was now made by virtue of this precept to the escheator within the county of Bucks.

Rex escaetori suo in com. Buck. salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem &c. quod unum messuagium et duæ bovatæ terræ cum pertin. in Borstall in com. prædicto, et balliva forestariæ forestæ de Bernwod in eodem comitatu per mortem Johannis de Handlo qui de nobis tenuit in capite, et ratione minoris ætatis Edmundi filii et hæredis ejusdem Johannis qui quidem Edmundus dum infra ætatem et in custodia nostra fuit diem suum clausit extremum, ad manus nostras devenerunt, &c. quodque Margareta una et Elizabeth altera sororum et hæredum præ-

^a Ex Chartul. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 121. ^b Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 665.

dicti Edmundi, quam Edmundus de la Pole duxit in uxorem, sunt hæredes ejusdem Edmundi filii Johannis propinquiore, dictaque Margareta et Elizabetha ætates suas &c. probarunt &c. cepimus homagium &c. T. &c. 2º Aug.º

For decision of the long depending cause between the prior of St. Frideswide, &c. for the manor of Pidington, the jury was summoned to appear in the last Michaelmas term; and in Trinity term this year did give their verdict at Westminster, before William de Sutton and Robert Thorp, justices, that the said manor did in right belong to the prior and his convent.

Rex vicecom. Oxon. salutem. Precipimus tibi quod habeas coram justiciariis nostris apud Westmin. in crastino animarum corpora Richardi Dammory shir. Johannis de Stonore shir. Philippi Englesfeld shir. et aliorum qui supra eliguntur ad recognicionem magne assise inter priorem ecclesie S. Frideswide Oxon. petentem et Johannem de Sutton de Duddeley shir. et Isabellam uxorem ejus, &c. de manerio de Pydington. Teste Roberto Thorpp XVIII. die Junii, an. reg. Edw. III. XXXII.

Memorandum quod die Mercurii octavo die Maii anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} quinquagesimo nono, et anno regni regis Edwardi tercii tricesimo tercio recuperatum fuit manerium de Pydington versus Johannem de Sutton et Isabellam uxorem ejusdem apud Westmin. coram Wilhelmo de Seton et Roberto Thorpp justiciariis domini regis et aliis per magnam assisam, &c.º

Upon which judgment the king issued his precept to the sheriff, to give possession of the said manor of Pidington to the prior of St. Frideswide: and the sheriff sent a writ to his bailiffs to execute the said precept.

Rex vice-comiti Oxon. salutem. Scias quod prior ecclesie S. Frideswide Oxon. in curia nostra coram justiciariis nostris apud Westm. per consideracionem ejusdem curie nostre recuperavit manerium de Pydington cum pertin. ut de jure ecclesie sue predictæ versus Johannem

º Gul. Dagd. MS. B. 1. p. 223.

º Ex Cartul. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 123.

de Peyto jun. et Johannem de Sutton de Duddeley shir. et Isabellam uxorem ejus, &c. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod eidem priori de manerio predicto cum pertin. suis sine dilacione plenariam seisinam habere facias. Teste, &c.

Johannes Lamdels vice-comes Oxon. dilectis sibi Johanni de Baldindon et Roberto Louches hac vice ballivis suis itinerantibus salutem. Sciatis quod prior S. Frideswide, &c. ut suum, &c. Ideo vobis ex parte domini regis mando quod eidem priori de predicto manerio cum pertin. tenendo sibi et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue predictae in forma predicta sine dilacione plenariam seisinam habere faciatis, et hoc nullo modo omittatis^e.

An. MCCCLX. 34, 35. *Edward III.*

In the great treaty of peace began at the end of April at Bretigne, near Chartres, between the crowns of England and France, among the English commissioners were Sir Richard le Vache of Bigenhull in Burcester, and Sir Miles Stapleton lord of the manor of Middleton; which latter in 30. Edw. III. when Philip, brother to the king of Navarre, came into England to obtain help for the recovery of his lands in Normandy, being an expert soldier, was sent over with him. Whereupon they passed through that country with two thousand men, took and burnt several towns and strong holds, till they came within nine leagues of Paris; and before their return compelled the French unto a truce for one whole year. And having served in these wars with great fidelity and courage, in this year he obtained a grant for an annuity of one hundred pounds, to be paid out of the king's exchequer, at Michaelmas and Easter, by even portions: as also licence to found a perpetual chantry, consisting of one warden and two priests, in honour of the Holy Trinity, within the parochial church of Ingham, to celebrate divine service there, for the good estate of himself and Joan his wife, daughter and heir to Oliver de Ingham, and widow of Roger l'Estrange, during this life: and after-

^e Ex Cartul. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 124.

wards for the health of their souls, and all the souls of the faithful deceased. Unto which chantry he gave the advowson of the church of Ingham, and the fifth part of the manor of Stalhamhalle^f.

In the absence of the king and his four elder sons in France, the French ships had done such mischief on our coasts, and their invasions were so much feared, that orders were given for all laymen between the age of sixteen and sixty to be arrayed for public service, and the stoutest of them to be sent to the Cinque-Ports, to join with the admirals for defence of the kingdom. The archbishops and bishops through their respective dioceses granted indulgences to all those who went to sea against the common enemy, with particular privilege to choose their own confessor. The bishops also themselves, the abbots and priors, rectors, vicars, chaplains, and all men of the church, were to be ready on the land, to defend their country against a descent from foreigners; and all persons beneficed, who could not serve in person, were bound to maintain one in their stead, able for the war; all to be in readiness, whenever the French should land^g, and so (if possible) to repulse their invading foes.

The king granted to John Chaundos the manor of Wodepiry, com. Oxon. for the usual service^h. And Simon, son of Walter de Wodeham, in the county of Surrey, released to Nicholas de Loveyn, knight, and Margery his wife, all his right in the manors of Staunton St. John, Barton, and Lageham, com. Oxon; from which family of Loveyn the possessions passed to that of Saint-Clare; of whom Sir Philip Saint-Clare, knight, died possessed of the manor of Staunton, as demesne of the king *in capite*, 10. Hen. IV. and left John his son and heir a minor in ward to the kingⁱ.

The vicarage of Ambrosden being now vacant, the rector and brethren of the convent of Ashrugge presented Roger de Stoke, who was admitted in May, as appears by this record.

Tempore domini Johannis Gynwell episcopi Lincoln. qui cœpit præ-

^f Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 70. ^g Barnes's Hist. of Edw. III. p. 576. ^h El. Ashmole, MS. vol. 1106. p. 350. ⁱ R. Dods. MS. vol. 37. p. 41.

esse in ecclesia catholica ibidem in anno MCCCXLVII. Rogerus de Stoke presbyter præsentatus per rectorem et conventum domus de Ashrugge ad vicariam ecclesiæ de Ambrosden Lincoln. diœc. vacantem per nulla inquisitione præmissa ad dictam vicariam est admissus idibus Maii, anno Domini millesimo CCCLX. et vicarius perpetuus cum onere personaliter ministrandi et continuo residendi sub juramento ad sancta evangelia in forma constitutionis domini Ottoboni institutus canonice in eadem, jurata canonica obedientia in forma consueta, et scriptum est officiali archidiaconi Oxon. ad inducend, &c.^k

The manor of Pidington, after a long alienation and tedious suit, having been the last year adjudged and restored to the prior of St. Frideswidè, Sir John Sutton of Duddeley and Isabel his wife, and John de Peyto, made this full and free release of all right and claim to the said manor.

Noverint universi per presentes quod cum nos Johannes de Sutton de Duddele et Isabella uxor mea et Johannes de Peyto quondam vendicantes terram ville sive manerii de Pedingtone requisiti et rogati fuissimus amabiliter rogatu Nicholai prioris monasterii sancte Frideswide Oxon. et conventus ejusdem, postquam idem manerium recuperatum fuit per eosdem priorem et conventum de nobis prefatis Johanne Isabella et Johanne ad usus ipsorum prioris et conventus, ac eciam postquam idem manerium ut predictum est ad eorundem prioris et conventus plenariam possessionem pervenit pro veritate dicenda de omnibus et singulis oneribus ordinariis et extraordinariis dicte ville sive manerii de Pedingtona antiquitus aut temporibus transactis incumbantibus. Super hiis igitur nos dicti Johannes Isabella et Johannes ut premittitur diligenter examinati, non ad hoc coacti sed sponte jurati nostris propriis voluntatibus primitus tamen tactis sacrosanctis per presens scriptum fate-mur, quod in silva dicti manerii sive dominii de Pedingtona aut infra precinctum ejusdem non habent aliqui extranei dominium aliquo modo in parte vel in toto se intromittere, sicut hactenus se intromittere consueverunt, a tempore quo non extat memoria hominum. Excepto

^k Ex Archivis Ecclesiæ Lincoln.

tamen quod idem manerium de Pydingtona solvet hundredo de Bollandon singulis annis ad festum Sancti Martini pro omnibus serviciis tres solidos de tenemento Hugonis Pocok, et super hoc propriam habet communam ad omnia averia in silva dictorum prioris et conventus, preterquam in pasturis pratis campis aut pascuis ad infra predictae ville adjacentibus. Et predicta villa habet liberam warennam suam in omnibus terris dominicis ejusdem ville, ut patet per cartam illustrissimi regis Edwardi. Nos insuper dicti Johannes Ysabella et Johannes confessi sumus predicta omnia et singula una cum Nicholao Veye, Thoma Kyng, Johanne Swety, Thoma Vere, Waltero Grey, Johanne Norman, Willielmo Bere, Thoma Tayler, Waltero Thomes, Willielmo Gervays, &c. tenentibus tam de villa de Pedingtona quam de Marton ad veritatem premissorum requisitis, et quod dicto manerio de Pydingtona non incumbunt aliqua onera nisi duntaxat ut superius dictum est. In quorum omnium et singulorum testimonium nos dicti Johannes de Sutton de Duddele, et Isabella uxor mea quondam vendicantes dictam villam sive manerium de Pydingtona ut predictum est, sigillum Johannis de Peyto rogatibus nostris apponi procuravimus. Dat. apud Sheldon in festo Sancti Petri ad vincula, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Anglie tricesimo quarto¹.

At the same place and time John de Peyto, who had been tenant for life of the said manor, made this following release and discharge.

Pateat universis per presentes me Johannem de Peyto remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus et executoribus meis in perpetuum quietum clamasse priori Sancte Frideswide Oxon. et successoribus suis omnimodas acciones reales et personales quas habui vel habere potui ab inicio mundi usque in diem confeccionis presencium. Ita quod ego predictus Johannes heredes et executores mei ab hujus accione erga predictum priorem seu successores suos sumus exclusi in perpetuum. In cujus rei &c. Dat. Sheldon in festo S. Petri ad vincula anno regni Edwardi tercii post conquestum XXXIV.^m

¹ Ex Cartul. S. Frides. MS. in Æd. Christi, p. 125.

^m Ibid. p. 123.

An. MCCCLXI. 35, 36. *Edward III.*

John de Grey, baron of Rotherfeld, (son of John, who died 1. Octob. 33. Edw. III. and Catharine his first wife, daughter and co-heir to Brian Fitz-Alan of Bedall,) did now, upon the marriage of John his son and heir unto Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Michael de Ponynge, settle upon him and his heirs to be begotten on the said Elizabeth, his manors of Shobinton, com. Buck. and * Somerton, com. Oxon.ⁿ with a rent-charge of sixty pounds per annum out of his lordship of Rotherfeld, which from this family took the name of Rotherfeld-Greys^o, as the other Rotherfeld did that of Pipard, being held of the honour of Walingford as a part of six knight's fees granted upon homage to William, son of Roger Pipard, in 9. Henry III^p.

* Rectores eccl'ie de Somerton.

Walt. subdec. ad eccl. de Sumerton vac. per mort. d'ni Joh'is de Crackehul ad pres. Walt. de Grey mil. Rot. Ric. Gravesend, anno 3. 1260.

Rob. de Wermyngton pres. per dom. regem ad eccl. de Somerton vac. per mort. Will'i Gardiner, inductus 21. Jun. 1392. Reg. Bokingham.

Permutatio inter dom. Rob. Wermyngton rectorem eccl'ie de Somerton et mag'rum Nich. Herford prebendar. de Penfres in eccl. cath. Menev. 16. kal. Sept. 1397. ib.

Rob. Wermyngton p'b'r pres. per Sibillam nuper relictam Tho. Gyffard militis ad eccl. de Somerton per resign. mag'ri Nich'i Herford. 19. Dec. 1397. ib.

Ric. Clyfford pres. per reg. Ric. ad eccl. de Somerton per resign. Rob. de Wermyngton ex causa permutat. de ipsa cum eccl'ia de Wyburton. 22. Feb. 1398. Reg. Beaufort.

Ric'us Compton pres. per Sibillam quon-

dam uxorem d'ni Thomæ Gyffard militis nuper domini de Somerton ad eccl. de Somerton per mort. d'ni Rob. Maryng, qui obiit 8. Mart. 1417.

Mag'r Will. Braggas capellan. pres. per Joh. Aston ad eccl. de Somerton per resign. d'ni Joh. Aston. 10. Mar. 1452. Reg. Chedworth.

D'nus Tho. Humberstone pres. per regem ad eccl'iam S. Jacobi de Somerton per resign. d'ni Joh'is Write. 1496. Reg. Smith ep'i Linc.

Mag. Rob. Sandyforth utr. jur. bacc. p'b'r pres. per Will. Aston arm. ad eccl. de Somerton per mort. d'ni Thomæ Humberstone. 12. Mar. 1498. ib.

D'n's Rob. Birche p'b'r pres. per regem ad eccl. de Somerton per resign. mag'ri Rog. Southforth. 12. Sept. 1504. ib.

D'n's Rob. Neylston capell. pres. per Isabellam Aston de Somerton ad eccl. de Somerton per mortem d'ni Rob. Birche. 25. Mar. 1507. ib.

ⁿ R. Dods. MS. vol. 36. f. 16.

^o Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 724.

^p Ibid. tom. 2. p. 8.

Isabel, widow of Sir Richard de Handlo of Borstall, and mother of Margaret and Elizabeth, coheirs, died this year; upon which these following inquisitions were made on oath.

Jurati dicunt quod Isabella de Handlo tenuit unum messuagium et duas carucatas terræ, sex acras prati, quinquaginta et unam acras bosci et septuaginta tres solidatos redditus in Chadlington Wahulle de hæredibus Johannis de L'isle per servitium militare: et tenuit modo supradicto de Edvardo le Despenser per servitium militare unum messuagium in Chadlington Stepenhull, et unum molendinum aquaticum et centum quinquaginta sexdecim acras terræ, viginti prati, et quinquaginta unum solidatos et quatuor denariatos redditus.

Jurat. dicunt quod Isabella de Handlo tenuit ad terminum vitæ suæ die quo obiit conjunctim feoffat. cum Richardo de Handlo nuper primo marito suo de hæreditate Margaretæ filicæ et unius hæredum dicti Richardi quam Johannes de Appulby duxit in uxorem, et Elizabethæ filicæ et alterius hæredum dicti Richardi quam Edmundus de la Pole duxit in uxorem, unum messuagium quatuor carucatas terræ et triginta unum solidatos et quatuor denariatos redditus in Hedindon a domino rege in capite per magnam serjeantiam inveniendi unum hominem et custodiendi forestam de Shotover et Stowode et pro undecim solidis solvendis domino regi ad manerium suum de West-court in eadem villa quod Richardus D'amory tenet ad firmam de rege^q.

Which inquisition was taken at * Bampton, com. Oxon. Novemb. 4. before John de Estbury, the king's escheator.

A partition was now made of this great estate of Sir Richard de

* Ecclesia de Bampton.

5. Sept. 1561. D'n's admisit Will'um Leveson cl'ic. ad vic. de Bampton per mort. Walteri Wright ad pres. decani et cap'li Exon. Reg. M. Parker. Cant. ar'ep'i temp. vac. episc. Linc.

Licentia concessa per Tho. Godwin, S. T. P. decanum Cant. et cap'lum sede vac.

Will'o Lovison vicario perpet. unius trium vicariorum de Bampton—pro dicte vicarie sue resignat. sub certis conditionibus. 27. Jan. 1575.

7. Jul. 1598. Joh. Houson p'b'r, A. M. ad vicar. eccl. de Bampton quam Humfr. Hargrave nuper habuit jam defunctus ad pres. dec. et cap'li Exon.

Handlo between his daughters and coheirs, Margaret wife of John de Appulby, and Elizabeth wife of Edmund de la Pole; by which division the manors of Borstall, Brill, Cheresplace, Oakle, Adyngrave, &c. in com. Buck. with lands and tenements in Musewell, within the manor of Pidington, and in Hedingdon, &c. in com. Oxon. were assigned to the said John de Appulby in right of Margaret his wife, with remainder to Edmund de la Pole and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs. Upon which a precept was directed to the king's escheator within the county of Bucks. to make livery of the said lands.

Partitio facta inter Johannem de Appelby et Margaretam uxorem ejus &c. et Edmundum de la Pole et Elizabetham uxorem ejus &c. de maneriis de Borstall, Brehull, Cheresplace, Adyngrave, Okle, cum redditibus de Est-Claydon, &c. in com. Buck. man. de Tremworth, Crundale, cum advocacione ecclesie ejusdem ville, Handlo, Wynchecombe, Ore, Asshedon, com. Cant. Messewell, et Thomele et man. de Hedindone cum balliva de Shotore et Stowode, maneria de Chadlington, Shippenhull, et Wahull, com. Oxon. man. de Colne-S.-Aldweyn, Hatherop, et Wyke in com. Glouc. que fuerunt predicti Ricardi de Handlo, patris predictorum Margarete et Elizabethhe.

Rex escaetori suo in com. Buck. salutem. Scias quod tam de terris et tenementis que fuerunt Ricardi de Handlo et Edmundi de Handlo filii et heredis predicti Ricardi defunctorum quam de terris quas Isabella que fuit uxor predicti Ricardi tenuit in dotem die quo obiit de hereditate Margarete uxoris Johannis de Appulby unius et Elizabethhe uxoris Edmundi de la Pole alterius filiarum predicti Ricardi et sororum et heredum Edmundi de Handlo &c. Assignamus prefatis Johanni et Margarete terras et tenementa subscripta, videlicet maneria de Borstall, Brehull, Cheresplace, Okle, Adyngrave, &c. ballivam forestarie de Bernewode in com. Buck. omnia terras et tenementa in Musewell et Thomel et man. de Hedindon, &c. que remanent Edmundo Delapole et Elizabethhe et heredibus eorum 29. Novemb.^r

The tenure and descent of this estate is better evident from this in-

^r R. Dods. MS. vol. 36. f. 17. et vol. 84. f. 138.

quisition, which had been taken in 32. Edw. III. after the death of Edmund de Handlo.

*Inquisitio capta apud Oxon. tertio die Aprilis anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum XXXII. coram Johanne de Estbury escaetore in com. Oxon. virtute cujusdam brevis domini regis huic inquisitioni annexi et sibi inde directi. Qui dicunt quod Edmundus de Handlo nullas terras nec tenementa tenuit in dominico suo die quo obiit in com. prædicto. Et dicunt quod Robertus de Ildesle chivalier et Isabella uxor ejus mater prædicti Edmundi tenuerunt die obitus prædicti Edmundi tam in dominico quam in servitio ad terminum vitæ prædictæ Isabellæ virtute cujusdam finis in curia domini regis nuper levati de hæreditate prædicti Edmundi, videlicet de Hedindon viginti messuagia duas carucas terræ et ballivam forestariæ de Shotore et Stowode, quæ messuagia terræ et balliva tenentur de domino rege in capite per servitium custodiendi forestas supradictas: et valent per annum LX^s. Item dicunt quod prædictus Robertus et Isabella tenent in com. prædicto virtute finis prædicti ad terminum vitæ prædictæ manerium de Chadlington cum pertin. quæ tenentur de Johanne de Lisle per servitium militare et valet per an. VI^l. IV^s. Item dicunt quod prædicti Robertus et Isabella virtute finis prædicti, &c. tenent manerium de Scharpenhull cum pertin. in eodem com. et tenetur de Guidone Brian et Elizabetha uxore ejus de hæreditate Edwardi le Despenser per servitium militare et valet per an. VIII^l. XVI^s. IV^d. Item dicunt quod prædictus Edmundus obiit primo die Junii anno regni regis nunc XXIX. et quod Margareta et Elizabetha sorores prædicti Edmundi sunt ejus hæredes propinquiore, et quod prædicta Margareta est ætatis viginti trium annorum et amplius, et prædicta Elizabetha est ætatis XVIII. annorum. In cujus rei testimonium, &c.**

An. MCCCLXII. 36, 37. Edward III.

On Wednesday the feast of St. Margaret, July the 20th, William Schipman, of London, granted to John de Hamme, of Middlington,

* Ex Chartul. de Borstall penes D. J. Aubrey, bar. f. 102. sub tit. Hedingdon.

and Agnes his wife, one tenement, situate in Burcester, opposite to the parish church, adjoining to a tenement of Robert le Clerk.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Willielmus Schipman de London dedi concessi et hac præsentī carta mea confirmavi Johanni de Hamme de Middlington et Agneti uxori ejus unum tenementum meum situatum in Burcester ex opposito ecclesiæ parochialis ibidem juxta tenementum Roberti le Clerk, quod quidem tenementum quondam fuit Nicholai Robert et mihi descendebat successione hæreditaria post mortem prædicti Nicholai. Habend. et tenend. totum prædictum tenementum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prædictis Johanni de Hamme et Agneti uxori ejus et hæredibus et assignatis ipsius Johannis in perpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero prædictus Willielmus et hæredes mei totum prædictum tenementum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, &c. warrantizabimus, &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī cartæ sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; Johanne de Somerton, Andrea Vernon, Johanne Schene, Clemente Strokelady, Johanne Strech clerico, et aliis. Dat. London. die Mercurii in festo Sanctæ Margaretæ virginis. Anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo sexto^t.

The prior and canons of St. Frideswide, in Oxford, to prove and maintain the rights and privileges of their lately recovered manor of Pidington, in the parish of Ambrosden, procured an exemplification of a deed of release from the abbot and convent of Missenden, in com. Buck. who had quit claimed all pasturage and other profit within the wood or manor of Pidington, which they might pretend to from the charters of Alberic earl of Damartin and Joan de Pidinton his wife, who had granted Musewell, within the said manor of Pidington, to the said abbey of Missenden. Which release seems to have been made in the reign of Hen. II. and runs thus.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes literas inspecturis abbas sancte Marie de Mussenden et ejusdem loci conventus salutem. Ad omnium vestrum noticiam et perpetue rei memoriam deducimus per

^t Ex Autog. membran. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

presentes, quod cum nos abbas sancte Marie de Mussenden et ejusdem loci conventus amicabilem et caritative fuisset requisiti per priorem monasterii sancte Frideswide virginis Oxenford et ejusdem loci conventum de cartis et munimentis clausure de Musewell et ejusdem loci pertinentiis nobis concessis. Tandem ad instanciam et rogatum dictorum prioris et conventus inclinati nos dicti abbas et conventus cartas et munimenta Albrici comitis de Damartyn et Johane de Pidingtona que fuit sponsa Guidonis de Riala dictis priori et conventui sancte Frideswide virginis Oxenford ostendimus, in quibus predict. Albricus et Johanna concesserunt nobis communionem pasture tam in bosco quam in plano nostris dominicis animantibus ejusdem loci de Mussewell: et ad emendacionem domorum et sepium nostrarum de bosco de Pydintona pro clausura de Mussewell; et predicta Johana concessit nobis de dominico prato de Pidingtona duas acras prati: et super hoc nos dicti abbas et conventus visis auditis et intellectis munimentis dictorum prioris et conventus de dominio de Pidingtona et ejusdem pertinentiis confessi sumus, quod predicti prior et conventus habuerunt et habent predictum dominium de Pidingtona liberum tam in bosco quam in plano in pratis et pascuis in aquis et molendinis in viis et semitis et omnibus aliis locis et rebus ad idem dominium pertinentibus a tempore quo non extat memoria hominum: et post decessum vero predictorum Albrici et Johane nos dicti abbas et ejusdem loci conventus nichil vendicabimus aut in futurum quovis modo successores nostri vendicare poterunt infra limites sive bundas domini de Pidingtona. Quare nos dicti abbas et conventus ex mera nostra consciencia onerati vim et effectum cartarum dictorum Albrici et Johane imperpetuum renunciamus et remittimus firmiter per presentes, et ut premissa omnia perpetue firmitatis robur optineant presenti scripto sigillum nostrum commune est appensum. Hiis testibus; Herberto episcopo Glasg. Hugone Ridel, Willielmo de Lyndesya, Radulpho de Wintona, Radulpho Heremita, Rogero de Mussenden, et multis aliis^u.

Thomas, son of William Coysyn of Borstall, granted to Isabella

^u Ex Cartul. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 127.

Pepyn, formerly the wife of Robert Asselot of Borstall, several lands and tenements in the village and fields of Borstall, by this charter.

Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego Thomas filius Willielmi Coysyn de Borstall dedi, &c. Isabellæ Pepyn uxori quondam Roberti Asselot de Borstall omnia terras et tenementa in villa et in campis de Borstall. Habend. et tenend. &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti cartæ meæ sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; Hugone de Morf, Thoma Pypat, Henrico Hye, Ada Hye, Johanne le Clompe, Thoma Clare, et Willielmo de Brehull. Dat. apud Borstall die Dominica proxime post festum Conversionis S. Pauli. Anno regni regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu tricesimo sexto^x.

An. MCCCLXIII. 37, 38. Edward III.

An inquisition was taken this year about the manor of Chadlington, com. Oxon. which the jury found to have been the right and possession of Edmund de Handlo jointly with Alice his wife, and now to belong to Elizabeth and Margaret, his sisters and heirs.

Inquisitio capta, &c. Jurati dicunt quod Edmundus de Handlo tenuit manerium de Chadlington in com. Oxon. et ballivam forestariæ de Bernwode conjunctim cum Alesia uxore ejus necnon manerium de Borstall, Musewell, Adingrave, Acle, et Thomele cum pertin. et Elizabetha et Margareta sunt sorores et hæredes^y.

The king now granted to Sir Richard la Vache, knight, of Bigenhull, in the parish of Burcester, free warren in all his demesne lands in Ashedon, Aston-Clinton, Wendovre, Chalfhunt-St.-Giles's, and Chalfhunt-St.-Peters, in com. Buck^z.

The prior and convent of St. Frideswide had the extent, customs, and privileges of their manor of Pidington now taken upon oath, and thus memorably recorded.

Veredictum hominum de manerio de Pydinton. Jurati dicunt quod dominus tenet in manerio suo ibidem in dominico trecentas et viginti

^x Ex Chartul. de Borstall penes D. J. Aubrey, bar. f. 57. ^y W. Dugd. MS. A. 1. p. 256. ^z R. Dods. MS. vol. 79. f. 57.

acras terre, unde quelibet acra valet VI^d. per an. tam warectata quam
 seminata: et quelibet acra poterit seminari tempore suo duobus bussellis
 frumenti, de fabis tribus bussellis, de dragiis VI. buss. et de avenis sex
 bussellis, et dicte terre possunt, &c. De prato et bosco ibidem &c.
 dicunt etiam quod dominus tenet ibidem XXIX. acras prati, et valet
 quelibet quelibet acra per annum 2^s. De bosco nesciunt quot acre,
 sed dicunt quod ad sustentacionem manerii valet per annum XIII^s. IV^d.
 De pastura separabili nichil sciunt, sed dicunt quod in communi pas-
 tura sicut in bosco et in campis ad warectam possunt sustentari XVI.
 vacce et unus taurus cum boviculis. Item inter *How-day* et diem S.
 Martini bene possunt ibidem ducente quadraginta multones sustentari
 ad commodum domini ad terram suam compostandam, sed in tempore
 yemali non possunt ibidem sustentari. Item quadraginta capre possunt
 ad commodum domini ibidem sustentari, de porcis ibidem sustentandis
 ad placitum domini fiat et ballivorum suorum. De curia, item dicunt
 de aisiamentis curie, cum gardinis, vivariis, columbariis, nil sed quod
 infra curiam domini est unum curtilagium ad nutriend. porrect. et ol.
 quod valet per an. XII^d. &c. De liberis tenentibus dicunt quod Ro-
 bertus Pikerel tenet octo virgat. terre cum pertinenciis in Meriton que
 pertinent ad manerium de Pydinton et tenentur de domino ejusdem per
 servicium militare, et quum scutagium currit domino dabit unam mar-
 cam. Idemque Robertus et tenentes sui facient sectam et alias con-
 suetudines ad duas curias de Pydinton per annum ad visum Franci-
 flegii, &c. Item dicunt quod Hugo Pocok tenet unam dimidiam vir-
 gatam terre in Pydinton pro tribus solidis inde solvendis hundredo de
 Bollenden ad festum S. Martini pro omnibus serviciis: idem tenet
 quinque acras terre et duas acras prati de dominico pro dimidia marca
 per annum pro omnibus serviciis. Item dicunt quod Alanus de Ponte
 tenet V. acras terre et II. acras prati de dominico pro dimidia marca
 per annum eodem modo salvo tallagio domini ad festum natalis Domini.
 Dicunt etiam quod Robertus Clerk tenet veterem placeam gardini et
 duas acras terre pro dimidia marca per annum, &c. De villanis &c.
 dicunt quod Robertus Grey prepositus tenet unam virgatam terre, et
 XXV. tenentes quilibet dimidiam virgatam terre, et IX. tenentes unde

quilibet tenet quartam partem unius virgate terre de quibus quelibet virgata terre solvet per annum quinque solidos et quatuor dies de consuet. videlicet unum diem ad pratum domini falcandum ad cibum domini, vel dominus dabit quadraginta denarios pro Metteshep, et etiam per tres dies in autumpno ad bladum domini metendum, scil. primo die ad proprium custum, secundo die ad proprium Domini, et tertio die ad proprium custum: in prima die venient cum omnibus famulis suis, et ad prandium domini secunda die venient ipsi et uxores eorum cum mappis, discis, parapsidibus, ciphis, et aliis necessariis: et quelibet virgata terre dabit ad talagium domini contra natale Domini 2^s. et per unum diem colligent nuces ad opus domini in bosco suo cum uno homine, et ad hayam in campo versus boscum claudendam per aliam diem. Sciendum est quod in duobus diebus in autumpno qui operantur super proprium custum, omnes et singuli ligatores garbarum habebunt unam garbam ad vesperam, &c. Quando autem facient consuetudines sive redditus venient omnes caruce infra villam de Pyndinton ad arandam terram domini uno die quem eligere voluerit ballivus infra quatuor dies proxime post festum S. Michaelis per summonicionem ballivi vel prepositi; quod vocatur Gras-herth: et hac ratione quod dominus hayam nec pasturam separabilem faciet ab hominibus infra campum warectabilem, tantum hoc die faciet et non amplius. Sciendum est autem quod omnes virgatarii terre arabilis operabunt per quatuor dies per totum annum in qualibet septimana exceptis diebus festivalibus et tempestalibus intercurrentibus ad semen yemale, quilibet eorum statim venient cum uno equo et uno crate ad herciandam terram domini quousque plene perseminetur: et etiam simili modo facient ad semen quadragesimale. In ebdomoda proxime post festum S. Martini quilibet virgatarius terre arabit domino tres rodas terre, et eciam intrant grangium domini ad semen dicte terre triturandum, et postea illud semen debent ventilare, et in campum ad terram domini cariare, et famulus domini dictam terram seminabit, et ipsi postea de consuetudine herciabunt hac ebdomada tantum. Et quilibet virgatarius dabit domino unum denarium pro Salt-Silver per annum ad dictum

festum S. Martini vel cariabunt salem domini de foro ubi emptus fuerit ad lardare domini, et dominus dabit cuilibet virgatario ad jantaculum eorum unum quadrantem. Item quilibet caruc. custumarius arabit domino per singulos dies Lune a festo purificationis beate Marie usque ad pascha Domini hac die tantum pro omnibus rebus. Ad tempus falcacionis veniet quilibet virgatarius et inveniet unum hominem ad pratum falcandum et levandum sub eorum custum scilicet per quatuor dies custuum : et eciam venient cum uno equo et carecta ad illud foenum cariandum cum carectis domini. Et dicunt quod quilibet falcator habebit ad vesperam singulis diebus quamdiu falcabunt fasciculam herbe quantum potest capere sursum cum falce sua sine auxilio aliorum. Ernaldus carrutator tenet unum messuagium et duas acras terre in duobus campis, et reddit per annum duos solidos et alias consuetudines ad bedrepium in autumpno. Ancelina vidua tenet totidem, et dat XII^d. et quatuor gallinas ad natale Domini vel IV^d. et auxilium ad foenum domini levandum et tassiandum et fenum faciendum quousque perficiatur. Tres sunt cotrelli qui singuli reddunt per annum denarium et consuetudinem ad bedrepium. Item tres sunt alii qui singuli reddunt per annum VI^d. et quatuor gallinas contra natale Domini vel IV^d. et auxilium ad foenum domini levandum et tassiandum &c. Henricus Carpenter dat domino per an. I^d. perpresturam. Item in autumpno consuetudo est, ut quilibet virgatarius veniet uno die cum uno homine, et alio die cum duobus hominibus, et sic semper quousque blada domini plenarie metantur. Item quilibet virgatarius reparabit domino unum quarterium brasii per annum, si dominus inveniet boscum ad siccandum. Siquis villanus moriatur super feodo domini, dabit domino meliorem bovem suum, ita scilicet, quod sustentabit uxorem ejus in domo et terra quamdiu vixerit, si teneat se viduam, sine occasione nemo maritabit filiam suam sine licentia domini, &c. Dicunt etiam, quod de antiqua consuetudine habent Hous bote et Hey bote in bosco domini per licenciam domini et per visum ballivi ejus, unde apud itinerac. justic. foreste facient sectam per quatuor homines. Et si boscus domini abeat in vastum, ipsi acquietabunt dominum pro dictis Hous bote

et Haybote, &c. Dicunt etiam quod prepositus erit quietus ab omni servicio pro labore suo preter Grashert^a.

An inquisition was now taken at Brehull of the state of the forest of Bernwode, and the trespasses committed in it.

Inquisitio facta apud Brehull die Jovis proxime post festum nativitatis S. Johannis Baptistæ, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum xxxvii. coram Willielmo de Wykham custode forest. domini regis citra Trentam de statu forestæ de Bernwode in com. Buck. per sacramentum Roberti D'arches locum tenentis Johannis Appulby custodis forestæ prædictæ, Hugonis Tanner, Henrici Heye, Willielmi Mersh, Johannis Wotton forestar, Edmundi Bruyn viridarii, &c. qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod dominus Thomas Fitz-Neele de Arncote die Lunæ proxime post festum Assumptionis, anno prædicti dom. regis xxxvi. in bosco prioris de Burcester juxta Paunsale interfecit unam damam cum arca et sagittis, et est communis malefactor de die in diem. Item dicunt quod villata de Dorton non habet communam in foresta, sed eorum animalia agistata fuerunt per duos annos jam elapsos, et solvent Johanni Appulby pro agistamento xiii^s. iv^d. Villata de Wotton solvet eidem pro agistamento iv^s. Villata de Lutegareshale solvet eidem Johanni xiii^s. iv^d. Villata de Arncote superior et inferior solvent eidem Johanni xxvi^s. viii^d. Villata de Stoudley solvet xiii^s. iv^d. Villata de Ashende et Merlake vi^s. viii^d. Item dicunt quod Johannes Wrenche interfecit unam damam in balliva de Frithe, &c.^b

At the same place and time, another like inquisition was made of the state of the forests of Shottore and Stowode.

Inquisitio facta apud Brehull ibid. de statu forest. de Shottore et Stowode in com. Oxon. per sacramentum Roberti Gannage locum tenentis Johannis Appulby custodis forest. prædict. Johannis Thorlton, Willielmi Doffeld, Thomæ Man, &c. qui dicunt quod Willielmus Wyke de Ellesfeld venit noctanter infra bundas forestæ de Stowode die Dominica in ramis palmarum, anno regni prædicti dom. regis xxxvi. cum arca et

^a Ex Cartul. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 126. ^b Ex Chartul. de Borstall. sub tit. Borstall et Hedingdon, f. 61.

*sagittis barbatis ad malefaciendum domino regi de feris suis, et Henricus Burstall forestarius ipsum attachiavit. Et dicunt quod villatæ subscriptæ sunt extra forest. et non habent communam in forest. et ponunt porcos suos in boscis dom. regis, videlicet, villata de * Oke XII. porcos, pret. XVIII^s. Villata de Islep XX. porcos, pret. XXXII. † Wode-ton VI. porcos, pret. IX^s. Ellesfeld VIII. porcos, pret. XII^s. Beckley X. porcos, pret. XV^s. Forsthull XII. porcos, pret. XVIII^s. Whatele X. porcos, pret. XV^s. Horspath XVIII. porcos, pret. XXVII^s. Covele XII. porcos, pret. XVIII^s. Item dicunt quod priorissa de Littlemore devastavit bos-cum suum de Shottore contra assisam forestæ. Et dicunt quod ubi fo- restarii solebant habere pastum suum ad maneria dominorum de Codes- don, Forsthull, Covele, Horspath, Islep, Wode-ton, Beckley, Ellesfeld, et Oke, pastum eorum subtrahitur, et illud habere de antiquo solebant. Item dicunt quod tempore Roberti de Ildesle prostratæ fuerunt ar- bores pro expensis et hospitio puerorum domini regis existentium apud Abindon^c.*

An. MCCCLXIV. 38, 39. Edward III.

A controversy depending between Richard de Caune of Kertling- ton and the prior and convent of Burcester, concerning a water-mill and two shillings yearly rent in the said village of Kertlington, the difference was composed by this form of agreement.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus præsens scriptum visuris vel audituris Ri-

* Oke alias Noke.

Ric. de Schireburn cap. pres. per dom.
Henr. Thyres. mil. ad capellam de Oke vac.
per mort. Joh'is de Draycote. kal. Jul. pont.
14. i. e. 1293. Reg. Ol. Sutton.

Ric. de Engulby p'b'r pres. per d'num
Gerardum de Insula d'num de Kengeston
de Isle mil. ad eccl. de Oke per mort. d'ni
Henr. de Emberton. 6. id. Mart. 1345. Reg.
Beke ep'i Linc.

27. Aug. 1511. D'nus ep'us contulit ec-
cl'iam sive capellam de Noke ad suam collat.

pleno jure spectantem d'no Edwardo Hal-
sall capellano. Reg. Smyth.

† Wood Eaton.

Joh. de Wynchelse cl'icus pres. per abb.
et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Wodeaton
vac. per resign. mag. Rob. de Wynchelse.
13. kal. Oct. pont. 14. i. e. 1293. Reg. Ol.
Sutton.

Will. de Estmore subdiac. pres. per abb.
et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl'iam de Wode
Eton vac. per resign. mag'ri Joh. de Win-
chelse. 11. kal. Jul. pont. 20. i. e. 1299. ib.

^c Ex Cartul. de Borstall sub tit. Borstall et Hedingdon, f. 111.

chardus de Caune de Kertlington et Christiana uxor sua salutem in Domino. Cum inter nos ex parte una, et priorem et conventum de Burncester ex altera, super uno molendino aquatico et duobus solidatis annui redditus in villa de Kertlington quod ab eis petebamus quæstio moveatur, Omnibus amicis intervenientibus omnis contentio inter nos sub hac forma convenit, videlicet, quod nos remisimus et quietum clamavimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris imperpetuum priori et conventui de Burncester et eorum successoribus, pro quinque marcis argenti quas nobis præ manibus dederunt, totum jus et clamium quod habuimus vel aliquo modo habere potuimus in uno molendino et duobus solidatis annui redditus cum pertinentiis suis in villa de Kertlington: et personaliter veniemus in curiam domini regis Westmin. vel alibi cum per dictos religiosos fuimus requisiti ad sumptus nostros proprios, et finem inter nos in præfata curia inde levare faciemus, et cartam nostram quam inde habent confirmabimus. Et si contingat quod nos prædicti Ricardus et Christiana uxor mea vel alter nostrum ante finem levatum in curia domini regis in fata discesserimus (quod absit) seu discessit, quis nostrum superstes fuerit prædictis religiosis quinque marcas argenti cum dampnis suis et omni interesse super alicujus causæ cognitionem seu in jus vocationem, cum per dictos religiosos moniti fuerimus, sine dilatione aut cunctatione plenius solveamus seu restaurabimus, Hoc idem facient executores nostri si de nobis humanitus contingat, sub pœna decem librarum auro dominæ reginæ Angliæ solvend. si in aliquo præsens scriptum infirmare voluimus. Renuntiantes in hac parte pro nobis et executoribus nostris omni juris remedio canonici et civilis nobis competenti seu competituro. Ut autem omnia præfata fideliter et sine dolo observentur, Nos Johannes le Wyte de Cottesford, et Johannes Hugo de eadem prædictorum Ricardi et Christianæ fide-jussores sumus, et pro ipsis manucapimus. Renuntiantes pro nobis et executoribus nostris et hæredibus nostris eis quibus predicti Ricardus et Christiana penes se renuntiaverunt, simili modo subjiciendo nos et nostra et similiter obligando. In cujus rei testimonium præsentis scripto sigilla nostra cum sigillis prædictorum Ricardi et Christianæ apposuimus. Dat. apud Kertlington^d.

^d Ex Autog. membran. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

An inquisition was now made of the state of the forest of Bernwode, com. Buck. and another of the state of Shottore and Stowode com. Oxon. in this form.

Inquisitio facta apud Brehull die Jovis proxime post festum S. Lambarti, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum XXXVIII. coram Petro atte Wode locum tenente custodis forestarum domini regis citra Trentam, de statu forestæ de Bernwode in com. Buck. qui dicunt, &c. quod Hugo de Morf forestarius interfecit unam damam, &c. Item dicunt quod forestarii ut in jure dom. regis dictæ forestæ habere debent una vice per an. ad Swanemota sua cum tenta fuerint, ac etiam cum fecerint scrutinium per forestam, repasta sua in aliquibus maneriis, &c.

Inquisitio ibid. de statu forestæ de Shottore et Stowode in com. Oxon. per sacramentum Johannis Appulby custodis forestæ prædictæ, &c. qui dicunt die Sabbati proxime ante festum S. Petri in cathedra, anno dom. regis nunc XXXVIII. Thomas Williamscote transeundo per forestam de Stowode cum tribus leporibus, &c. Item dicunt quod priorissa de Stodele habet quandam hayam nimis altam circa clausum suum de Westmoor juxta forestam prædictam, ubi feræ domini regis intrare non possunt, nec ad forestam redire: quod quidem clausum est supra bundas dictæ forestæ, et est ad magnum nocumentum ferarum domini regis. Item dicunt quod abbas Westmin. prostravit unum quercum in foresta de Stowode^e.

A former inquisition had been taken in 11. Edw. III. which, for the woods and boundaries of the forest, deserves to be here recited.

Inquisitio facta apud Beckley coram Bartholomæo de Broun, et Johanne de Macclesfield tenent. dom. Bartholomæi de Burghersh custodis forestæ dom. regis, &c. die Mercurii proxime post festum translationis S. Thomæ martiris, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum Angliæ XI. de statu forestæ de Shottore, &c. qui dicunt quod magister hospitalis S. Johannis extra portam orientalem Oxon. habet quendam boscum de antiquo dominico dom. regis, qui vocatur Seynt Johns Wode,

^e Ex Cartul. de Borstall. penes D. J. Aubrey, bar.

et est infra metas et bundas forestæ de Shottore: et quod priorissa de Littlemore habet quendam boscum qui vocatur Swalewnenhull, &c. et quod prior hospitalis S. Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia habet quendam boscum qui vocatur Purihale, et est de antiquo dominico, &c. Et quod idem prior hospitalis habet quendam boscum vocatum Acremele, et est de antiquo dominico, et extra forestam per perambulationem. Et quod abbas de Oseneye habet quendam boscum vocatum Byrendethebrok, &c. et quod priorissa de Stodeley habet quendam boscum vocatum Lynhale, &c. Et quod abbas Westmon. dominus de Islep habet quendam boscum magnum vocatum Islepwode, &c. Et quod abbas de Egnesham habet quendam boscum vocatum Boydeneswode, et est de antiquo dominico dom. regis, et extra forestam per perambulationem^f.

An. MCCCLXVI. 40, 41. Edward III.

William de Liwte, parson of the church of Steple-Aston, made this release of all claim to the manors of Borstall, Musewell, &c.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Willielmus de Liwte persona ecclesiæ de Stepel-Aston salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et hæredibus meis quietum clamasse Johanni Appulby et Margaretæ uxori ejus hæredibus et assignatis ipsius Margaretæ totum jus et clameum quod habui seu aliquo modo habere potui in maneriis de Borstall, Musewell, Adingrave, Acle, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in com. Buck. et Oxon. Ita quod nec ego dictus Willielmus nec hæredes mei nec aliquis alius nomine nostro in prædictis maneriis aliquod jus seu clameum exigere seu clamare poterimus, sed imperpetuum per præsentem simus exclusi.

An. MCCCLXVI. 40, 41. Edw. III.

Johannes filius et hæres Joh'is Grey de Rotherfeld tenet de rege in capite medietatem baroniæ de Arsyk quæ consistit in villis de Coges Somerton et Feringeford in com. Oxon. Lesington in com. Cantab. et Reesene in com. Linc. Joh'es Giffard tenet al-

teram medietatem. 40. Edw. III. R. Dods. Collec. MS. vol. 120. f. 17.

Permutatio inter Adam Pikeman rect. eccl'ie de Islep, et Joh. de Sulthorn rect. eccl. de Bromley Roff. dioc. 8. kal. Nov. 1336.

^f Ex Cartul. de Borstall, f. 110. sub tit. Hedingdon et Borstall.

In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentì scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; Johanne de Nowers, Johanne Trillowe militibus, Johanne Golafre, Edmundo Giffard de Arnecote, Thoma Fitz-Nele de eadem, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Steple-Aston vicesimo die Maii, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum quadragesimo^g.

Almaric de St. Amand, a baron, lord of the manor of Grendon, com. Buck. gave the like release to John Appulby and Margaret his wife of all right and claim to the said manors.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, &c. Almaricus de S. Amando miles salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remisisse, &c. Johanni de Appulby et Margaretæ uxori ejus totum jus et clameum, &c. in maneriis de Borstall, Musewell, Adingrave, Acle, cum omnibus suis pertin. in com. Buck. et Oxon. &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentì scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; Johanne de Nowers, Johanne Trillowe mil. Johanne Golafre, Edmundo Giffard de Arnecote, Thoma Fitz-Nele de eadem, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Grendon vicesimo die Maii, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum quadragesimo^h.

Sir Richard de Abburbury made a third release of the like nature to the said manors of Borstall, &c.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, &c. Ricardus de Abburbury miles salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remisisse, &c. Johanni Appulby et Margaretæ uxori ejus totum jus, &c. quod habui, &c. in man. de Borstall, Musewell, Adingrave, Acle, cum omnibus pertin. &c. Dat. apud Borstall die Lunæ in crastino S. Trinitatis, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conq. quadragesimoⁱ.

This precept was directed to the king's escheator, in com. Oxon. to give possession of manors and lands to John de Appulby and Sir Edmund de la Pole, in right of their wives, the two sisters and co-heirs of Edmund de Handlo of Borstall.

Edwardus Dei gratia, &c. Dilecto sibi Johanni de Evesham escaetori suo in com. Oxon. salutem. Cum tricesimo die Novembris, anno

^g Ex Chartul. de Borstall, f. 48.

^h Ibid. penes D. J. Aubrey, bar. f. 49.

ⁱ Ibid.

regni nostri tricesimo quinto, tam de terris et tenementis quæ fuerunt Ricardi de Handlo et Edmundi de Handlo filii et hæredis prædicti Ricardi defunctorum quæ de nobis tenuerunt in capite, quam de terris et tenementis quæ Isabella quæ fuit uxor prædicti Ricardi tenuit in dotem seu alias ad terminum vitæ suæ die quo obiit, de hæreditatē Margaretæ uxoris Johannis Appulby unius, et Elizabethæ uxoris Edmundi de la Pole alterius filiarum prædicti Ricardi, et sororum et hæredum prædicti Edmundi de Handlo, et quæ post mortem ipsorum Richardi Edmundi et Isabellæ capta fuerunt in manum nostram. Assignavimus præfatis Edmundo de la Pole et Elizabethæ terras et tenementa subscripta, videlicet, maneria de Tremworth, Vaune, Crondale, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ de Crondale, ac redditus in Cantuaria, Welde, Handlo, Wynchecomb, Ore, et Ashdon et omnia alia terras et tenementa et redditus cum pertin. in com. Kanc. quæ sunt de hæreditate prædicta: necnon maneria de Chadlington vocat. Shepenhull cum pertin. suis: unum messuagium et tres acras terræ in Hedingdon, quæ quondam fuerunt Alani Hobbes in com. Oxon. simul cum reversione maneriorum de Coln-S.-Ailwin, Hatharop, et Wyke cum pertin. in com. Glouc. quæ prædicti Johannes et Margareta tenent juxta formam partitionis prædictæ ad totam vitam Alesicæ quæ fuit uxor prædicti Edmundi de Handlo, post mortem prædictæ Alesicæ. Et præfatis Johanni et Margaretæ maneria de Borstall, Brehull, Cheresplace, Acle, Adingrave, cum redditu in Astclaydon, Middleclaydon, Botelclaydon, totum redditum de Upton et Ikford, ballivam forest. de Bernwode cum omnibus terris et tenementis ac aliis pertinentiis suis in dicto com. Buck. omnia terras et tenementa cum pertin. in Musewell et Thomele, manerium de Hedingdon cum balliva forestariæ de Shot-tore et Stowode, in com. Oxon. exceptis uno messuagio et tribus acris terræ, &c. et manerium de Chadlinton vocat. Wahull cum pertin. in eodem com. Oxon. sicut per inspectionem rotulorum cancellariæ nostræ nobis constat. Ac præfati Edmundus Elizabetha Johannes et Margareta pro eo quod nos prædicta maneria, &c. ut jus ipsorum per processum in cancellaria nostra factum recuperavimus, &c. Tibi præcipimus quod eisdem Edmundo et Elizabethæ dicta maneria de Musewell,

Thomele, Hedingdon, cum balliva forestariæ de Shottore, in dicto com. Oxon. exceptis uno messuagio et tribus acris terræ prædictis, &c. in balliva tua liberes, habend. in purpartem ipsius Elizabethæ ipsam de terris et tenementis prædictis in dicto com. Oxon. contingentem, una cum feodis militum et advocacione ecclesiarum ad purpartem illam spectantibus, &c. Teste meipso apud Westmin. quinto decimo die Julii, anno regni nostri quadragesimo^k.

An inquisition was taken at Hedingdon of the state of the forest of Bernwode, and a return was made in this form.

Inquisitio capta apud Hedingdon die Veneris proxime post festum S. Margaretæ virginis, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu XL. coram Petro de Wode locum tenente Willielmi de Wikham justitiarii forest. domini regis citra Trentam, virtute cujusdam brevis domini regis de privato sigillo custodi de Bernwode directi, &c. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod omnes homines et tenentes de Brehull, Borstall, et Ocle, infra forest. prædict. maner. habere debent, et ipsi et antecessores sui totis temporibus habere consueverunt, communam pasturam omnium averiorum suorum in omnibus locis forestæ prædictæ (haya de Ixhull duntaxat excepta) cum omnibus animalibus suis licite et sine impedimento cujuscunque custodis forestæ seu aliorum ministro- rum, omnibus temporibus eis placentibus, præter cum capris bidentibus et porcis ætatis unius anni in mense fannationis, videlicet quindecim dies ante festum nativitatis S. Johannis Baptistæ et quindecim post prædictum festum, et sic adjudicatum est quod de cætero habeant communam suam prædictam sine impedimento^l.

Roger le Warde of Oakle granted to John Claydon of the said village the third part of a parcel of ground lately belonging to William Camelys, to hold to him the said John and his heirs for ever, by charter dated at Ocley on St. Gregory's day^m. The king granted to John de Beverley, his esquire, the manor of Bokenhall, com. Oxon. to hold in fee for the wonted serviceⁿ.

^k Ex Chartular. de Borstall, sub tit. Hed. et Borst.

^l Ibid. f. 112.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ R. Dods. MS. vol. 53. f. 134.

An. MCCCLXVII. 41, 42. *Edward III.*

The bishop of Lincoln, after a visitation of these parts of his diocese, kept some time of residence at his manor of Banbury, where, on the fifteenth of the calends of August, he gave his benediction to John de Ombresley, abbot elect of Evesham, com. Wigorn^o.

John Gybbes of Oakle granted to Thomas Belhous and William de la Grene the reversion of a messuage, curtilage, and appertenance, which should descend to him after the death of his father William Gybbes. Dat. apud Brehull, &c.^p

An. MCCCLXVIII. 42, 43. *Edward III.*

About this time a colony of Bonhommes was translated from our college of Ashrugge to the new convent at Hedington, in com. Wilts. by the influence of Edward the Black Prince upon William de Hedington bishop of Winchester; of which the history is thus given by the most industrious antiquary Mr. Leland. Prince Edward, caullid the Blak Prince, had a great favor to the Boneshomes beyond the se, whereupon cuming home, he hartely desir'd bishop Hedington to chaunge the ministers of his college into Boneshomes. Hedington at his desier entreatid his collegians to take the ordre, and so they did al saving the deane. Hedington sent for ij of the Boneshomes of Asseheruge to rule the other XII. of his college. The elder of the ij &c. was the first rector at Hedington^q. *Occupat animos laboris tam quæstuosi dulcedo, et viri boni cognomen^r.*

An. MCCCLXIX. 43, 44. *Edward III.*

Hugh Tanner, one of the king's foresters, granted to John Claydon of Oakley all the lands and tenements which he held by the gift and feoffment of Roger le Warde of Oakley, by deed dated at Brehull on Thursday the eve of St. Bartholomew^s. And on the Saturday after,

^o Mon. Ang. tom. 1. p. 152. ^p Ex Chartul. de Borstall, f. 66. ^q Leland's Itin. MS. vol. 4. f. 42. ^r Poggii Dial. contra Hypocrisin; Append. ad Fascic. p. 582. ^s Ex Chartular. de Borstall, f. 66.

Thomas Porter gave the reversion of his estate in Borstall to Henry Porter of Oxford, by this charter.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus Thomas Porter de Borstall salutem in Domino. Cum licet nuper per quoddam scriptum meum dederim et concesserim Isabellæ uxori meæ totum illud tenementum cum gardino terris pratis, &c. in villa et campis de Borstall, &c. quæ post mortem prædictæ Isabellæ michi et hæredibus meis reverti deberet. Noveritis me præfatum Thomam dedisse et concessisse Henrico Porter de Oxon. reversionem prædict. tenement. &c. sigillum apposui. Hiis testibus; Thoma Pypet, Johanne Clompe, Johanne Peuter, Johanne Marche, Henrico Hye, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstall die Sabbati proxime post festum S. Barthol. apostoli, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conq. quadragesimo tertio^t.

Roger l'Estrange baron of Knokyn, lord of the manor of Burcester, was now honourably employed in the wars in Gascoign^u.

An. MCCCLXX. 44, 45. Edward III.

The king by patent letters granted the manor of Rofford, to hold in fee for the wonted service, to John de Beverle, esquire, lord of the manor of Bucknell^x.

John eldest son of Roger l'Estrange, lord of the manor of Burcester, was now enfeoffed by his father in the manor of Wodenho, com. Northampt.^y

Henry Porter, son of William Porter of Borstall, granted to Thomas Pypet of Borstall the reversion of several lands and tenements within that village, which were to come to him after the death of Isabel Pypyn.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, Henricus Porter filius Willielmi Porter

An. MCCCLXIX. 43, 44. Edw. III. Will. Horsleye rectorem eccl. de Aldyng-
Permutatio inter do'num Joh. de Sul-ton, Cant. dioc. 1369. 19. Jan.
thorn rectorem eccl'ie de Islip et mag'rum

^t Ex Chartular. de Borstall, f. 51. ^u Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 665. ^x R. Dods. MS. vol. 53. f. 134. ^y Ibid. vol. 86. f. 138.

de Borstall, salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, &c. Thomæ Pypet de Borstall et hæred. totam illam reversionem quæ michi pertinet, &c. in villa et campis de Borstall quæ habui de dono Thomæ Porter, et quæ mihi præfato Henrico vel hæredibus meis post mortem Isabellæ Pepyn, quæ inde statum habet ad terminum vitæ, reverti debent, &c. Dat. apud Borstall die Sabbati proxime post festum Epiphaniæ Domini, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum Angliæ quadragesimo quarto^z.

An. MCCCLXXI. 45, 46. Edward III.

A controversy had long depended between Sir John Noers, knight, and the prior and canons of St. Frideswide, about the right of presentation to the church of Cercelle, (now Churchill,) com. Oxon. to determine which cause, the prior of Burcester was delegated by Henry bishop of Lincoln, who adjudged the advowson of the church to the said priory of St. Frideswide^a: when, among other authorities to assert the said right, this precedent was urged, That Oliver de Sutton was presented by the prior and canons of St. Frideswide to the said church of * Cercelle, and obtained a *commendam* for six months, within which time he was admitted to the said living on the eighth of the calends of February, in the eleventh year of his namesake's pontificate^b. The vicarage of Churchill was ordained in the year 1340, 14. Edw. III. by Simon de Islep, official of Lincoln, in the absence of Henry bishop of this see, at that time beyond the seas; by which ordination the maintenance of a vicar was to consist, *in decem libris argenti solvendis vicario ad duos anni terminos per priorem et canonicos de S. Frideswida, et de manso rectorie quantum sibi et familie sue fuerit necessarium, quousque de manso competenti et honesto*

* Oliver de Sutton cap. pres. per prior. et conv. S. Frideswid. ad eccl. de Cercell vac. per hoc quia mag'r Ric. de S. Frides-

wida archidia'tum Buck. titulo institutionis admisit; admissus 8. kal. Feb. pont. 11. i. e. 1290. Reg. Ol. Sutton.

^z Ex Chartular. de Borstall, MS. f. 57.

^a Ex Chartular. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 250.

^b Ibid. p. 247.

provisum fuerit, habebit eciam vicarius quinque acras terre arabilis in uno campo, et quinque in alio, cum prato ad easdem pro rata pertinente^c.

Cecilia Turbervil, domina de Hacche-Beaucamp, com. Som. granted to Valentine Atteford, capellane, all her lands and tenements in Dorton subtus Bernwode, in com. Buck.^d

William Ferrers baron of Groby, in com. Leicest. died on the Wednesday after the feast of Epiphany, seized of the third part of the manor of Crendon, com. Buck. leaving Margaret his second wife surviving, daughter of Henry Percy, and formerly wife of Gilbert de Umfranvil earl of Angus, who had an assignation of the manor of *Heth, in this county, as a part of her dowry^e.

An. MCCCLXXII. 46, 47. Edward III.

Upon a felony committed in the parish of Over-Wynchendon, in com. Buck. this inquisition was taken upon oath, and the party convicted.

Inquisicio capta apud Wynchendon ad visum Franciplegii tentum ibidem die Sabbati proxime post festum S. Trinitatis, anno regni Edwardi tercii post conquestum Angliæ XLVI. coram Johanne Baldyngdon seniore ibidem per sacramentum Ricardi Hirdewyk, Johannis Blakgrove, Hugonis West, Johannis Elys, Walteri Pridehume, Wal-

* Tho. de Breyles p'b'r pres. per f'rem Tho. priorem de Kenilworth et ejusd. conv. ad eccl. de Hethe vac. per resign. Will'mi de Pontesbir. prid. id. Jul. 1330. Reg. Burghersh.

Hen. de Newebold acol. pres. per f'rem Tho. priorem eccl'ie beate Marie de Kenilworth ad eccl. de Hethe vac. per resign. Tho. de Brayles. 13. kal. Jun. 1332.

Will. de Preston p'b'r pres. per priorem et conv. Kenilworth ad eccl. de Hethe vac.

per resign. mag'ri Hen. de Newbold. 14. kal. Mar. 1340.

Permutatio inter Will. de Preston rector. eccl'ie de Hethe et Phil. de Gosynton rectorem eccl'ie S'cti Swithuni Wigorn. 29. Jan. 1345.

D'nus Joh. Bradshaw capell. pres. per abb. et conv. de Kenilworth ad eccl. de Heth per mort. Joh'is Dukysbery. 26. Nov. 1509. Reg. Smith.

^c Ex Chartular. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 245. ^d R. Dods. MS. vol. 36. p. 22. ^e Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 268.

teri Vale, Ricardi Deryng, Johannis Taylor, Henrici Jordan, Stephani Picotte, Willielmi Brette, et Roberti Godfray, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod Emma Grok in vigilia nativitatis S. Johannis Baptiste, anno regni regis supradicti quadragesimo quinto, domum Johannis Attewelle in Over-Wynchendon fregit, et XIX. marcas dicti Johannis Attewell ibidem inventas felonice furata fuit. In cujus rei testimonium predicti jurati presentibus sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat. apud Over-Wynchendon die Sabbati, predicto anno^f.

Upon which a dispute arose whether the felonious goods, as Weyf, were forfeited to the king, or to the prior and canons of St. Frideswide, lords of the said manor; and, after an assize or trial, they were adjudged to the latter.

Memorand. quod dicte XIX. marce seisite fuerunt ibidem tanquam Wayf in manum prioris, ut de antiqua consuetudine fieri consuevit &c. escaetor domini regis in com. Buck. capta prius inquisitione de predicto latrocinio dictas XIX. marcas levare voluit, unde oves boves et alia predicti manerii averia ab inde fugavit, et pro dictis XIX. marcis habendis penes se detinuit—unde breve &c. et post assisam habitam predictis priori et conventui adjudicate fuerunt^g.

Sir Miles Stapleton, knight of the garter, lord of the manor of Middlington, near Burcester, made his last will on Sunday next before the feast of St. Bartholomew; and dying soon after, his will was proved on the fifth of January following.

In nomine Dei amen. Die Dominica proxime ante festum S. Barthol. apostoli, anno MCCCLXXII. Ego Milo de Stapleton chivaler condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. Imprimis, lego animam Deo et beate Marie virgini et omnibus sanctis, et corpus meum sepeliendum in ecclesia S. Nicholai de Drax, et ad executionem hujus testamenti dominum Brianum de Stapleton chivaler et Johannem Legget de Melsamby

An. MCCCLXXII. 46, 47. Edw. III.
Gaufridus de Chaucer scutifer regis et
alii missi ad Dominicum de campo Freyoso

ducem Jannæ. Apud Westmin. 12. Novemb. 46. Edw. III. Ashmole MS.

^f Ex Chartul. S. Frideswid. MS. p. 186. ^g Ibid.

ordino, facio, et constituo meos executores, quibus vero executoribus lego omnia bona mea mobilia et immobilia. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Dat. apud Hachalsay die et anno supradictis.

Administracio istius testamenti commissa Johanni Legget priori ecclesie de Melsomby 5. die Januarii, an. 1372.^h

By his decease the manor of Middleton, held by him in right of his wife, returned to Roger l'Estrange, baron of Knokyn, lord of the manor of Burcester. Thomas de Stapleton, son and heir of the said Miles, doing his homage, had livery of his father's estate, who dying in 47. of Edw. III. left Elizabeth his sister next heir, then married to Thomas Methamⁱ.

An. MCCCCLXXIII. 47, 48. Edward III.

The king by letters patent granted to John de Beverle, esquire, lord of the manor of Bucknell, the adjoining manor of Godington, com. Oxon. to hold in fee, paying yearly to the king ten pounds fee firm rent^k.

A charter of king John recited in a confirmation dated this year to the abbey of Bruer, com. Oxon. mentions, *Ex dono Willicelmi filii Ricardi terras in territorio de Middelton quas eis dedit et confirmavit*^l.

On Jan. 16. Jeffry Stowe, priest, was instituted in the vicarage of Ambrosden, on presentation by the rector and Bonhommes of Ashrugge.

Tempore domini Johannis Buckingham olim episcopi Lincoln. qui coepit præesse ecclesiæ catholicæ ibidem anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo sexagesimo tertio.

Galfridus Stowe presbyter præsentatus per fratrem Radulphum rectorem domus de Asherugg et ejusdem loci conventum ad vicariam ecclesiæ de Ambrosden, Lincoln. dioc. per mortem domini ultimi vicarii ejusdem vacantem, nulla inquisitione in hac parte capta, quia

^h R. Dods. MS. vol. 99. f. 10.
vol. 53. f. 135.

ⁱ Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 70.

^k R. Dods. MS.

^l Ibid. vol. 24. f. 60.

domino constabat de jure patronatus. Ad quam decimo sexto die mensis Januarii anno Domini MCCCLXXIII. apud Lydington fuit admissus, et vicarius perpetuus cum onere personaliter ministrandi et continue residendi ibidem, sub debito juramento a se ad sancta Dei evangelia juxta formam constitut. dominorum Othonis et Ottoboni quondam sedis apostolicæ in Anglia legatorum in hoc casu edit. præstito, institutus canonice in eadem. Jurata obedientia canonica, &c. in forma consueta. Scriptumque fuit officiali archidiaconi Oxon. vel ejus locum tenenti, ad inducendum^m.

An. MCCCLXXIV. 48, 49. Edward III.

Roger l'Estrange, baron of Knokyn, lord of the manor of Burcester, granted and confirmed the manor of Westbury, com. Buck. to his son John l'Estrange and Maud his wife, and their heirs for everⁿ. Which Maud was daughter of Sir John de Mohun of Dunster and Joan his wife, daughter of Bartholomew de Burghersh: she had two other sisters and coheirs with her, of which, Philippa was married to Edward duke of York, and Elizabeth to William de Montacute earl of Salisbury^o.

Isabel Pepyn, widow of Thomas Porter, released to Thomas Pypet all her right and claim to certain lands and tenements, which she enjoyed by the grant of her late husband, in the village and fields of Borstall.

Pateat universis per præsentis quod ego Isabella Pepyn quæ fui uxor Thomæ Porter de Borstall remisi, &c. Thomæ Pypet de Borstall, &c. totum jus et clameum quæ habui, &c. in villa et campis de Borstall, &c. ex concessione prædicti Thomæ Porter mariti mei, &c. Sigillum apposui. Hiis testibus; Hugone Taverner, Henrico Grateley, Hugone Morff, Johanne Gratard, Johanne Clompe, Thoma le Hye, Johanne Marche, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstall die Lunæ proxime post

^m Ex Regist. Lincoln. p. 498.

ⁿ R. Dods. MS. vol. 85. f. 137.

^o Dugd. Bar. tom. 1.

festum S. Matthæi apostoli et evangelistæ, anno regni Edwardi tertii post conquestum quadragesimo octavo ^p.

An. MCCCCLXXV. 49, 50. *Edward III.*

Sir Richard d'Amorie, late lord of the manors of Bucknell and * Godington, and present possessor of several lands in Blechingdon, Hedingdon, &c. died on the Thursday next ensuing the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin, leaving Elizabeth and Allanore Chandos, (which Allanore was then married to Roger Collins,) sisters of John Chandos, and Isabel, daughter of Margaret, second sister of the said John Chandos, then the wife of Sir John Annesley, his next heirs ^q. It is probable he was buried in the priory of Burcester, where, Mr. Leland reports, divers of that family lie interred.

Margaret, widow of William Ferrers baron of Groby, died in this year, whereby the manor of Heth, com. Oxon. passed to her son Henry Ferrers, who in this same year making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his father's lands, and, among other possessions, of the third part of the manor of Crendon, com. Buck ^r.

Henry Porter of Oxford released to Thomas Pipet all right and claim to some lands and tenements in the village and fields of Borstall.

* Rectores eccl'ie de Godington.

1221. Will'us de Esseburn cui d'n's ep'us auctoritate concilii contulit personatum eccl'ie de Godinton consolidando personatum vicariæ, cum idem W. prius esset vicarius ejusd. eccl'ie, admissus est. Rot. Hug. Well. pont. 12.

1470. 21. Mar. Permutatio inter mag. Joh. Marton alias Martyn S. T. B. rectorem eccl'ie de Sutton juxta Brayles de patronatu abb. et conv. Westm. et dom. Tho.

Chaundeler alias Clere rectorem eccl'ie de Godyngton de patronatu abbatissæ et conv. de Elneston. Reg. Chedworth.

Dominus Hugo Holght p'b'r pres. per abbatiss. et conv. de Godestow ad eccl. de Godington per mort. d'ni Joh. Vawse. 22. Mar. 1497. Reg. Smith.

Dominus Ricardus Medow capell. pres. per abbatiss. et conv. de Elneston ad eccl. de Godyngton per resign. d'ni Hug. Holghe. 23. Sept. 1508. ib.

^p Ex Chartul. de Borstall, penes D. J. Aubrey, bar. f. 58. ^q Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 100.

^r Ibid. tom. 1. p. 268.

Noverint universi me Henricum Porter de Oxon. remisisse, &c. Thomæ Pipet de Borstall et hæredibus suis totum jus et clameum quod habui, &c. in villa et campis de Borstall, &c. Sigillum apposui. Hiis testibus; Hugone Morf, Johanne Gratarde, Johanne Clompe, Thoma Hye, Johanne Peuter, Johanne Marche, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstall die Dominica proxime post festum S. Dunstani episcopi, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conq. Ang. quadragesimo nono^s.

An. MCCCLXXVI. 50, 51. Edward III.

John de Annesley, knight, of Annesley, in com. Not. having married Isabel, daughter and heir of Margaret, one of the three sisters and coheirs of Sir John Chaundos, in right of his said wife, had livery, the 23d of May, of certain lands in com. Oxon. which Sir Richard d'Amory, lately deceased, held for life in fee farm, for eighty-one pounds per annum; viz. the manor of Hedingdon, the hundreds of Bolingdon and North-gate, Oxford^t.

John l'Estrange, entitled lord of Wolton, appointed John Hewit and others his attornies, to deliver seisin, in his name, of all lands and tenements which he had in * Alcrynton, Bolcoscote, and Wroxston, com. Oxon. to his father Roger l'Estrange, lord of the manors of Burcester and Middlington^u.

John Best of Horspole, in com. Northamp. and Joan his wife, granted to William Bernard of Borstall and Agnes his wife one messuage, with an adjacent curtilage and half an acre of arable land in the village and field of Borstall, by deed. *Dat. apud Borstall die Veneris in festo S. Jacobi apostoli, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum Angliæ quinquagesimo^x.*

* Mag. Rob. de Clifton cl'icus pres. per wud. 11. kal. Jun. pont. 12. i. e. 1291.
Almaricum de S'cto Amando ad eccl. de Reg. Ol. Sutton.
Alcrinton per mort. d'ni Petri de Linde-

^s Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 58. ^t Dr. Thoroton's Antiq. of Notting. p. 252. b.

^u R. Dods. MS. vol. 85. f. 141. ^x Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS.

An. MCCCLXXVII. 51. *Edward III.* 1. *Richard II.*

The king, a little before his death, granted to John de Beverley, his armour-bearer or esquire, and Amicia his wife, the liberty of free warren within their manor of Bucknell, com. Oxon.^y

King Edward III. departed this life on June 21. to whom succeeded his grandson Richard, eldest son of Edward the black prince.

The new king, in the first year of his reign, granted to Sir John de Worth, lord of the manor of Bigenhull, and his heirs for ever, the privilege of a market on Friday every week, and one yearly fair, to be held for three days, the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of St. James the apostle, at his said manor of Bigenhull, a small village, now called Burcester-Kings-End; in the street and green whereof the fair (formerly of great note) is to this day yearly kept near the house of John Coker, gent. lord of the manor, to whom it belongs.

The ancient name of Bigenhull remains in Bignell farm, a single house in the lordship of Burcester-Kings-End, which, by the ruins about it, (part whereof are an old ruined church or chapel,) seems to have been (as tradition speaks it) the seat of the lord of the manor. It is now a farm-house, belonging to the daughters and coheirs of Mr. Samuel Lee, and hath been for some time in the occupation of John Willson and his son.

Adjoining to Burcester-King's-End, on the east side thereof, lies another town in the same parish, called Burcester-Market-End. In this town a market is kept weekly on Friday, which might occasion the addition of Market-End thereunto. This market is of great resort, and good vend for all country commodities, especially all sorts of cattle, which make the hair-market in the Sheep-street there.

These two towns tradition will have to have been formerly two distinct parishes also, till they became united upon the building of the new church; a fair church, conveniently seated between the two towns, which seems to have been built in the reign of Henry IV. or

TAB . V.





Henry V. To support the tradition of two parishes, I find no better authority than the ruins beforementioned of the church or chapel near Bignell-farm in Burcester-Kings-End, and of a church in Burcester-Market-End, near the hermitage, at the north end of the Sheep-street, long since also demolished. I rather believe that Bigenhull was only a distinct manor like Wrechwike, within the precincts of Burcester, having a chapel subordinate to the mother-church, granted as a privilege to the lord of the manor.

An inquisition was now made in these parts, on occasion of the late death of Sir Richard d'Amory, by which it appeared, that the said Sir Richard held the manor of Hedingdon, and the hundreds of Bolendon and North-gate, Oxford, with their appertenances, by the gift of John Chaundos, knight, during the life of the said Richard, whose heirs were found to be Elizabeth Chaundos and Allanore, sisters of the said Sir John, which Allanore was married to Roger Colyng^z. This Sir John Chaundos was one of the greatest soldiers of his age, who, in 33. of Edw. III. for his many eminent services at the battle of Poitiers, and in other wars of France, was retained by the king to serve him in the office of vice-chamberlain during his life, and had a pension of one hundred pounds per annum paid out of the Exchequer; and among other lands and profits, he now obtained the said manor of Hedingdon, and the two hundreds of Bolendon and North-gate, which coming formerly to Hugh de Plessets in right of Isabel his wife, he the said Hugh, in consideration of two hundred pounds, &c. conveyed them to king Edward I. in the 33d of his reign.

The prior and canons of St. Frideswide, Oxford, had enjoyed a right of common for all their cattle within the manor of Hedingdon, and in the whole forest of Stowode; which right being denied or dis-

An. MCCCLXXVII. 1. Rich. III. *B. Mariæ virginis et S. Edburgæ virginis*
Omnibus Xti fidelibus ad quos præsens de Burceter et conv.—dat. apud Burceter.
scriptum pervenit Ricardus prior monasterii 9. Oct. 1. Ric. III. Formul. Angl. p. 108.

^z R. Dods. MS. vol. 52. f. 20.

puted, it was now determined, and livery of the said right of common was given to them by Richard Forster, the deputy of Sir Edmund de la Pole, keeper of the said forest.

Quarto decimo die Decembris, anno Domini MCCCLXXVII. et anno regni Ricardi secundi primo. Ricardus Forster locum tenens Edmundi atte Pole chevaler custodis foreste de Stowode et Shorthore, virtute cuiusdam brevis dicti domini regis sibi directi, liberavit priori et canonicis ecclesie S. Frideswide Oxon. plenam seisinam commune pasture ad omnia et singula pecora et averia sua tam in manerio de Hedindon quam in forestis de Stowode et Schothore, secundum formam cartarum progenitorum predicti domini regis inde eisdem priori et canonicis factarum. In presencia Johannis Gybbes majoris, Willielmi Northerun et Willielmi Cottessale aldermannorum, Thome Somerset et Johannis Shawe ballivorum, Johannis Pury coronatoris, &c.^a

The kings of England had a chapel in their royal manor of Hedindon, which was afterward appropriated to the said priory of St. Frideswide, and a vicarage was there ordained in this manner.

Vicaria in capella de Hedindon que est dictorum prioris et conventus S. Frideswide, auctoritate consilii ordinata consistit in omnibus obventionibus altaris, cum minutis decimis tocius parochie, exceptis decimis agnorum et decimis casei de curia domini provenientes, quas prior et canonici sibi retinebunt. Habebit autem vicarius domum et curiam in quibus capellanus manere consuevit. Et valet vicaria quinque marcas et amplius, totalis autem ecclesia xx. marcas^b.

An. MCCCLXXVIII. 1, 2. Richard II.

For the use and service of Roger l'Estrange, lord of the manor of Burcester, an exemplification was made of several records relating to the estate descending to this family by marriage with Alice countess of Lincoln; viz. of one inquisition taken 4. Edw. II. after the death of H. de Lascy earl of Lincoln, concerning the custody of the castle of Lincoln, and several rents and services of the inheritance of Mar-

^a Ex Chartular. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 79.

^b Ibid.

garet de Longspe; as also of several conveyances and releases made by Alice countess of Lincoln to king Edw. II. and of a charter of donation and entail by king Edward III. to Ebulo l'Estrange, &c.^c

The barony of St. Walery being now in the crown, and thereby the advowson of the nunnery of Stodeley, the king confirmed the election of a prioress in that convent, by these letters, directed to the bishop of Lincoln, diocesan.

Rex venerabili in Christo patri divina gratia episcopo Lincolniensi salutem. Sciatis quod electioni nuper factæ in ecclesia conventuali de Stodeleya quam Thomas de S. Walerico in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam primo fundavit, dominiumque honoris prædicti cum suis pertinentiis certis de causis ad manus progenitorum nostrorum devenit, et sic advocatio ejusdem ecclesiæ ut parcella honoris prædicti in manibus nostris per mortem bonæ memoriæ Margaretæ ultimæ priorissæ loci illius jam existit, de dilecta nobis in Christo Elizabetha Fremantle suppriorissa ejusdem domus in priorissam loci illius electa regium assensum adhibemus et favorem. Et hoc vobis tenore præsentium significamus, ut, quod vestrum est, in hac parte exequamini. In cujus, &c. T. rege apud Westmin. quarto die Maii^d.

An. MCCCLXXIX. 2, 3. Richard II.

Sir Walter de Pavelly, knight, released and quit claimed to Sir Stephen de Valence, and others, all right and interest in the manor of Stouting, in Kent, by deed sealed with his arms *cross fleurè*^e.

The king commanded an exemplification of the record of a decree in Chancery relating to the manor of Pidington, to be now made at the request, and for the benefit of the prior of St. Frideswide, Oxford.

Ricardus Dei gratia rex, &c. salutem. Inspeximus tenorem recordi et processus loquele que fuit in curia domini Edwardi nuper regis Anglie avi nostri, anno regni sui xxxi. coram Roberto de Thorpp et sociis suis tunc justitiariis ejusdem avi nostri de banco per breve

^c Ex Rot. Pat. MS. ^d Mon. Ang. tom. 3. p. 13. a ^e R. Dods. MS. vol. 88. f. 66.

suum De recto inter tunc priorem S. Frideswide, Oxon. petentem, et Johannem de Payto jun. tenentem de manerio de Pydington cum pertin. in com. Oxon. quos coram nobis in cancellaria nostra certis de causis venire fecimus, &c. et iidem Johannes de Sutton et Isabella petierunt, &c. Vos autem tenorem recordi et processus predictorum ad requisicionem dilecte nobis in Christo J. de D. nunc prioris predictæ ecclesie S. Frideswide, Oxon. tenore presencium duximus exemplificandum. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste &c. apud Westmin. quinto die Febr. anno regni nostri tertio^f.

An. MCCCLXXX. 3, 4. Richard II.

Alice, widow of Sir Thomas Seymor, held the manor of Heyford-Warine, in com. Oxon. during life, the reversion to Robert l'Isle, knight, a descendant from Warine l'Isle, son of Robert, son of Alice, daughter of Henry, a younger son of Warine Fitz-Gerold, by whom this manor came to the family of the said l'Isle: which Sir Robert, in consideration of five hundred pounds sterling, sold the reversion of the said manor to William de Wykham, bishop of Winchester; who settled it as a part of endowment on his college of St. Mary's, or New-College, Oxon.

Noverint universi per presentes me Robertum de Insula militem de com. Cantab. recepisse et habuisse die confectionis presencium de venerabili in Christo patre ac domino domino Willielmo de Wykeham episcopo Wintoniensi, quingentas libras sterlingorum pro reversione manerii de Heyford-Warine in com. Oxon. et advocacionis ecclesie de Heyford predicta, et pro quibusdam redditibus et serviciis in Bereford-Oloff, in eodem com. que domina Alicia, que fuit uxor Thome Seymor militis, tenet ad terminum vite sue: que omnia et singula, &c. eidem episcopo heredibus et assignatis suis dedi concessi et confirmavi, prout in quodam fine inde levato in curia domini regis coram Roberto Beleknap et sociis suis justiciariis de banco eidem episcopo plenius

^f Ex Chartul. S. Frideswidæ, MS. p. 123.

continetur. De quibus quidem quingentis libris fateor mihi plenarie fore solutum, dictumque episcopum et heredes et executores suos quietos esse per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic patenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Dat. apud Suthwerke, vicesimo octavo die Aprilis, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum tercio^s.

All the tithe of the demesne lands within the said village of Heyford-Warine had been appropriated to the collegiate church of St. George, within the castle of Oxford, and was from thence transferred to the abbot and convent of Oseneye, whose right to the premises was recognised by Simon rector of that church in the year 1293.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Symon rector ecclesie de Heyford-Waryn salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me inspexisse instrumenta religiosorum virorum abbatis et conventus Oseneye que habent consensum episcopi et capituli Lincoln. et confirmationem apostolicam: in quibus evidenter et sufficienter continetur, quod due partes decimarum tam majorum quam minorum de dominicis in dicta villa provenientius ratione ecclesie S. Georgii in castello Oxon. quam sibi habent appropriatam, et maxime de culturis infra scriptis, videlicet, Croft-furlong, Ruelles-forlung, Nambres-forlong, Meres-forlung, et Inlond ad eosdem pertinent. Ego dictus Symon pro me, et quantum in me est pro successoribus meis, profiteor et confiteor tenore presencium ad eos de jure speciali pertinere, et de eorum tranquilla et non interrupta possessione pertinens, quod a tempore date presentium nec per me nec per aliquem nomine meo, nec per successores meos quatenus ex permissione juris eos possum obligare, nullum impedimentum repulsam seu contradictionem super percepcione dictarum decimarum de dominicis predictis provenientius pacienter in posterum: et quantum ad minorum decimarum percepcionem maxime quoad caseum et porcellos, subjiciendo me cohercioni et compulsioni cujuslibet judicis ordinarii vel delegati seu conservatoris quem dicti religiosi et eorum successores duxerint eligendum, &c. Dat. apud Osen. MCCXCIII^h,

^s Ex Chartul. Novi Coll. Oxon. cart. 25.

^h Ex Chartular. de Oseneia MS. f. 28.

The forementioned family of Lisle had been likewise possessed of the other manor of * Heyford *ad pontem*, and of the advowson of one moiety of the said church, which were settled upon John de l'Isle and Amicia his wife, by Roger his father, in 25. Edw. I.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Insula dedi concessi, &c. Johanni filio et heredi meo et Amicie filie Richardi de Shulton totum manerium meum de Heyford ad Pontem cum medietate advocacionis ecclesie ad idem manerium pertinentis, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et cum omnibus serviciis liberorum hominum et nativorum de Heyford et Caldecote, cum corporibus dictorum nativorum catallis et eorum sequelis, &c. Habend. et tenend. de dominis capitalibus feodi predictis Johanni et Amicie et eorum heredibus de se legitime procreatis, &c. Hiis testibus; dominis Ada de Brunton, Johanne filio Guidonis, Egidio de Insula, Roberto de Romeny militibus, Willielmo Foliot de Roulesham, Gilberto de Gay de Northbroc, Willielmo le Avenier, Johanne filio Simonis Lemestre de Somerton, Richardo de Kalne in Curtlington, Johanne de Godesford in eadem, et aliis. Dat. apud Heyford die Mercurii proxime post annunciationem beate Marie, anno regni regis Edwardi vicesimo quintoⁱ.

The other moiety of the church of † Heyford *ad pontem* belonged

* Ecclesia de Heyford ad pontem.

Joh. de Stok acol. pres. per frem Joh. abb. de Eynesham et conv. ad mediet. eccl'ie de Heyford ad pontem vac. per mort. d'ni Will'i. 4. non. Sept. 1338.

Joh'es Aleyn capellanus prime Cantarie pro animabus regum et pontificum in eccl'ia cath. S. Pauli Lond. fundate, et Joh'es Excestr rector medietatis eccl'ie de Heyford ad pontem ad pres. abb. et conv. de Eygesham. 24. Aug. 1408. Reg. Repingdon.

3. Mart. 1571. Will. Cole, S. T. P. institut. in eccl'ia de Heyford ad pontem per mort. Tho. Greneway ad pres. — ratione

advocat. patronat. ejusdem per presidentem et Scholares coll. Corp. Xti Oxon.

9. Nov. 1600. Tho. Cole p'b'r A. M. ad eccl. de Hayford ad pontem Oxon. dioc. vac. per mort. Will'i Cole ad pres. Joh'is Reynolds presidentis coll. Corp. Xti et sociorum. Reg. Whitgift. iii. p. 170.

† Petrus de Mara dedit monachis de Egnesham medietatem eccl'ie de Heiford, et W. Hareng dedit eis eccl. de Norton, et Alex. de Berton dedit eis eccl. de Berton. Collect. ex libro de Egnesham. MS. Cotton Claud. A. viii. f. 130.

ⁱ Ex Chartul. Novi Coll. Oxon. MS. p. 190. charta 24.

to the abbey of Egnesham, com. Oxon. to whom it had been given by Peter de Mara and Robert his son, by this charter; wherein it is remarkable that the church of Heyford had been consecrated by Wulfwin, bishop of Dorchester, who succeeded Eadnoth in the year 1046, and dying at Winchester was buried at Dorchester, an. 1067, in the 2d of William the Conqueror.

Notum sit omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie quod ego Petrus de Mara et Robertus filius et heres meus donamus in perpetuam elemosinam medietatem ecclesie de Heiford, que est de pheodo nostro de Waringeford ecclesie S. Marie de Egnesham, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, videlicet, cum una virgata terre et cum una tothlanda et octo acris que fuerunt date in dedicacione Wlfwini episcopi de Dorcestre et pasturis, liberam et quietam ab omni regali geldo et omni seculari servicio et exactione. Hiis testibus; Hugone de la Mara clerico, Roberto presbitero de Heiford, Ricardo de Mara^k.

AN. MCCCLXXXI. 4, 5. Richard II.

A dispute arose between the vicar of Elsefeld, near Oxford, and the prior and canons of St. Frideswide, which occasioned an exemplification of an agreement made between their respective predecessors, in the year 1295, by which the prior and canons, appropriators of the church of Elsefeld, did augment the portion of the vicar by an additional allowance of one quarter and a half of bread corn, and the like quantity of barley, at three seasons yearly.

Pateat universis, quod cum dominus Willielmus de magna Rollyndritht perpetuus vicarius ecclesie de Elsefeld, quam religiosi viri dominus prior et conventus monasterii S. Frideswide, Oxon. tanquam propriis usibus appropriatam detinent, reverendo patri Domino Olivero Dei gracia Lincolniensi episcopo super vicarie sue exilitate conquestus fuisset, tandem inter dictum vicarium querulum ex parte una, et prefatos religiosos ex altera, memorata querela in forma subscripta amabili compositione quievit. Videlicet, quod dicti religiosi cognito quod

^k Ex Chartul. de Egnesham, MS. charta 134.

porcio dicte vicarie propter quosdam annos steriles parochianorumque inopiam jam de novo diminuta fuisset, compassionis et caritatis intuitu, tria quarteria bladi apud S. Frideswidam Oxon. seu apud grangiam suam de Elsefeld, sine contradictione vel impedimento quolibet exsolvenda subscriptis terminis concesserunt, videlicet, ad festum S. Michaelis dimidium quarterium frumenti, et dimidium quarterium ordeï, ac tantundem ad festum beate virginis, ita que tantundem ad festum Pentecostes, de bono blado ac etiam competente sine fraude qualicunque. Ita tamen quod si contingat dictam vicariam sic ad statum redire pristinum, ut ad ipsius vicarij congruam sustentacionem sufficiat, ut solebat, occasione concessionis prefate ad solucionem dicti bladi memorati religiosi nullatenus teneantur. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla dicti prioris et conventus et vicarij huic scripto in modum cirographi confecto sunt alternatim appensa, et ad majorem rei evidenciam sigillum domini archidiaconi Oxon. eidem est procuratum apponi. Dat. Oxon. xv. kalend. Febr. an. Dom. millesimo ducentesimo nonagesimo quinto¹.

This church of Elsefeld had been consecrated in the year 1273, by R. bishop of Cloney, in Ireland, delegated by the bishop of Lincoln.

Universis presentes literas, &c. R. miseracione divina Clonen. episcopus, &c. Noveritis nos vice venerabilis patris R. Dei gracia Lincoln. episc. ecclesiam de Elsefeld septimo id. Julij, anno Dom. MCCLXXIII. dedicasse, et recepisse a procuratore rectoris dicte ecclesie duas marcas nomine procuracionis, racione dedicationis ecclesie, &c.^m

An. MCCCLXXXII. 5, 6. Richard II.

Sir Warine de l'Isle, banneret, having been summoned to parliament from the 45. of Edw. III. to the 5th of Ric. II. inclusive, departed this life June the 28th, being then seized of the neighbouring manors of Noke and Fretwell, as also of Sherborn, in this county, at which place he had licence to make a castle of his house in the 51st

¹ Ex Chartular. S. Frideswidæ in Æde Christi, Oxon. p. 106.

^m Ibid. p. 105.

of Edw. III. and where his ancestor Warine de l'Isle, in the tenth of Edw. III. had obtained a charter of free warren, with liberty to enclose one hundred acres of wood, with forty acres of waste, to make a park. He left issue by Margaret his wife daughter of William Pippard, Margaret his daughter and heir, then wife of Thomas lord Berkley, twenty-two years of ageⁿ.

Sir Roger l'Estrange, baron of Knokyn, having been engaged in the expedition made into Brittany, in the 3d of Ric. II. died this year, Aug. the 26th, being then seized of the manors of Midlington and Burcester, com. Oxon. with the patronage of the priory of Burcester, the manor of Colham, com. Mid. Halton, com. Linc. Middleton, com. Cantab. Shenston, in com. Staff. Ellesmere, with the hamlets of Culmere and Hampton, as also the manors of Strange-Nesse and Kynton, with the castle and lordship of Knokyn, in com. Salop. He left by Aliva his wife, surviving, John his son and heir twenty-six years of age^o.

Upon the first Saturday in August, a court-baron was held for the manor of Wrechwyke, in Burcester, wherein, after the accounts were given for homage, pannage, and other profits to the lord, a by-law was made, to reinforce all former orders for the regulation of hunting, under the penalty of two shillings to every offender. And whereas it was found, upon inquisition, that the tenants' bees had been much disturbed by the huntsmen, it was provided, that no such farther molestation should be given, under the penalty of forty pence for every such trespass. And Robert Puff and John Cups were appointed keepers of the game within the liberties of Wrechwike^p.

Philip lord Burnel died the 22d of Edw. I. and left Edward son and heir, who died in the ninth of Edw. II. whereby the inheritance came to Maud daughter of Philip, who was first wife of John Lovel, and then the second wife of Sir John Handlo of Borstall, who had by her a son called Nicholas, who doing his homage in the 22d of Edw. III. had livery of his mother's lands; and assuming her surname

ⁿ Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 738. ^o W. Dugd. MS. A. 1. p. 228. et A. 2. p. 288. ^p Ex Rot. membran. MS. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

of Burnel, was under that appellation summoned to parliament in the 24th of Edw. III. He died January the nineteenth, in the sixth of Rich. II. seized of the manor of * Rollendright, com. Oxon. ^q

An. MCCCCLXXXIII. 6, 7. Richard II.

Thomas Pipet of Borstall demised to Thomas Belhous, capellane, John Gillyng of Beckley, and John Palmer of Pydington, all his lands and tenements in the village and fields of Borstall ^r.

Roger Bekebrok of Oxford granted to Philip, parson of the church of Amynton, John Chiltern, capellane, and Thomas Pypat of Borstall, all his lands and tenements within the village of Borstall, which had descended to him after the death of Roger, son and heir of Richard le Clerk.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Rogerus Bekebrok de Oxon. filius et hæres quondam Henrici Bekebrok de Stodeley, dedi concessi, &c. Philippo personæ ecclesiæ de Amynton, domino Johanni Chiltern capellano, et Thomæ Pypat de Borstall, omnia illa terras et tenementa, &c. quæ habeo in villa et campis de Borstall, et quæ mihi accidebant jure hæreditario post decessum Rogeri filii et hæredis Richardi le Clerk de Borstall nepotis mei. Habend. et tenend. &c. Hiis testibus; Johanne Northampton de Oxon. Edmundo Konyan de eadem, Henrico Gratele de Brehull, Thoma Pedynton de Ocle, Thoma Hye de Borstall, Johanne Clompe de eadem, &c. Dat. apud Borstall die Sabbati proxime post festum circumcisionis Domini, anno regni Richardi secundi post conquest. Angliæ septimo ^s.

* Rectores eccl'ie de Rollandright com. Oxon.

Permutatio inter Ric'um de Aston rectorem eccl'ie de Roulandryth de patronatu Nich. Burnell mil. d'ni de Holgot, et Ric'um de Hulle rect. eccl'ie de Picheford cov. et Lichf. dioc. 4. kal. Maii 1366. Reg. Bokingham ep'i Linc.

Tho. Slaughter presb. presentatur per

nobilem virum dom. Nich'um Burnell mil. ad eccl. de Roulandryght per mort. d'ni Ric'i Hulle. 26. Jul. 1369. ib.

30. Jan. 1585. Nich. Bayley admiss. ad eccl. de Rolewright. e Reg. Whitgift. pars. 1.

14. Jan. 1598. Joh. Goodwyn p'b'r, A. M. institut. in eccl. de Rowleright per mort. Joh'is Pilesbury, ad pres. Rog. Brent. ib. pars. 3tia.

^q R. Dods. MS. vol. 42. f. 56.

^r Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 58.

^s Ibid.

An. MCCCLXXXIV. 7, 8. *Richard II.*

A fine was now levied between Sir Michael de la Pole, knight, (who, 13. March, in the sixth of Ric. II. was constituted chancellor and keeper of the great seal,) and his second son sir William de la Pole; by virtue of which fine the said Sir Michael granted the manor of Mersh, in com. Buck, with its appertenances, (which Richard de la Pole held for his life,) in remainder to the said William and his heirs male; and if William should die without heir male during the life of the said Richard, then the said manor should continue to the said Richard and his heirs male, with remainder to Thomas de la Pole, son of the said Michael, and his heirs male, with entail on the right heirs of the said Michael^t.

May the third, Hugh Morf of Borstall granted to Thomas Pypat the yearly rent of twelve pence, arising from a messuage in Borstall, which lately belonged to Richard le Clerk.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri, quod ego Hugo Morf de Borstall dedi, &c. Thomæ Pypat de Borstall duodecim denarios annui redditus provenient. annuatim de quodam messuagio cum suis pertin. in Borstall quod fuit Richardi le Clerk de Borstall quod &c. olim adquisivit de Roberto de Hereford, &c. Hiis testibus; Henrico Gratele de Brehull, Thoma Pedington de Ocle, Johanne Gratarde de Borstall, Johanne Clompe de eadem, Willielmo Broun de eadem, Thoma Hye de eadem, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstall tertio die mensis Maii, anno regni Ricardi secundi post conquestum Angliæ septimo^u.

On the Sunday next before the feast of St. James, Thomas Philipps of Midlington released and quit claimed to Nicholas de Bleseworth, sen. and his assigns, all right and pretension to those lands and rents in Burcester, which formerly belonged to Robert le Clerk.

Noverint universi per præsentēs me Thomam Philippes filium et hæredum Thomæ Philippes de Midlington, remisisse pro me et hæredibus meis Nicholao Bleseworth seniori et assignatis ejus, durante vita sua,

^t R. Dods. MS. vol. 52. f. 147.

^u Ex Chartul. de Borstall, f. 93.

totum jus et clamium quod habeo, habui, seu quovis modo habere potero, in omnibus terris et tenementis, et redditibus ejus qualitercunque et ubicunque spectantibus in Burncester in com. Oxon. quæ quondam fuerunt Roberti le Clerk in Burncester prædicta, habend. et tenend. &c. prædicto Nicholao et assignatis suis durante vita sua libere quiete bene et pacifice per me et hæredes meos, reddendo capitali domino feodi illius servitia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego prædictus Thomas et hæredes mei omnia prædicta, &c. warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; Nicholao Baber, Johanne Scotavile, Galfrido Caversfeld, et aliis. Dat. apud Burncester prædict. die Dominica proxime ante festum S. Jacobi apostoli, anno regni Ricardi post conquestum secundi octavo^x.

Philip de Howyn, parson of the church of Amynton, and John Chiltern, capellane, granted to Roger Bishopeston all the lands and tenements in the village and fields of Borstall, which they held by the gift and feoffment of Roger Bekebroke.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Philippus de Howyn persona ecclesiæ de Amynton et Johannes Chiltern capellanus, dedimus &c. Rogero Bishopeston terras et tenementa quæ habuimus ex dono et feoffamento Rogeri Bekebroke de Oxon. Hiis testibus; Johanne Gratarde, Willielmo Broun, Johanne Langle, Hugone Cok, Johanne Clompe, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Borstall die Jovis proxime post festum S. Michaelis, anno regni Ricardi secundi post conq. octavo^y.

Sir Thomas Belhous, capellane, John Gillyng of Beckley, and John Palmer of Pidington, granted to William Carter of Barton, one tenement, called Porters-Place, in Borstall.

Sciant præsentēs &c. quod nos dominus Thomas Belhous capellanus, Johannes Gillyng de Beckley, et Johannes Palmer de Pedington, dedimus, &c. Willielmo Carter de Barton quoddam tenementum vocat. Porters-Place scituat. in Borstall, inter tenementum Johannis Marche

^x Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

^y Ex Chartular. de Borstall, MS. f. 83.

^z Ibid. f. 58.

ex una parte, &c. sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus; Johanne Marche, Thoma Peuter, Johanne Gratard, Willielmo Bernard, Thoma de Pedington, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstall die Jovis proxime ante festum exaltationis S. Crucis, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conq. octavo^z.

An. MCCCLXXXV. 8, 9. *Richard II.*

Philip de Howyn, parson of the church of Amynton, *alias* Emington, in com. Oxon. released to Alice, the late wife of Thomas Pypat, all the right and claim which she had in certain lands and tenements in Borstall. And John Munk and Agnes his wife, daughter of William Cleve, released to the said Alice all right in the premises. *Dat. apud Borstall vicesimo die Maii, anno regni Ricardi secundi post conquestum Angliæ octavo^a.*

John Denby, rector of Chalrey, com. Berks. Philip Mareys, rector of Heyford-Pontis, com. Oxon. &c. granted to William Parsons, rector of * Sulthorn, com. Oxon. Thomas Tiwe, capellane, &c. several

Rectores ecclesiæ de Sulthorn.

Joh. de Dalderby acolitus pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Sulthorn vac. per resign. mag'ri Petri de Dalderby. 13. kal. Jul. 1340.

Mag'r Ric. Selby p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynsham ad eccl. de Sulthorn. 2. id. Jun. 1349. Scriptum est decano de Burcestr. ad inducend. Reg. Gynwell.

Tho. de Soliers cl'ic. pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Sulthorn. 5. kal. Mart. 1349. ib.

Mag'r Simon de Lamborne cl'icus pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Sulthorn per mort. Thome Solers. 16. kal. Jan. 1361. ib.

Simon Hoke p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv.

de Eynesham ad eccl. de Suldern per mort. d'ni Will. Person. 8. Jan. 1397.

Mag'r Walterus Bullok cl'ic. pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Suldern. per resign. d'ni Simonis Hoke. 21. Jan. 1397.

Simon Hoke p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. Eynesham ad eccl. de Suldern per resign. mag'ri Walt. Bullok. 11. Feb. 1397.

Memorandum quod 9. Feb. 1400. d'n's Simon Hooke rector de Sulthorne et Tho. Preston rector eccl. de Smerdon Cant. dioc. permutarunt beneficia sua. Reg. Beaufort.

Tho. Bentley capellanus pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Sulthorne per resign. Thome Preston ex causa permutat. de ipsa cum eccl'ia de Fletehergate

^z Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 58. ^a Ib. f. 70.

meadows, pastures, &c. in the villages and fields of Crotebrugge, (now Curbridge,) and Carswell, in the parish of Whitney, in order to convey the said premises to the abbey of Egnesham. *Dat. apud Carswell die Martis proximo post festum decollacionis S. Johannis Baptiste, anno regni Ricardi secundi post conquestum octavo*^b.

Sir Edmund de la Pole, lord of the manor of Borstall, was now captain of the castle at Calais, when his brother, Michael de la Pole, advanced to the title and dignity of earl of Suffolk, by letters patent

ejusd. dioc. 5. Mar. 1400. ib.

Permutatio inter d'num Joh. Whyteby capellanum tertie cantarie de tribus Cantariis in eccl'ia paroch. s'cti Jacobi de Garlekheth et in capella Gihalde civitatis London. per Joh. Whytron capellanum et civem dum vixit London pro animabus Walteri Neel et Joh. de Oxenford quondam civium London dudum fundat. et mag'rum Tho. Benteley rectorem eccl'ie de Sulthorn Linc. dioc. de patronatu abb. et conv. de Eynesham. 16. Octob. 1404. ib.

Permutatio inter d'num Joh. Whitby rectorem de Sulthorn ad pres. abb. de Eynesham Linc. dioc. et Alanum Kyrketon rectorem eccl'ie de Rowerath Lond. dioc. ad pres. prioris et conv. de Prytewell, 21. Apr. 1415. Reg. Repyngdon.

D'n's Will. Robyn capellan. pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Sulthorn per resign. Alani Kyrketon. 18. Maii 1415. ib.

Tho. Wyrsope alias Chesterfield cl'icus pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl'iam de Sulthorn per resign. d'ni Will'i Robyn. 16. Maii 1416. Reg. Repyngdon.

D'n's Joh. Pagrave de Offord p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Sulthorn, et d'n's Tho. Warshop alias Ches-

trefeld p'b'r pres. per priorem et conv. s'cte Frideswide ad eccl'iam S. Petri in Ballio Oxon. ex causa permutat. 9. Octob. 1417. ib.

Permutatio inter Will'um Carles vicar. eccl'ie prebendalis de Chepyng—farendon Sarum dioc. et Joh. Pagrave alias Offord rectorem eccl'ie de Sulthorn Linc. dioc. 16. Oct. 1422. Reg. Flemmyng.

Mag'r Rob. Darcy p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. Eynesham ad eccl. de Sulthorn per mort. d'ni Tho. Nesshe. 23. Maii 1462. Reg. Chedworth.

Mag'r Walt. Bate, A. M. pres. per abb. et conv. Eynesham ad eccl. de Souldern per mort. mag'ri Rob. Darcy. 26. Feb. 1465.

Mag'r Tho. Warner cl'ic. pres. per Joh. Lyhynde de Fild hac vice pretextu concessionis per abb. et conv. de Egnesham ad eccl. de Suldren per mort. mag'ri Tho. Gage. 19. Jul. 1505. Reg. Smyth.

18. Nov. 1562. d'n's admisit Edw. Yonge cl'ic. ad eccl. de Sulderne per mort. Edm'i Gledhill ad pres. Will'i Holte gen. Reg. Parker archiep.

28. Nov. 1571. Laur. Giles cl'icus institut. in eccl'ia de Souldern per mort. ult. incumb. ad pres. Hug. Throgmorton de Souldern armig. Reg. Parker. pars 2.

^b Ex Chartul. de Egnesham. MS. p. 102.

dated the sixth of Aug. in 9. Ric. II. upon treason charged against him by the great lords, fled privily to this town of Calais, where he shaved his beard, and changed his habit, carrying meat upon his shoulders, till he came to the gates of this castle, where his brother Edmund hardly knew him, by reason of his disguise: but on the discovery of himself, and desire to be there concealed, he gave him this loyal answer: "Brother, you must know, that I dare not be false
 "to the king of England, for the sake of any relation whatsoever;
 "nor admit you in without the privity of William de Beauchamp,
 "governor of this town." And accordingly sent to acquaint the governor with this accident, and desired leave to receive and shelter his brother for some time; which being granted, the said duke took refuge there, and died at Paris on the fifth of Sept. in 12. Ric. II.^c

An. MCCCLXXXVI. 9, 10. *Richard II.*

An inquisition was taken in these parts, wherein the jury found that Aliva, the relict of Roger l'Estrange baron of Knokyn, held in dowry the manors of Midlington and Burcester, com. Oxon. that she died on the 20th day of January last past, and that Sir John l'Estrange, son of the said Roger and Aliva, was her next heir, aged thirty years^d.

Hugh earl of Stafford died at Rhodes, in his return from Jerusalem, on the 26th of Septemb. seized of the manors of Little-Brickhill and Easington, with the advowsons of the abbey of Nutley, and the priory of Newenton-Longvile, in com. Bucks. His corpse was brought over into England by John Hinkley, esquire, and buried with his ancestors before the high altar at Stone. He left son and heir, by the lady Philippa his wife, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick, Thomas, at that time eighteen years of age^e.

Philip, parson of Amynton, John Gylling, and John Palmer, granted to John Neele of Borstall one cottage, with appertenances,

^c Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 185.
 tom. 1. p. 162.

^d G. Dugd. MS. vol. A. 2. p. 291. q?

^e Dugd. Bar.

in Borstall, which they held by the gift of Thomas Pipat. *Dat. apud Borstall prædict. die Martis proxime ante festum S. Mathiæ apostoli, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquest. nono^f.*

An. MCCCLXXXVII. 10, 11. *Richard II.*

Sir John l'Estrange, baron of Knokyn, lord of the manors of Burcester and Midlington, having married Maud the daughter, and at length the coheir to Sir John de Mohun of Dunstar, was now upon the king's service in the garrison of Berwick upon Tweed, and the following year was in the Scotch wars^g.

An. MCCCLXXXVIII. 11, 12. *Richard III.*

Henry lord Ferrers of Groby died on the third of Febr. seized of the third part of the manor of Crendon, com. Buck. which, with the third part of the manor of Heth, com. Oxon. and the third part of the manor of Newbottle, com. Northamp. he left in dowry to Joan his wife surviving, the daughter of Thomas Poynings^h.

An. MCCCLXXXIX. 12, 13. *Richard II.*

Joan, the widow of John Belowe of Bucknell, granted and confirmed to John Notebem and others her tenement in Heyford-Warine, with two virgates of land, to hold during her life, by this charter.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johanna que fui uxor quondam Johannis Belowe de Buckenhull dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Notebem de Fencote seniori, Johanni Samwell seniori, et Johanni Samwell juniori, totum tenementum meum in Heyford-Warine cum duabus virgatis terre, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, cum omnibus suis pertinent. Habend. et tenend. predicta, &c. ad totam vitam Johanne predictæ de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per ser-

An. MCCCLXXXVII. 10, 11. Ric. II. Poyle milit. ad eccl. de Hampton pont. 27.
Joh. Stok de Lirley pres. per Tho. de la Nov. 1387. Reg. Bokyngham.

^f Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 147. ^g Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 665. ^h Ibid. p. 268.

vicia inde debita et de jure consueta, &c. Hiis testibus; domino Roberto persona ecclesie de Heyford predicta, Johanne Hogges, Willielmo Avenor, Johanne Phelip, Henrico Marshall, et aliis multis. Dat. apud Heyford predict. secundo die mensis Aprilis, anno regni Ricardi secundi duodecimoⁱ.

An. mcccxc. 13, 14. *Richard II.*

William Bernard of Borstall released and quit claimed to John Clompe of Borstall, and Agnes his wife, all right and claim to one messuage, a curtilage, and half an acre of arable land in Borstall. *Hiis testibus; Thoma Pedington de Ocle, Thoma Hye de eadem, Roberto Pepyn de eadem, Roberto Broun de eadem, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstall octavo die mensis Maii, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi tercio decimo^k.*

The king by letters patent granted to Sir Edmund de la Pole, lord of Borstall, the rent of seven shillings and eightpence yearly, in fee, arising from a certain tenement called Gracielaide, and a piece of ground called Powders-land, within his brother's manor of Mersh, com. Buck.^l

John, son of Robert Coupe of Borstall, granted to William Broun one cottage, and one acre of arable land in Borstall. *Dat. apud Borstall in festo S. Thomæ apostoli, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conq. quarto decimo.* Which possessions, in the next ensuing year, the said William Broun conveyed to William Palmer, who, in the 19th of Ric. II. granted the said premises to John Davy, who, within the same year, gave and confirmed them to Thomas Palmer and his heirs^m.

An. mcccxc. 14, 15. *Richard II.*

John Paulyn, perpetual vicar of the church of Burcester, and Richard atte Green, capellane or curate of the said church, received in trust one messuage, one virgate of land, with a curtilage and wood

ⁱ Ex Chartul. Novi Coll. Oxon. p. 180.

^k Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 94.

^l R. Dods. MS. vol. 53. f. 146.

^m Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS.

adjacent, situate in Burcester-Buryend, from William Byfeld and Agnes his wife, which they conveyed back to them for particular uses therein assigned.

Sciunt præsentes et futuri, quod nos Johannes Paulyñ perpetuus vicarius de Burncester, et Ricardus atte Grene capellanus, dedimus concessimus et hac præsenti carta nostra confirmavimus Willielmo Byfeld et Agneti uxori suæ de Burncester prædicta et hæredibus suis unum messuagium, unam virgatam terræ, cum curtilagio et bosco adjacentibus, cum pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Quod quidem messuagium scituatum est in Burncester Buryend inter messuagium quondam Radulphi Skynner ex parte una, et messuagium Thomæ Syster ex altera, quæ habuimus ex dono et feofamento prædicti Willielmi et Agnetis. Habend. et tenend. prædicta messuagium, virgatam terræ, cum curtilagio et bosco adjacentibus, cum pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti cartæ nostræ sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus; Nicholao Blyseworth de Burncester, Johanne Thame de Caversfeld, Johanne Stoteville, Galfrido Weye, Galfrido Caversfeld, Henrico Cappe, Thoma Chambre de Burncester, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Burncester prædictam, duodecimo die mensis Januarii, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum quinto decimoⁿ.

An. mcccxcii. 15, 16. Richard II.

Some Wicklevists, or Lollards, in these parts, were now cited to the Christian court at Oxford; and there made to renounce and abjure their opinions, and to do public penance^o.

The patronage of the church of * Charlton upon Otmoore being

* Rectores eccl'ie de Charlton super Otmoore.

Alanus le Zouche acol. pres. per procurat. abb'is et conv. de s'cto Ebrulfo ad eccl.

de Cherlton vac. per mort. d'ni Joh'is, de Parne. 11. kal. Jul. 1330. Reg. Burgwersh.

Walt. de Wermynghon p'b'r pres. prior. de Ware ad eccl. de Cherlton super Otte-

ⁿ Ex Autog. membran. cum sigillis appensis, penes D. Guil. Glynn de Ambrosden, bar.

^o Hen. de Knyghton inter X. Script. sub anno.

now in the crown, the king gave the perpetual advowson to the prioress and nuns of Henwode, com. Warw. to the intent the said church might be united for ever to the said nunnery, provided a sufficient portion should be allotted for the endowment of a perpetual vicar;

mor per mort. d'ni Alani. 2. kal. Aug. 1349. Reg. Ginewell.

Tho. de Walsingham p'b'r pres. per reg. ad eccl. de Charleton super Ottemor per mort. d'ni Walteri. 8. kal. Feb. 1350. ib.

Mag'r Joh. de Belvor p'b'r pres. per procurat. abb'is et conv. de s'cto Ebrulfo in Normann. ad eccl. de Charleton super Ottemor per mort. Tho. de Walsingham. 4. non. Oct. 1361. ib.

Joh. Werketon presb. presentatus per regem ratione guerræ ad eccl. de Charleton super Ottemor per resign. Egidii de Cloune ex causa permutationis de ipsa cum medietate eccl'ie de Shepeye an. 1369. Reg. Bokingham.

Joh'es Catryk capellan. pres. per regem ad eccl. de Charleton super Ottemor. 11. Jan. 1399. Reg. Beaufort.

Joh'es Haywode capellanus pres. per reg. ad eccl. de Charleton super Ottemor per resign. Joh. Catryk. 8. Maii 1401. ib.

Sexto die mensis Octobr. anno 1402. apud Lambeth d'nus contulit eccl. paroch. de Charleton in Ottemore vac. et ad suam collationem jure devoluto spect. d'no Nich'o Page capellano et ipsum rectorem instituit. Reg. Arundel. 285.

1406. 24. Sept. D'n's Joh. Haywode rector eccl. de Charlton super Ottemor ad pres. d'næ Johannæ reginæ, et Tho. Willicoles rector eccl'ie de Burton Wygorn. dioc. ad pres. abb. et conv. de Evesham permutarunt. Reg. Reppington.

Rob'tus Okeburne cl'icus pres. per Jo-

hannam reginam Angl. ad eccl. de Charleton super Ottemor vacantem, admiss. 28. Maii 1408. ib.

D'n's Ric'us Seddon capellan. pres. per dom. Walterum Walkestede rectorem eccl'ie paroch. de Charleton super Ottemor ad ecclesiam de Aldebury, admiss. 24. Mart. 1411. ib.

D'n's Tho. Key p'b'r pres. per priorem domus Jesu de Bethlem de Shene ad eccl. de Charleton per resign. mag. Edm. Shiref ex causa permutat. de ipsa cum eccl'ia de Parva Billing Linc. dioc. 24. Feb. 1466. Reg. Chedworth.

D'n's Martinus Junor p'b'r pres. per priorem et conv. de Bethlem de Shene ad eccl. de Charlton super Ottemor per mort. d'ni Tho. Kay ult. rectoris 9. Maii 1475. Reg. Rotherham.

Rev. in Xto pater et d'n's Tho. Ingylby ep'us Rathbur. pres. per prior. et conv. domus Jesu de Bethleem de Sheen ad eccl. de Charleton super Otmoor per resign. mag'ri Martini Joyner. 8. Maii 1482.

Mag'r Galfridus Symeon p'b'r pres. per prior. et conv. de Shene ad eccl. de Cherleton super Ottemor per resign. d'ni Tho. Ingelby ep'i Rathbur. 5. Mart. 1483. Reg. Russel.

Mag'r Tho. Randolph, A. M. pres. per priorem et conv. Cartus. de Shene ad eccl. de Cherleton super Ottemor per resign. mag'ri Galfridi Symeon. 28. Maii 1484. ib.

Dom. Will. Oldham p'b'r pres. per prior. et conv. prioratus Jesu de Bethlem de Shene

and that a due portion at the diocesan's discretion should be yearly allowed for the better support of the poorer parishioners of the said village of Charlton. Which gift king Henry the Fourth did afterward confirm. And pope Innocent the Seventh, in the first year of his pontificate, upon petition of the said prioress and nuns, did allow them to appropriate the said church, on death or cession of the present rector ^p.

An. MCCCXCIII. 16, 17. *Richard II.*

Philip Roze, parson of Blechesdon, com. Oxon. had a grant and conveyance made to himself and several others, in trust from Sir Richard Abberbury, sen. of the manor of Gatehampton, com. Oxon. *Dat. apud Erlegh quinto decimo die mensis Martii, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conq. decimo septimo* ^q.

An. MCCCXCIV. 17, 18. *Richard II.*

Joan, the widow of Henry lord Ferrers of Groby, died on May the thirtieth, and left to William her son and heir the third part of the

ad eccl. de Charleton super Otmore per resign. mag'ri Tho. Randolfe. 4. Feb. 1496. Reg. Smith.

Mag'r Christoph. Folowfeld, A. M. pres. per priorem—de Shene ad eccl. de Charleton super Ottemor per resign. d'ni Will'i Oldam. 22. Sept. 1507. ib.

Mag'r Jacobus Fitzjames, A. M. pres. per priorem et conv. domus de Jesu de Bethlem juxta Shene ad eccl'iam de Charleton super Otmore per mort. mag'ri Christopheri Falowfeld. 8. Aug. 1512. ib.

D'n's Tho. Lasingby cap. pres. per prior. et conv. domus J'hu de Bethlem de Shene ad eccl. de Charlton super Ottemor per resign. mag. Jacobi Fitzjames. 30. Jan. 1517.

Reg. Atwater.

1578. 20. Nov. Anton. Eglesfeld, A. M. ad eccl. de Charleton super Ottemor per mort. Alani Scot ad pres. Rolandi Milton de Beckly com. Oxon. Yeman, et Edw. Shillingford alias Izod de Beckly predict. Yeman, hac vice patronorum. Reg. Grindall ar'ep'i Cant.

1580. 15. Feb. Joh. Sheppard, A. M. ad eccl. de Charleton super Ottemor ad pres. Mat. Shepard et Joh. Fell parochiæ de Uldwyll in com. Cumberland Yemen per mag'rur Barthol. Bowsfell prepositum coll. Regin. ac socios et scholares ejusd. Reg. Grindall ar'ep'i.

^p Mon. Ang. tom. 1. p. 479.

^q Ex Chartul. de Borstall sub tit. Gatehampton, f. 6.

manors of Crendon, com. Buck. and Heth, com. Oxon. held by her in dowry^r.

John de Appulby and Margaret his wife, sister and coheir of Sir Edmund de Handlo of Borstall, were both deceased before this time without issue, by whose death the moiety of that great estate reverted to Sir Edmund de la Pole in right of his wife Elizabeth, by whom he had two daughters and coheirs, Elizabeth married to Ingelram Bruyn, knight, and Catharine the wife of Robert James, esquire; between whom a fine was now levied in Michaelmas term, by which, in consideration of five hundred marks in silver, the said Sir Ingelram Bruyn and Elizabeth his wife did acknowledge, that the moiety of the manors of Borstall, Adingrave, Oakle, &c. which their father Sir Edmund de la Pole held for life, should after his decease continue the right and possession of the said Robert James, esquire.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in curia dom. regis apud Westmin. a die S. Mich. in xv. dies, anno regni Ricardi secundi decimo octavo, coram Roberto de Cherlton, Willielmo Thirnyng, Willielmo Rickhull, Johanne Warham, et Ricardo Sydenham, justitiariis, et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi præsentibus, inter Johannem James, et Robertum James quer. et Johannem Corbrigge positum loco ipsius Johannis ad lucrand. vel perdend. et Ingelramum Bruyn et Elizabetham uxorem ejus deforc. de medietate maneriorum de Borstall, Adingrave, et Acle cum pertin. quatuordecim messuagiorum, undecim bovatarum, et trium carucatarum, &c. in Acle, Brehull, Borstall, Ast-claydon, Botel-claydon, Middle-claydon, Thomele, et Ikeford, ac ballivæ forestariæ de Bernwode cum pertin. in com. Buck. et de medietate maneriorum de Musewell cum pertin. et viginti messuagiorum et duarum carucatarum terræ cum pertin. in Hedingdon, ac ballivæ forestariæ de Shot-tore et Stowode cum pertin. in com. Oxon. unde placitum conventionis sum. fuit inter eos in eadem curia. Scilicet, quod prædicti Ingelramus et Elizabetha recognoscunt prædictas medietates cum pertin. esse jus ipsius Roberti, &c. cum pertin. quas Edmundus de la Pole chivaler

^r Dug. Bar. tom. 1. p. 269. a.

tenuit ad terminum vitæ de hæreditate prædictæ Elizabethæ, &c. Et pro hac recognitione, remissione, et quieta clamazione, concessione, warrantia, fine et concordia iidem Johannes et Robertus dederunt prædictis Ingelramo et Elizabethæ quingentas marcas argenti^s.

Alice, late wife of Thomas Pypet of Borstall, granted to Thomas Hye and Robert Hye, her sons, two messuages, with their appertanances, in the village of Borstall. *Dat. apud Borstall die Lunæ proxime post festum Omnium Sanctorum, anno regni Ricardi secundi post conquestum decimo octavo^t.*

An. mcccxcv. 18, 19. Richard II.

Robert James of Walingford, esquire, and Catharine his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund de la Pole, lord of Borstall, conveyed the reversion of one moiety of the manors of Borstall, Adingrave, Oakle, &c. to William Brouns and Henry Bond, capellane, who resettled the said estate on the said Robert and Catharine, and their heirs.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westminster. in Octab. S. Trinitatis, anno regni regis Ricardi, &c. decimo nono, coram &c. inter Willielmum Brouns et Henricum Bonde capellanum quer. et Robertum James et Katerinam uxorem ejus deforc. de medietate maneriorum de Borstall, Adingrave, et Acle, &c. cum pertin. in Acle, Brehull, Borstall, Ast-claydon, Botel-claydon, Middle-claydon, Thomele, et Ikeford, ac de medietate ballivæ forestariæ de Bernvode, et de prædicto manerio de Musewell, &c. Scilicet, prædictus Robertus et Katherina recognoscunt prædictas medietates cum pertin. esse jus ipsius Willielmi, &c. Et pro hac recognitione, &c. iidem Willielmus et Henricus concesserunt prædictis Roberto et Katherinæ eandem medietatem cum pertin. et eam illis reddiderunt in eadem curia, Habend. et tenend. eisdem Roberto et Katherinæ et hæredibus de corporibus ipsorum Roberti et Katherinæ exeuntibus. Et præterea iidem Willielmus et Henricus concesserunt pro se et hæredibus ipsius Willielmi quod &c. quæ

^s Ex Chartul. de Borstall penes D. J. Aubrey, bar.

^t Ibid.

Edmundus de la Pole chivaler tenet ad terminum vitæ suæ, et quæ post decessum ipsius Edmundi ad præfatos Willielmum et Henricum et hæredes ipsius Willielmi debuerunt reverti, post decessum ipsius Edmundi integre remaneant predictis Roberto et Katherinæ, &c.^u

Richard Monteyn, vicar of the church of Ambrosden, in walking over to officiate at the chapel of Musewell, within the precincts of his parish of Ambrosden, had trespassed by leaving the common path, and making a new way, beyond the separate pasture of the lord of the manor called Musewell-field, up to the said chapel. Upon which, Robert James, esquire, lord of the said manor, prosecuted him for the said trespass in the court of the Marshalsea of the king's household at Oxford; where, upon preferring the bill, the said vicar confessed the action, and agreed to allow the yearly sum of six shillings and eightpence for the term of five years, to the said Robert James, esquire, for the liberty and benefit of a reasonable foot-way from his church of Ambrosden to the said chapel of Musewell, by this indenture.

Hac indentura facta inter Robertum James de Walingford ex parte una, et Ricardum Monteyn vicarium ecclesiæ de Ambrosden ex parte altera testatur, quod cum prædictus Ricardus vicarius ecclesiæ prædictæ apud Musewell in com. Oxon. injuste diversis vicibus usus fuit ab ecclesia sua prædicta quodam transitu ultra separalem pasturam prædicti Roberti vocat. Musewell-field usque capellam manerii ejusdem Roberti de Musewell prædicta: prædictusque Robertus versus prædictum vicarium in curia Mareschalciæ aulæ hospitii domini regis die Martis in vigilia conceptionis beatæ Mariæ virg. anno dom. regis Ricardi secundi Angliæ decimo nono prosecutus fuit apud Oxon. quandam billam transgressionis occasione dicti transitus sic facti. Et prædictus vicarius adtunc præsens in prædicta curia cognovit actionem dicti Roberti, prout in recordo curiæ prædictæ plenius continetur, dictusque vicarius recognovit per præsentem nullum transitum sive semitam sibi aliquammodo competere posse ultra dictam pasturam, imo illam pasturam

^u Ex Chartular. de Borstall, MS. f. 50.

esse separalem pasturam dicti Roberti, et in ipsa pastura nunquam transitum seu semitam fuisse aut esse debuisse. Præterea dictus Robertus concessit prædicto Ricardo vicario ecclesiæ prædictæ quandam semitam pedalem rationabilem ab ecclesia prædicta usque capellam prædictam ultra pasturam prædictam, habend. ad terminum quinque annorum proxime sequentium, Reddend. et solvend. inde annuatim prædicto Roberto et hæredibus suis sex solidos et octo denarios in festis annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ, et S. Michaelis arch. per æquales portiones. Et si prædictus redditus a retro fuit per aliquem terminum terminorum prædictorum, prædictus Ricardus obligat se per has indenturas adtunc solvend. prædicto Roberto tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios pro quolibet tempore in quo defecerit de solutione prædicta. Et si dictam vicariam aliquialiter vacare contingat, aut redditum prædictum a retro esse in parte vel in toto per unum mensem post aliquem terminum terminorum prædictorum, quod tunc præsens concessio transitus sive semitæ prædict. vim perdat et effectum. In cujus rei testimonium partes prædictæ hiis indenturis sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Dat. die Martis in vigilia conceptionis beatæ Mariæ; anno regni Ricardi secundi post conquestum decimo nono^x.

An. MCCCXCVI. 19, 20. Richard II.

John Clompe of Borstall, and Agnes his wife, daughter of John Howes, granted to Thomas Palmer of Wotton, and Joan his wife, one messuage and curtilage adjoining, in the village of Borstall, which fell to them on the death of John Howes.

Sciant præsentes et futuri, quod nos Johannes Clompe de Borstall et

MCCCXCVI. 19, 20. Ric. II.

Vacante eccl'ia conventuali domus sanguinis Jesu Christi de Asherugge ord. S'cti Augustini per mortem fratris Rad'i de Aston ult. rectoris ejusd. qui 28. Sept. 1396. diem suum clausit extremum Joh'es Trengel electus confirmatur die Veneris prox. post

festum S. Luce evangeliste. 1396. Reg. Bokyngham.

Noverint universi, quod nos Thomas rector et conv. domus sive collegii de Asherugge Linc. dioc.—de suprematu regio agnoscendo —dat. in domo n'ra capitulari XIV. Septemb. 1534. Rymer.

^x Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 50.

Agnes uxor mea, filia Johannis Howes de Borstall, dedimus, &c. Thomæ Palmer de Wotton et Johannæ uxori ejus unum messuagium cum curtilagio adjacente scituat. in villa de Borstall, &c. quæ nobis accidebant post mortem Johannis Howes præfati, &c. Sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus; Johanne Gratarde, Johanne Roys, Johanne Wilcock, Willielmo Broun, Thoma Hye, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstall in festo S. Mathiæ apostoli, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum decimo nono^y.

Roger, son of Thomas Giffard, knight, paid a fine to the king on July the 21st, that he might give the manor of Somerton, com. Oxon. and the right of a third course of presenting to the said church, to Sibil, the widow of the said Sir Thomas Giffard, for her life^z.

An. mcccxcvii. 20, 21. Richard II.

Humphry the good duke of Glocester, basely murdered at Calais on Saturday after the feast of St. Bartholomew, was possessed of the manors of Kirtlington, Periton, Great Haseley, and the third part of the manor of Dadington, com. Oxon.^a

John Beaufort, marquis of Somerset and Dorset, was made constable of Walingford castle, and steward of the honours of Walingford and St. Walerie: within which were included the manors of Burcester and Ambrosden^b.

An. mcccxcvii. 20. 21. Ric. II.

Dom. ep'us committit vices suas Thomæ Bokyngham rect. eccl'ie de Belton, et Nich'o Hessewell rectori eccl'ie de Kirkeby super Bayne ad recipiend. decretum electionis fr'is Ric'i Parentyn ad prioratum de Burcestre, et admissus est dictus fr. Ric'us. 4. Oct. 1397. Reg. Bokyngham.

Noverint universi quod nos Willielmus Browne prior domus sive prioratus B. Mariæ et S. Edburgæ de Burcestre Ord. S. Aug. Linc. dioc. et ejusd. loci conventus uno ore agnoscimus &c. Dat. in domo n'ra capit. xi. Aug. 1534. per me Will'um priorem predictum per me Joh'em Mydelbur; per me Rad'um Luthorn &c. ib.

^y Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 50. ^z R. Dods. MS. vol. 52. f. 70. ^a Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 172. a. ^b Ibid. p. 122.

An. mcccxcviii. 21, 22. *Richard II.*

John l'Estrange, baron of Knokyn, lord of the manors of Burcester and Midlington, died within this year, leaving Richard his son and heir aged fifteen years^c, and Maud his wife, surviving, who held in dowry the said manors of Burcester and Midlington. She was one of the three daughters and coheirs of Sir John de Mohun, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Bartholomew de Burghersh: which Elizabeth is reported to have begged from her husband as much land as she could walk round barefoot in one day, to give for a common to the inhabitants of the town of Dunster, com. Som.^d where a priory dedicated to St. George had been founded as a cell to Bath, in the reign of William the Conqueror, by William de Mohun, who came over in that famous expedition^e.

The king granted to the abbey of Nuttley in Crendon, com. Buck. a large confirmation of all their lands and liberties^f.

An. mcccxcix. 22, 23. *Richard II.* 1. *Henry IV.*

The king granted to William Willicotes, esquire, in fee, the manor of Hedingdon, com. Oxon. with the hundreds of Bolindon and Northgate, Oxford, in farm, for forty pounds yearly rent; which premises had lately belonged to Sir John Chandos, and were now forfeited to the crown, for defect of payment of the reserved rent^g.

John Burgeys of Oakle granted to John Roys of Brehull all his lands and tenements which he held in the village and fields of Oakle by the gift and feoffment of John Claydon. *Hiis testibus; Johanne Barton de Brehull, Henrico Ray, Johanne Fayvell, Johanne Willcokes,*

An. mcccxcix. 1. Hen. IV.

The advowson of the church of Dadington, com. Oxon. given by William de Bo-

hun E. of Northam. to the chaple of St. George, in the castle of Windsor. 1. Hen. IV.—Rog. Dods. MS. vol. 79. f. 71.

^c R. Dods. MS. vol. 86. f. 138.

^d Camdeni Brit. in Belgis.

^e Dug. Bar. tom. 1.

p. 497.

^f R. Dods. MS. vol. 54. f. 151, b.

^g Ibid. f. 152.

Johanne Yves de Ocle, et aliis. Dat. apud Ocle, die Mercurii proxime ante festum exaltationis S. Crucis, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi vicesimo tertio^h. Which John Roys granted all the premises to Robert James, esquire, lord of the manor of Borstall, &c. on the first day of March, 1. Henry IV.ⁱ

On Monday before the feast of St. Michael king Richard resigned his unhappy government, and was succeeded by Henry duke of Lancaster, who began his reign Septemb. 29.

On February the 8th an instrument was signed by the bishops of Lincoln and Hereford, at the old Temple in London, confirming the exchange made between Roger Stocke, vicar of Ambrosden, and Richard Peres, vicar of Newlonde, in the diocese of Hereford, who, by joint consent of diocesans and patrons, exchanged their respective benefices.

Memorand. quod octavo die mensis Februarii, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo nonagesimo nono apud vetus Templum London. constituti personaliter magister Ricardus Peres perpetuus vicarius ecclesie parochialis de Newlond, Heref. dioec. et dominus Rogerus Stock perpetuus vicarius ecclesie parochialis de Ambrosden, Linc. dioec. ac dicta sua beneficia in manus reverendorum in Christo patrum dom. Henrici Lincoln. et Johannis permissione divina Hereford. episcoporum, ex causa permutationis hinc inde faciendæ de eisdem et non aliter, resignarunt. Quas quidem resignationes dictus reverendus pater Lincoln. episcopus tam sua quam dicti reverendi patris episcopi Hereford. auctoritate sibi in hac parte commissa dictæ permutationis obtentu admisit, ulteriusque in hujus permutationis negotio, auditis, examinatis, et plenarie discussis causis permutationis hujus, ipsisque veris et legitimis inventis, approbavit easdem, dictamque permutationem auctorizavit, ac præfatum magistrum Ricardum ad præfatam vicariam de Ambresdon, ad quam per fratrem Johannem rectorem domus de Asherugg et ejusdem loci conventum dicto reverendo patri Lincoln. epi-

^h Ex Chartul. de Borstall, f. 66.

ⁱ Ibid.

scopo præsentatus existit, admisit, et ipsum vicarium perpetuum cum onere personaliter administrandi et continue residendi juxta formam constitutionum, &c. instituit canonice in eadem, nulla inquisitione prævia, &c. jurata canonica obedientia, &c. scriptum fuit archidiac. Oxon. vel officiali ejus ad inducendum eum vel procuratorem suum ejus nomine, &c. et incontinenter præfatus reverendus pater Lincoln. episcopus præfatum dom. Rogerum ad vicariam ecclesiæ de Newlond predicta admisit, et ipsum vicarium perpetuum, &c. virtute commissionis sibi in hac parte commissæ, &c. cujus tenor talis est. Reverendo in Christo patri et domino domino Henrico Dei gratia Lincoln. episcopo Johannes permissione divina Hereford. episcopus salutem et fraternæ dilectionis continuum incrementum. Cum dilecti nobis in Christo Rogerus Stokes vicarius perpetuus ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden vestræ, et Ricardus Pere vicarius perpetuus ecclesiæ parochialis de Newlond nostræ diœc. intendant, sicut asserunt, sua hujusmodi beneficia ex certis causis et legitimis ipsos ad hoc moventibus, dummodo eorum quorum interest consensus et auctoritas interveniant in hac parte, ad invicem canonice permutare. Nos variis et arduis ad præsens sumus impediti negotiis quo minus permutationis expeditioni intendere valeamus, &c. vestræ paternitati reverendæ tenore præsentium committimus vices nostras, &c. Dat. in hospitio nostro London. octavo die mensis Februarii, anno Domini secundum cursum et computationem ecclesiæ Anglicanæ millesimo tricentesimo nonagesimo nono, et nostræ consecrationis undecimo. Postmodum vero certificatum fuit sub hac forma. Reverendo in Christo patri Johanni Hereford. episcopo, Henricus permissione divina Lincoln. episcopus salutem, &c. commissionis vestræ literas recepimus in hæc verba, &c. Nos igitur tam vestra nobis in hac parte commissæ quam nostra auctoritate ordinaria in hujusmodi permutationis negotio legitime procedentes, audivimus, examinavimus, &c. cæteraque omnia et singula fecimus quæ in hujusmodi permutationis negotio necessaria fuerunt seu etiam opportuna. Inductione tamen ipsius domini Rogeri in corporalem possessionem dictæ vicariæ, et ejus canonica obedientia vobis specialiter reservata. Dat. apud vetus

Templum London. octavo die mensis Februarii, anno Dom. MCCC. nonagesimo nono, et nostræ consecrationis anno secundo^k.

The said church of Newlonde, in the forest of Dene, was appropriated to the see of Landaff, and the advowson of the vicarage was in the successive bishops; the tithe of all assarts extra-parochial were given to the appropriator, by a writ in 33. Edw. I. And another deed in 35. Edw. I. did ascertain the bounds of several parishes within the forest of Dene, that the extra-parochial tithe of assarts might be the better paid, to maintain a chantry in the said church of Hereford^l.

In the beginning of January, a terrier was distinctly taken of all lands belonging to the prior and canons of Burcester, within the town or division of Bury-end, (now Market-end,) by which the names and boundaries of the several fields and grounds are well preserved, for the information and benefit of posterity.

Examinatio terræ prioris de Burncestre in campo de Burncestre prædicta qui vocatur Northfelde, per atte Mulle nuper præpositum dom. Lestraunge ibid. Johannem Russel seniore, Robertum atte Welle nativos ejusdem domini Goldinge, Reginaldum James, Johannem Schereman, Willielmum Gibbes, et multos alios ejusdem domini tenentes, septimana proxime sequente circumcisionem Domini, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum primo. Unde in Overwey-furlong ultra clausum ejusdem prioris de Crokwell apud Caldeford quod extendit se in rivulum vocat. Caversfeld-brok in quo furlongo jacent x. acræ cum suis capitibus prati in hunc modum.

Netherwey-furlong. Imprimis una acra jacet in furlongo prædicto in quo prior prædictus habet quarreram, et jacet versus Caldeford inter terram dominicam domini Lestraunge ex una parte, et terram quam Willielmus Yngham tenet ex parte altera cum capitibus prati.

Item dimidia acra jacet, &c.

. Memorand. quod istud præcedens furlong jacet inter Caldeford

^k Ex Regist. Eccles. Linc.

^l W. Prynn's Hist. Collect. tom. 3. p. 1105. et 1112.

prædict. quod est de campo de Burncester Kyngend, et altam communem viam citra furlong de Thromwelle quæ vocatur Drenford-wey, et seminatur omni anno si placuerit. Deinde revertatur ad furlong jacent. inter duas vias, quarum inferior via ducit usque Buckenhull, et superior via usque Dadyngton, in quo jacent XI. acræ et dimid. in hunc modum, incipiendo juxta Drenford-wey.

Whidleweye-furlong. Imprimis una acra jacet inter terram quam Johannes Russel tenet ex una parte et terram quam Johannes Yngham tenet ex altera parte, et buttat versus Bygenhull in terram dominicam dom. Lestraunge.

Item una acra jacet, &c.

..... Memorand. quod istud precedens furlong jacet ab Drenford-wey prædict. usque ad quandam Meram terræ dominicæ dom. Lestraunge jacent. ex opposito terræ prædict. prioris vocat. Nyneacre inferior. ultra viam. Deinde transeundum est ad furlong ultra superiorem viam quæ ducit usque albam crucem, incipiend. juxta prædict. Nyneacre in quo jacent v. acræ.

Overtwey-furlong. Imprimis una acra et dimidia jacent simul in furlong prædict. inter terram quam Willielmus Yngham tenet ex una parte, et terram quam Hugo Bilendon tenet ex altera parte, et buttat in superiorem viam ducentem usque albam crucem.

Item una acra jacet, &c.

..... Memorand. quod istud precedens furlong jacet ab una pecia terræ prædicti prioris vocata Nether-Nyneacre de campo de Burncestre-Kyngende usque in Strete-forlong, et buttat versus austrum partim in Nethere-Nyneacre, partim in Whiddul-Nyneacre, et partim in Overe-Nyneacre. Deinde procedendum est ad furlong de Whiddul-Nynacre.

In quo una acra et dimidia jacent, &c.

..... Memorand. quod istud præcedens furlong jacet inter campum de Burncestre-Kyngende, et furlong ultra superiorem viam ut prædictum est superius, qua itur versus albam crucem, et buttat versus Burncestre in inferiorem Nyneacre. Deinde procedendum est ad furlong de Overe-Nyneacre incipiendo juxta campum de Burncestre-Kyng-

ende, videlicet a parte australi, in quo jacent VI. acræ et dimid. in hunc modum.

Imprimis tres acræ et dimid. jacent simul inter campum de Kyng-ende versus austrum ex una parte, et terram quam Johannes Yngham tenet ex altera parte, et buttant in superiore fine in furlonge de Schoyt-stanford.

Item dimid. acra jacet, &c.

..... Deinde procedendum est ad furlong de Stret-furlong incipiendo juxta viam citra Whitecroys in quo jacent VIII. acræ et dimid.

Imprimis duæ acræ jacent simul ibidem juxta viam prædict. &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc præcedens furlong jacet inter viam quæ ducit usque albam crucem ex una parte, et usque furlong de Schoyt-stanford vel aliter vocat. Dveze-stanford ex altera parte, et extendit se in superiore fine usque in Drenford-wey, et similiter sciendum est, quod omnia supradicta furlongia seminantur quolibet anno si placuerit. Ulterius procedendum est ad furlong de Schoyt-stanford vel aliter dictum Dveze-stanford. In quo jacent II. acræ in hunc modum.

In primis una acra jacet in eodem furlong, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc præcedens furlong jacet inter Drenford-wey et supradictum furlong de Dveze-Nyneacre, et buttat inferiore fine in Nether-stanford. Deinde procedendum est ad furlong de Nether-stanford unde incipiendo juxta quoddam parvum Moore jacens ad finem cujusdam semitæ pedestris vocatæ Seynt Edburge-wey, hic enim dividuntur campi de Bury-end et de Kyng-end. In quo furlong jacent VIII. acræ in hunc modum.

In primis ibidem jacent simul octo virgæ sub nomine II. acrarum, &c.

..... Memorand. quod istud prædictum furlong jacet inter Drenford-wey et prædictum Moore ad finem viæ Sanctæ Edburgæ, et buttat in Dveze-stanford in furlong de Nether-stanford et non seminantur in anno nisi ex consensu tenentium, et nulli alteri villæ sunt communia nisi solummodo Burcester-Burpend prædictæ. Deinde transeundum est ultra Drenford-wey ad furlong jacent. inter totam ipsam viam, et semitam quæ vocatur Dveze-Lousmongers-path usque in Buckenhull-

broke incipiendo in furlong de Longe-stanford. In quo furlong jacent IV. acrae in hunc modum.

In primis una acra jacet ibidem, &c.

..... Memorand. quod praedict. furlong de Longe-stanford jacet totaliter intra Drenford-wey ex una parte, et praedict. Lousmongers-path ex altera parte, exceptis quatuor et dimid. acris terrae ex opposito fontis de Goldwell, &c. In hoc confinio est fons de Goldwell, a quo fonte tria furlonga, videlicet, primum Goldwell, Nether-Goldwell-hull, et Dvere-Goldwell-hull, primitus sumpserunt sua nomina: cujus aqua manat ultra et praeter dictas buttes, et ideo vocantur Sydelinges, nec pertinent ad furlong de Long-stanford, nec ad Busthames-furlong, sed jacent inter medium. Et similiter memorand. quod a Lousmongers-path praedict. jacet una viridis Mera, et in fine inferiore ipsius Meræ descendit quidem sulcus fluens inter medium de Stanford-more praedict. usque in Nether-stanford, et ibi vocatur Bygenhull-broke, et praedicta mera et sulcus dividunt campos de Buncester-Burpend et de Bygenhull praedict. Deinde transeundum est a Goldwell-more vel aliter vocat. Goldwell-grene ad furlong de Busthames, &c. in quo jacent duæ acrae et dimid.

In primis una acra et dimid. videlicet forschet jacent ibidem, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc procedens furlong jacet inter praedictum Goldwell-grene a parte occidentali, et inter Drenford-wey a parte orientali, et buttat inferiore fine partim in Long-stanford et partim in Goldwell-Sydelings. Deinde transeundum est ad Watte-furlong incipiendo juxta Drenford-weye, in quo jacent tres acrae et dimid. in hunc modum.

In primis dimidia acra jacet, &c.

..... Memorand. quod istud praedict. furlong jacet inter Drenford-weye ex una parte, et partim inter Goldwell-furlong et partim inter unam forschet praedicti prioris in Busthames-furlong sicut praedictum est, et buttat totaliter in altero fine in Busthames-furlong praedict. Deinde procedendum est ad Goldwell-furlong in quo jacent tres buttes incipiendo juxta viam Dadyngton.

In primis una butta jacet ibidem inter Dadyngton-weye, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc præcedens furlong jacet inter Dadyngton-weye ex parte boreali, et inter Busthames-furlong juxta Goldwell-gzene ut prædictum est, et buttat inferiore fine totaliter into Lousmongers-path, et in superiore fine ut butta præscripta testantur. Deinde procedendum est ad Godemanes-furlong incipiendo juxta Vernes-furlong in quo jacent IX. acræ in hunc modum.

In primis dimidia acra jacet ibidem, et ipsa est capitalis terra pene totius Verne-furlong ut patebit inferius, &c.

Item dimidia acra jacet ibidem inter cotland quam Johannes Golde-ring tenet ex una parte, et cotland quam Thomas Webbe tenet ex altera, &c.

..... Memorand. quod istud præcedens furlong jacet inter Verne-furlong et Drenford-weye, et buttat totaliter in superiore fine in Dadyngton-weye, exceptis paucis terris jacentibus proxime juxta albam crucem, et in inferiore fine sicut in acris ejusdem furlong præscriptis certificatur. Deinde transeundum est ad furlong de Thromwell cum le Sidelyng adjacente, incipiendo juxta Drenford-weye in quo jacent XVI. acræ in hunc modum.

In primis una acra et dimid. jacent simul ibidem, et vocantur quinque gores, &c.

..... Memorand. quod istud præcedens furlong jacet inter Drenford-weye ex una parte, et separalem pasturam domini Lestraunge citra Buckenhull-brugge ex altera, et buttat in inferiore fine ut supra scriptum est, &c. et omnes terræ istius furlong habent sua capita prati. Ab hoc furlong procedunt le Sidelyngs de quibus patet superius. Deinde procedendum est ad Uvefufurlong, in quo jacent II. acræ et dimidia in hunc modum.

In primis una acra et dimid. jacent similiter ibidem, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc præcedens furlong jacet inter Dadyngton-weye ex una parte, et inter separalem pasturam dom. Lestraunge juxta Buckenhull-brugge ex altera, et buttat in terram prædict. prioris jacent. ultimam de Godemanes-furlong ut prædictum est in uno fine, et in altero fine buttat partim into Lousemongers-path, et partim in ter-

ram quam Johannes Yngham in eodem furlong tenet. Deinde transeundum est ad furlongia jacentia inter prædict. Lousemongers-path et Ouer-Þmbelowe-wey et Saitweye; incipiendo apud Þese-furlong a parte ipsius propinquiore Lousemongers-path in quo jacent vi. acræ cum capitibus suis prati vel pasturæ extendent. usque in Buckenhull-broke in hunc modum.

In primis una acra jacet ibidem, &c.

..... Memorand. quod prædictum furlongum jacet inter semitam quæ vocatur Ouer-Lousemongers-path ex una parte, et alteram semitam quæ vocatur Heywards-path. Ista semita dividit campos de Burncestre-Bury-end et de Buckenhull, et de dominio de Burncester-Bury-end, et prædict. furlong buttat in superiore fine ut acræ, &c. et omnes tenentes terræ istius furlong habent capita prati vel pasturæ in inferiore fine usque in Buckenhull-broke. Deinde procedendum est ad furlong de Longe-blakelond et de Schort-blakelond quæ simul jacent sine divisione aliqua, incipiendo ex illa parte proxime campum de Buckenhull in quibus jacent v. acræ in hunc modum.

In primis Longe-blakelond jacet una acra, &c.

..... Memorand. quod prædict. furlongum de Longe-blakelond et de Schort-furlong jacent conjunctim inter campum de Buckenhull trans Heywards-path prædict. exceptis paucis terris de Þesefurlong quæ buttant into Longe-blakelond ex una parte, et into Nether-Þmbelowe et Ouer-Þmbelowe-furlong ex altera parte, et buttant in utroque fine sicut acræ prædict. Deinde procedendum est ad furlong de Nether-Þmbelowe in quo prædictus prior nullam terram habet, quia totaliter est de terra dominica domini Lestraunge, et jacet inter Schort-blakelond ex una parte, et Hayl-furlong ex altera, &c. Deinde procedendum est ad furlong de Ouer-Þmbelowe, incipiendo proxime juxta terram dominicam domini Lestraunge, in quo furlong jacent ix. acræ in hunc modum.

In primis dimidia acra jacet ibidem, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc precedens furlong jacet inter Schort-blakelond et incipit immediate juxta sex terras prædicti prioris ibidem ut patet superius ex una parte, et inter Bygenhull-feld ex altera, et

buttat partim into Nether-Pmbelow, et partim in Watre-furlong, et reliqua pars ejusdem furlong buttat in superiorem partem de Hayl-furlong. Deinde procedendum ad furlong prædict. incipiendo ex illa parte versus Ouer-Pmbelowewe, in quo furlong jacent XXIX. acræ et dimid. in hunc modum.

In primis, &c. XVII. seliones buttant totaliter in terram ipsius prioris vocat. Buttes apud Kytemores-end, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc præcedens Haylfurlong jacet inter Ouer-Pmbelow-furlong ex parte una, et inter Lousemongers-path ex parte altera, et buttat in utroque fine sicut acræ in ipso furlong scriptæ testantur. Deinde transeundum est ad furlong vocat. Pmbelowes-mere quod quidam vocant Watre-furlong, incipiendo juxta superiorem Pmbelowe: in quo jacent 3. acræ et dimidia in hunc modum.

In primis una acra jacet, &c. una acra cum uno gore, &c.

Item sex buttæ terræ jacent ibidem proxime juxta predictam acram sine aliqua divisione ex parte una, et quoddam pratum viride quod vocatur Heywards-mere, eo quod pertineat ad officium agillarii domini Lestraunge, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc præcedens furlong jacet inter terram dominicam domini Lestraunge de Ouer-Pmbelow ex parte una et inter quoddam pratum inde vocat. Heywards-mere et furlong de Nether-goldwell ex parte altera, &c. Deinde procedendum est ad furlong de Ouer-Goldwell-hull incipiendo in occidentali parte ipsius furlong in quo jacent IV. acræ in hunc modum.

In primis una acra et dimid. &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc precedens furlong de Ouer-Goldwell-hull jacet inter furlong apud Pmbelowes-mere quod quidam vocant Ouer-watre-furlong ex una parte, et Lousmongers-path totaliter ex altera parte, et buttat integre in superiore fine in furlong de Nether-Goldwell-hull, &c. Deinde procedendum est ad furlong de Nether-Goldwell-hull, in quo jacent VI. acræ et dimid. in hunc modum.

In primis una acra jacet ibidem, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc furlong de Nether-Goldwell-hull jacet totaliter inter Lousmongers-path ex una parte, exceptis quatuor seli-

onibus terræ, &c. et inter *Nether-Pmbelowe-furlong* ex altera parte, et buttat in uno fine into *Ouer-Goldwell-hull-furlong*, et in altero fine pro majore parte buttat in terram dominicam domini *Lestraunge de Blakelond* quam *Johannes Wilton* quondam tenuit, et into *Goldwell-grene*. *Explicit iste campus prædictus ad alium.*

Summa acrarum quas prior et conventus de Burncestre habent in hoc boreali campo de Burncestre-Bury-end præscript. CLIII. acrae et dimid. et III. buttæ.

*Et memorand. quod quælibet acra continet duas seliones cum omnibus furlongiis suprascriptis, excepta una acra in *Pese-furlong* quæ jacet sola et vocatur *Puffes-acre*, sicut et ibidem scriptum est, et exceptis virgis et buttis, quarum quatuor virgæ faciant unam acram et aliquando plures. Similiter aliquando quatuor *Buttes*, aliquando v. aliquando VI. aliquando VII. et aliquando VIII. faciant unam acram, videlicet secundum quantitatem earundem in longitudine et latitudine.*

*Et etiam memorand. quod dom. Lestraunge habet duas separales pasturas in hoc campo, et sunt separales usque ad finem S. Jacobi apostoli omni anno, excepto anno quo campus prædictus jacet warrecatus: et prædicti prior et conventus habent ex dono Gilberti Basset fundatoris sui in hiis prædictis duabus pasturis communam pasturam ad tres carucas animalium suorum cum dominicis animalibus pascend. Una pastura jacet apud *Buckenbull-brugg*, et altera jacet ultra *Ealdeford* et vocatur *North-mede*.*

*In hoc campo nec in aliqua ejus parte nullus extraneus villæ habet aliquam communam pasturæ, exceptis duobus dominis de *Caversfeld* et eorum ibidem tenentibus in furlongiis cum istis sequentibus ab *Hepward-path*, videlicet *Pese-furlong*, *Ouer-furlong*, *Godmanes-furlong*, *Thomewell-furlong*, cum le *Sydelings* ibidem, medio furlongio inter *Buckenbull-weyes*, et inferiore furlong usque in *Caversfeld-brook* post cariationem feni et bladorum. Quia dom. Lestraunge, prior, et omnes tenentes eorundem habent communam pasturæ in campo de *Caversfeld* &c. Nec licebit dominis de *Caversfeld* vel eorum tenentibus sex prædicta furlongia transgredi in aliquo tempore anni.*

Examinatio terræ ejusdem prioris in campo orientali prædictæ villæ probata per prædictos homines et multos alios, ut in principio hujus rotuli proxima septimana sequente Circumcisionem Dom. anno regis Henrici quarti primo, incipiendo in furlong proxime molendinum prioratus vocat. Horscroft, in quo jacent v. acræ et dimid. in hunc modum.

In primis una acra jacet ibidem quæ vocatur Gulle-acre cum capite, et jacet in inferiore furlong inter dominicam Here proxime terræ dominicæ dom. Lestraunge extra portam molendinorum prioris ex una parte, et viam regiam sub muro canonicorum ex altera parte, et buttat in inferiore fine usque in Lampdich ubi prior habet acram prati quæ et vocatur Gulle-acre.

Item una pecia terræ jacet ibidem cum Havedelondes et jacet pro II. acris et dimid. inter terras tenentium ex una parte, et inter unam meram versus croftam Johannis Russel ex altera parte, et buttantem uno fine usque in Smallweye, hæc via ducit a dominico prato dom. Lestraunge usque villam, quod pratum vocatur Horebrugge-mede, et in altero fine buttat in terram dominicam dom. Lestraunge quam Thomas Tanner tenet. Hæc pecia terræ prioris vocatur Haraldes-pece, et habet unam forschetam jacentem proxime juxta prædictam meram, &c. Memorand. quod hoc præcedens furlong de Horscroft jacet circumclusum inter villam et viam regiam qua itur versus Wrechwike sub muro canonicorum ex una parte, et inter Horebrigg-mere et Twyfold-mere ex altera parte. In hoc furlong nullus extraneus villæ habet communam pasturæ. Deinde procedendum est ad Stodefurd-furlong in quo jacent VIII. acræ et dimid. in hunc modum.

In primis una acra et dimid. jacent inter terram quam Ricardus atte Mulle tenet ex una parte, et terram quam Johannes Russel tenet ex altera, et buttant in superiore fine in terram dominicam dom. Lestraunge quam Johannes Walton tenet juxta Langeton-wey, et in inferiore fine usque in fossam de Stodefurd-mede, &c.

Item una acra, &c. extendit in Parroc, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc precedens furlong de Stodefurd jacet inter

Twysfold-more ex una parte, et Gyldyche juxta Langeton-more ex altera, &c. et jacet prædict. furlong totaliter juxta viam qua itur versus Langeton ultra prædictam fossam vocat. Gyldyche, præter tres dimidias acras quæ sunt de Longelond. Deinde procedendum est ad furlong de Longelond incipiend. in prædict. furlong de Stodeford propius Gyldyche. In quo jacent duæ acræ in hunc modum.

In primis duæ dimidiæ acræ jacent simul, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc precedens furlong de Longelond jacet inter Stodeford-furlong totaliter ex una parte et inter le More et Gostyhooke ex altera. Et inde procedendum est ad furlong de Gostyhooke, in quo jacent VI. acræ in hunc modum.

In primis dimidia acra jacet ibidem, &c.

..... Memorand. quod precedens furlong jacet inter le More et terram dominicam dom. Lestraunge, &c. Inde procedendum est ad furlong vocat. Benhull, in quo jacent II. acræ in hunc modum.

In primis una acra jacet, &c.

..... Memorand. quod precedens furlong de Benhull jacet inter altam viam qua itur ad Langeton ex una parte Inde procedendum est ad furlong de Long-Rey-croft in quo jacent III. acræ et dimid. in hunc modum.

In primis una acra et dimid. jacent simul ibidem, &c.

..... Memorand. quod istud precedens Inde procedendum est ad furlong de Schort-Rey-croft vel Nether-Rey-croft in quo jacet una acra in hunc modum.

..... Memorand. quod prædict. furlong de Nether-Rey-croft, &c. Inde procedendum est ad furlong vocat. Burp-pate, in quo jacent 3. acræ et dimid. in hunc modum.

In primis una acra et dimidia jacent simul ibidem sub clausis ortorum tenentium dom. Lestraunge immediate ex una parte, et terram quam Johannes Russel tenet ex altera, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc precedens furlong de Burp-pate jacet inter clausa tenentium villæ ex una parte, et inter Over-Rupe-croft ex altera, &c. Deinde transeundum est ultra Rugge-weye ad Puffes-furlong, in quo jacent una acra et duæ buttæ in hunc modum.

In primis duæ buttæ jacent ibidem, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc furlong precedens jacet inter clausa tenentium villæ et Harry-furlong, et buttat ut supra. Deinde transeundum est ad terram dominicam dom. Lestraunge quæ vocatur *Wowelond*, ubi prior habet unam acram tantum.

Una acra jacet in *Wowelond* quæ vocatur *Puffes-acre*, et jacet in terra dominica ex utraque parte, et buttat in uno fine into *Puffes-furlong*, et in altero fine usque in viam communem ducentem usque *Stratton*.

..... Memorand. quod precedens terra dominica dom. Lestraunge vocata *Wowelond* jacet a fine villæ erga hermitag. et inter *Harry-furlong*, et buttat totaliter into *Stratton-weye*. Deinde procedendum est ad *Harry-furlong* incipiendo ex parte versus *Rugge-weye*, in quo jacent VI. acræ et dimid. in hunc modum.

In primis una acra jacet in eodem, &c.

Item una acra quæ vocatur *Seynt-Edburge-acre*, &c.

..... Memorand. quod prædict. *Harry-furlong* jacet inter *Rugge-wey*, et *Stratton-wey*, et buttat totaliter into *Slade-furlong* ex una parte, et in terram dominicam de *Puffes-furlong* et de *Wowelond* ex altera. Deinde transeundum est ad *Slade-furlong* incipiendo juxta *Stratton-weye*, in quo jacent VIII. acræ et dimidia.

In superiore fine acræ Sanctæ *Edburgæ*, sicut prædictum est, jacent quatuor *brode-londs* quas alii vocant *Prestes-Haved-londs* &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc precedens furlong de la *Slade* jacet inter *Stratton-wey* ex una parte, et inter *Rugge-wey* ex altera parte, et buttat in superiore fine totaliter into *Harry-furlong*, &c. exceptis *brode-londs* quæ jacent extendentes se in *Stratton-wey* ad finem, vide licet, acræ S. *Edburgæ*, &c. Inde transeundum est ad furlong vocat. *Gurdull*, in quo jacent III. acræ et dimid. in hunc modum.

In primis, &c. quousque perveniatur ad proxime sequens furlong de *Grenehull*, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc precedens furlong de *Grenehull* jacet inter le *Gurdull*, et incipit ibidem cum una pecia terræ dominicæ, quam *Rogerus Yong* tenet, &c. ex una parte, et inter unam *foreschetam*

quam Hugo Bylendon tenet ex altera, &c. Deinde procedendum est ad Holewell-furlong, in quo jacent IX. acræ in hunc modum.

In primis una acra jacet ibidem, &c.

Item una pecia terræ jacet ibidem, quæ continet quinque acras et dimid. et jacet in longitudine duorum furlongorum de Holewell, scil. et de Long-Cuttesswurthe, et jacet inter terram quam Rogerus atte Mulle tenet in Long-Cuttesswurthe ex una parte, et dominicam meram juxta Peschrech in campo de Langeton. Et buttat prædicta pecia terræ in superiore fine into Gedys-furlong, et in inferiore fine usque in le Gore.

..... Memorand. quod hoc prædictum Holewelle-furlong jacet a prædicta forescheta quam Hugo Bylendon tenet, sicut prædictum est, usque in Peschrech, quod est in Langeton-feld, &c. Inde procedendum est ad Long-Cuttesswurthe in quo jacent III. acræ et dimid.

In primis, &c. Istæ tres dimidiæ acræ sunt foreschets et incipiunt furlong de Long-Cuttesswurthe.

..... Memorand. quod hoc prædict. furlong jacet inter prædictas prioris foreschets ex una parte, et campum de Langeton ex altera, et buttat partim into Gedy-furlong, et partim into Nether-Long-Coppeslowe. Deinde procedendum est ad Schort-Cuttesswurth, in quo jacent VII. acræ.

In primis una acra jacet ibidem, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc prædictum furlong de Schort-Cuttesswurthe, &c. Inde procedendum est ad furlong vocat. Ast-Longland, in quo jacent III. dimidiæ acræ in hunc modum.

In primis una acra jacet, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc precedens furlong jacet inter Schort-Cuttesswurthe, et incipit ibidem in terra dominica dom. Lestraunge ex una parte, et inter Schort-Coppeslowe ex altera, &c. Deinde procedendum est ad furlong de Oddelott-acres vel aliter vocat. Oddelott-perds, in quo jacent III. acræ.

..... Memorand. quod hoc præcedens furlong de Oddelotts-acres jacet inter Ast-Longland et lez buttes prioris ex una parte, et Over-Long-Coppeslow ex altera, &c. Deinde transeundum est ad furlong

de Schort-Coppeslow, in quo jacent tres buttæ et una acra in hunc modum.

..... Memorand. quod hoc prædict. furlong de Schort-Coppeslow jacet inter Oddelott-acres ex una parte, et Nether-Long-Coppeslow ex altera, et buttat totaliter ut in terris ejusdem furlong prædictum est. Deinde procedendum est ad furlong de Nether-Long-Coppeslow, et hoc furlong incipit cum una forescheta, quam Rogerus Rouge tenet, et extendit se per superiores fines terrarum de Ast-Longlond, et buttat ibidem in tres dimidias acras prioris de Long-Cuttewurth. In hoc furlong jacet dimid. acra.

..... Memorand. quod hoc præcedens furlong jacet inter prædictam foreschet ex una parte, et inter Gedy-furlong ex altera, et buttat totaliter, &c. Deinde procedendum est ad Gedy-furlong in quo jacent v. acrae et dimid. in hunc modum.

In primis una acra jacet ibidem, &c.

..... Memorand. quod istud præcedens furlong jacet inter Nether-Long-Coppeslow-furlong, et incipit ibidem cum una acra prioris, sicut superius scriptum est, ex una parte, et inter ulteriorem partem unius peciæ terræ ejusdem prioris citra Stratton-stones ex altera, &c. Deinde transeundum est ad Over-Long-Coppeslow incipiendo apud Stratton-stones in quo jacent xxii. acrae in hunc modum.

In primis dimidia acra jacet ibidem ultima campi inter dominicam meram ex una parte, et liberam terram Willielmi Byfeld ex altera, et buttat in superiore fine usque in Stratton-wey, et in inferiore fine usque in Langeton-feld, &c.

..... Memorand. quod istud prædictum furlong de Over-Long-Coppeslow jacet inter dominicam meram apud Stratton-stones ex una parte, et inter Slade-furlong ex altera, &c. Deinde procedendum est ad Gulle-furlong in quo jacent vi. acrae in hunc modum.

In primis incipiendo ex alia parte viæ juxta Slade-furlong, &c.

..... Memorand. quod hoc prædictum Gulle-furlong jacet inter de Caversfeld ex una parte, et altam viam ducentem usque ad Stratton ex altera, &c. Deinde procedendum est ad Stadelss-furlong, &c.

..... Memorand. quod dominus Lestraunge habet unam separalem

pasturam vocat. Twyfold-moꝛe in hoc campo, quæ jacet in separali omni anno usque festum Passionis apostolorum Petri et Pauli. Et prædicti prior et conventus de Burncestre habent de dono domini Gilberti fundatoris sui communam pasturam ad tres carucatas animalium suorum cum dominicis animalibus pascend. in predicta pastura de Twyfold-moꝛe omni tempore anni, et alibi ubicunque dominica animalia pascuntur.

..... Sciendum est quod prædicti prior et conventus habent communam pasturam in hoc campo et aliis campis hujus domini, tam in separali quam communi pastura, liberam communam pasturæ ad quatuorcentum oves per cartam prædicti fundatoris sui.

..... Habent etiam prædicti prior et conventus communam pasturam in campis istius domini ad unum taurum, et ad duodecim vaccas, &c.

..... Memorand. quod abbas de Westminstre dom. de Langeton et tenentes sui habent communam pasturam ad omnia animalia sua quod non ligabunt in hoc orientali campo de Burncestre et dom. Lestraunge, prior de Burncestre, et omnes tenentes eorundem habent communam pasturam pro omnibus animal. suis non ligabunt in campo de Langeton cursum aquæ decurrentem a Westmorebrugge usque, &c. qui cursus dividit campos de Langeton et de Stratton, quo pascend. in camp. de Burncestre tam post blada vincta, quam tempore warrectationis omni anno.

Examinatio terræ ejusdem prioris in alio campo ejusdem villæ vocat. Langeford-feld probata per prædictos homines ut supra, incipiendo apud Langeford-furlong ubi jacent XVII. acræ.

..... &c.

Deinde procedendum est ad Coubrugge-furlong in quo jacent cum una capitali terra le Wythges cxx. seliones inter terram nativorum de Wrechwyke vocat. Serpyches-croft juxta quandam viridem meram ibidem ex parte una, et terram nativorum domini Lestraunge, &c.

..... Summa acrarum quas prior et conventus habent in hoc campo IX. acræ.

..... *Memorand. quod dom. Lestraunge habet in hoc campo unam separalem pasturam vocat. Langeford-hawes, in qua prædicti prior et conventus habent communam pasturam ad tres carucatas animalium suorum de dono fundatoris sui. Deinde procedendum est ad prata ejusdem prioris ibidem incipiendo apud Langeford*^k.

AN. MCCCCI. 2, 3. *Henry IV.*

Richard Peres, vicar of Ambrosden, being weary of his new acquired benefice, made a second exchange with John Stonton, vicar of Cokefeld, in the diocese of Chichester. When by letters of Robert bishop of Chichester, dated February 24. and of Henry bishop of Lincoln, dated at Oxford, March the first, the said Richard Peres was instituted vicar of Cokefeld, and the said John Stonton by presentation of the rector and convent of Ashrugge, took possession of the church of Ambresdon.

Memorand. quod primo die Martii an. Dom. MCCCC. primo apud Oxon. constituti fuerunt magister Ricardus Peres vicarius ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden, Linc. diœc. et dominus Johannes Stonton vicarius ecclesiæ parochialis de Cokefeld, Cicest. diœc. videlicet dictus Johannes Stonton per dominum Willielmum Hokkele capellanum procuratorem suum sufficienter in hac parte constitutum, et dictus Ricardus in propria persona: qui quidem Ricardus et Johannes dicta hujusmodi beneficia in sacras manus reverendorum in Christo patrum, &c. ex causa permutationis hinc inde faciendæ, et non aliter resignarunt. Quas quidem resignationes præfatus reverendus pater Lincoln. episcopus, tam sua quam domini reverendi patris Cicest. episcopi auctoritate in hac parte sibi commissa, admisit, ulterius in hujus permutationis negotio legitime procedens, auditis, examinatis, et plenarie discussis causis, &c. approbavit easdem, dictamque permutationem auctorizavit. Nec non recepta resignatione dicti magistri Ricardi de vicaria sua de Ambresdon prædict. præfatum dominum Johannem ad eandem, ad quam per rectorem de Asherugge et ejusdem loci conventum præfato reverendo patri

^k Ex Rotulo membran. Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

Lincoln. episcopo præsentatus existit, admisit, ipsumque vicarium perpetuum, &c. in persona domini Willielmi Hokkele capellani procuratoris sui sufficienter in hac parte constituti, instituit canonice in eadem, nulla inquisitione prævia, quia, &c. jurata canonica obedientia, &c. in forma consueta, et scriptum fuit archidiacono Oxon. vel ejus officiali ad inducend. &c. Et incontinenter præfatus reverendus pater Lincoln. episcopus præfatum magistrum Ricardum ad vicarium de Cokefeld prædict. admisit, &c. auctoritate cujusdam commissionis sibi in hac parte factæ, cujus tenor sequitur in hunc modum. Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino domino Henrico Dei gratia Lincoln. episcopo, Robertus permissione divina Cicest. episcopus, &c. Datum sub sigillo nostro in manerio nostro de Amberley, xxiv^{to}. die mensis Februarii, anno Dom. millesimo quadragentesimo primo, et nostræ consecrationis anno quinto. Postmodum certificatum fuit sub hac forma verborum. Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino domino Roberto Dei gratia Cicestrensi episcopo Henricus permissione divina Lincoln. episcopus salutem et fraternam in domino caritatem, &c. Nos igitur tam vestra nobis in hac parte commissa, quam nostra auctoritate ordinaria in hujusmodi permutationis negotio legitime procedentes, &c. recepta primitus per nos vice et auctoritate vestris resignatione dicti dom. Johannis Stonton de vicaria sua præfata, præfatum magistrum Ricardum ad eandem admisimus, ipsumque vicarium perpetuum, &c. Inductione tamen dicti magistri Ricardi, et ejus canonica obedientia vobis specialiter reservatis. Paternitatem vestram reverendam diu conservet in prosperis altissimus ad salubre regimen sui gregis. Dat. Oxon. primo die Martii, anno Dom. millesimo quadringentesimo primo, et nostræ consecrationis quarto¹.

An. mccccii. 3, 4. Henry IV.

Sir Walter de la Pole released and quit claimed to Robert James, esquire, lord of Borstall, all right and title to the manors of Borstall, Adyngrave, Oakley, &c. by this deed.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Walterus de la Pole miles

¹ Ex Regist. Eccles. Lincoln.

salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remisisse et relaxasse Roberto James armigero, et hæredibus suis totum jus et clameum quæ habui in maneriis de Borstall, Adyngrave, et Acle, cum pertin. et in quatuordecim messuagiis duabus bovatis et quadraginta acris terræ, sexcentis et viginti et duabus acris et tribus rodīs, &c. in Acle, Brehull, Borstall, Ast-Claydon, Midle-Claydon, Botle-Claydon, Thomele, et Ikeford, ac in balliva forestariæ de Bernwode, &c. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; Johanne Golafre, Simone Vaches, Edmundo Spersholt, Willielmo Rothewell, armigeris, et aliis. Dat. die Sabbati in septimana Paschæ, anno regis Henrici quarti post conquestum tertio^m.

The vicars of Ambresdon, by reason of that slender maintenance left to them by the appropriators at Asherugge, were forced to be of the number of those *Chop-Churches*, against whom some late constitutions had been made in this diocese. For the new vicar, John Stonton, upon less than one year's experience, contrived to leave the place, and made another exchange with Robert Wykeham, vicar of Chesham, nigh Woburn, in com. Buck. Upon which compact, the said Robert Wykeham was presented by the rector and brethren of Asherugge; and by proxy of Edward Upton, clerk, was instituted in the said vicarage of Ambresdon, at Lydington, on the twelfth of October, 1402, with instructions to the archdeacon, or his official, to induct him.

Pridie idus Julii, anno Dom. millesimo quadragentesimo secundo, incipit annus reverendi in Christo patris et domini domini Henrici Dei gratia Lincoln. episcopi consecrationis ejusdem. In quo Robertus Wykeham capellanus præsentatus per fratrem Johannem rectorem domus de Asherugge et ejusdem loci conventum ad vicariam perpetuam ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambresdon per resignationem dom. Johannis Stonton ultimi vicarii ejusdem ex causa permutationis de ipsa cum vicaria ecclesiæ parochialis de Chesham juxta Woburn Lincoln diœc. quam ut vicarius ejusdem ultimo tenuit faciendæ, &c. Ad quam

^m Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 51.

*duodecimo die Octobris, anno Dom. millesimo quadragentesimo secundo apud Lydington fuit admissus, &c. et in persona magistri Edwardi Upton clerici procuratoris sui sufficienter in hac parte constituti institutus canonice in eadem, &c.*ⁿ

An. MCCCCIII. 4, 5. Henry IV.

On the death of Maud l'Estrange, widow, an inquisition was taken in these parts, by which the jury returned, that Maud the late wife of John l'Estrange, son of Roger l'Estrange, held during her life the manor of Burcester, with the advowson of the priory of the said place; that the said Maud died on the twentieth day of September; and that Richard l'Estrange, son of the said John and Maud, was the next heir to them both, of the age of twenty-one years and upward^o.

The advowson of the church of * Chesterton, adjoining to Burcester, had been given to the convent of Asherugge, who, with

* Vicarii eccl'ie de Cestreton.

De G. de Barri rectore qui obiit anno Hug. Well. pont. 14. et Will'o de Paris qui ipsi in dicta rectoria successit, vid. hujus libri vol. 1. p. 271.

Rog. capell. ad vicar. eccl'ie de Cestreton vac. per resign. Everardi ad pres. abb. et conv. Osen. 1259. Rot. Ric. Gravesend. anno 2.

Elias de Broughton cap. pres. per rector. et conv. domus de Asherugg ad eccl. de Cestreton vac. per resign. Ed'i Trussel. Id. Jul. 1327. Reg. Burgwersh.

Walterus Baylach acolit. pres. per rect. et conv. de Asherugge ad eccl. de Chester-ton juxta Burncestr vac. per mort. d'ni Elie. 16. kal. Jul. 1328. ib.

Joh. Bremore cl'icus pres. per reg. ratione vac. mon. sive rectorie de Asherugge

ad eccl. de Chesterton per mort. d'ni Rob. Belage. 22. Jan. 1397. Reg. Bokingham. ep'i Linc.

Nich'us Hunt p'b'r pres. per rect. et conv. de Asherugge ad vicar. eccl'ie de Cestreton per resign. d'ni Joh. Graunger. 6. Nov. 1423. Reg. Flemmyng ep'i Linc.

D'n's Rob. Trevethon p'b'r pres. per rectorem et conv. de Assherugge ad vicar. eccl. de Cestreton per resign. mag'ri Will'i Reson. 8. Mar. 1454. Reg. Chedworth.

D'n's Will. Bradfeld p'b'r pres. per rect. et conv. de Asherugge ad vicar. eccl. de Cestreton per resign. mag. Rob. Trevethon. 30. Jul. 1464.

Ricardus Knighton pres. per rect. et socios de Asherugge ad vicar. de Cestreton per mort. d'ni Egidii Simpson. 17. Jan. 1518. Reg. Atwater.

ⁿ Ex Regist. Eccles. Lincoln.

^o G. Dugd. MS. A. 2. p. 314. q?

wonted avarice and usurpation, had procured the appropriation of it; and a portion for a perpetual vicar was now ordained in this form.

Ordinacio vicarie de Cesterton.

In primis ordinatum est, quod vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit habeat integrum antiquum mansum cum omnibus gardinis clausuris stagnis sepibus haiis et fossatis que rectores ecclesie predictae ante aliqualem appropriationem sive unionem de ipsa ecclesia domino de Asherugge factam habere et possidere consueverunt.

Item habebit vicarius quatuor virgatas terre arabilis continentes CXXXII. acras, et XVI. acras prati, cum aliis parcellis prati dicto rectori ab antiquo pertinentibus.

Item habebit vicarius totum altaragium, ac omnes decimas minores, et oblationes ad dictam ecclesiam qualitercunque spectantes, decimis tamen quibuscunque de manerio ibidem provenientius totaliter exceptis.

Item habebit vicarius pensionem annuam sex solidorum et octo denariorum de ecclesia de Wendlebury ecclesie de Chesterton predictae debitorum ab antiquo.

Item habebit vicarius arbores et fructus quoscunque in cemiterio ex-crescentes.

Item vicarius procuraciones synodalia et omnia alia onera ordinaria subibit et satisfaciet in perpetuum.

Item vicarius cancelli ecclesie predictae ac ornamentorum ecclesiasticorum reparacionem rectoribus olim incumbentem supportabit in perpetuum.

Item vicarius post ejus decessum dabit heriettam rectori et conventui domus de Asherugge. Dat. apud Cesterton tercio die Aprilis, anno MCCCC. tercio^p.

An. MCCCCIV. 5, 6. Henry IV.

By an inquisition taken within the county of Bucks. it was found,

that Richard de la Pole, lately deceased, held the manor of Mersh, adjoining to Ambrosden, with its appertenances, from the king *in capite* by knight's service; and that Thomas de la Pole, brother of the said Richard, was his next heir, and had livery of the said manor⁹.

Pope Innocent the seventh, upon petition of the prioress and nuns of Henwode, com. Warwic. gave them his bull to confirm the appropriation of the church of Charlton upon Otmoor, of which the advowson had been given to them by king Richard II. and ratified by the present king Henry IV.

Innocentius episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis in Christo filiabus priorissæ et conventui monasterii de Hynwode per priorissam soliti gubernari, ordinis sancti Benedicti Lichfeldensis dioc. salutem, &c. Digna exauditione vota personarum humilium maxime divinis laudibus sacræque religionis observantiæ apostolico nos convenit favore proseguiri, et ipsarum necessitatibus occurrere provisionis gratia congruentis. Sane petitio vestra nobis nuper exhibita continebat, quod olim claræ memoriæ Ricardus rex Angliæ pietatis intuitu, quantum in eo erat, pro se et hæredibus suis, vobis et monasterio vestro jus patronatus seu advocationem parochialis ecclesiæ de Chorlton super Octmore Lincoln. dioc. quod seu quæ ad ipsum regem tunc pertinebat, ad effectum quod dicta ecclesia vobis et dicto monasterio imperpetuum uniretur: ita etiam quod perpetua vicaria sufficienter dotata institueretur in ipsa ecclesia, et perpetuo vicario inibi domino servituro, et etiam pro recreatione pauperum parochianorum ipsius ecclesiæ alia perpetua portio moderanda arbitrio diocesani loci deputari deberent, nec non sub aliis modis seu conditionibus licitis tunc expressis, regia liberalitate donavit. Ac successive prædicto rege vita functo, carissimus in Christo filius noster Henricus rex Angliæ illustris inopiæ vestræ pie compatiens, nedum donationem prædictam approbans et confirmans, sed etiam suæ largitatis gratiam vobis peramplius apperians, jus patronatus parochialis ecclesiæ de Everdon juxta Daventre

⁹ R. Dods. MS. vol. 37. f. 261.

dictæ dioc. ad eundem effectum, nec non similibus modis vobis et dicto monasterio pie donavit seu concessit: prout in quibusdam authenticis literis inde confectis, ipsorum regum sigillis munitis, dicitur plenius contineri. Cum autem sicut eadem petitio subjungebat, vos quæ ut asseritis duodecim numero estis, ordinem sancti Benedicti professæ nocte dieque altissimo sub magna paupertate deservitis laudabiliter in divinis in monasterio memorato, et illius fructus redditus et proventus secundum communem existimationem ultra novem marcas sterlingorum annuatim non ascendant, de quibus sustentari ullatenus non valetis, et quas quidem novas marcas ex fructibus redditibus et proventibus parochialis ecclesiæ de Bikenhill Lichfeld. dioc. quæ dicto monasterio in ejus primeva fundatione canonice unita fuit, ipsius ecclesiæ de Bikenhill deductis oneribus duntaxat percipitis annuatim: pro parte vestra fuit nobis humiliter supplicatum, ut de Chorlton et de Everdon ecclesias prædictas, quarum fructus redditus et proventus octoginta marcarum dictæ monetæ secundum existimationem præfatam valorem annum, ut etiam asseritis, non excedunt, dicto monasterio imperpetuum incorporare annectere et unire de benignitate apostolica dignaremur: Nos igitur, &c. Dat. Romæ apud sanctum Petrum quinto kal. Maii, pontificatus nostri anno primo^r.

Almaric de St. Amand, knight of the bath, and lord of the manor of Grendon, com. Buck. appears, by an inquisition now taken in these parts, to have departed this life on Thursday next after the feast of St. Barnabas, in 4. Henry IV. possessed of the manors of Alcrinton, Pudlicote, Childeston, Bloxham, with the hundred, and the third part of the manor of *Adderbury, com. Oxon. when Ida

* Rectores de Adderbury et vicarii ejusdem.

Petr. de Cancell. ad eccl. de Eburbiri ad pres. d'ni Winton. habuit dispensationem a papa Gregorio ix. pro pluralitate, anno pont. ejus 5. Rot. Hug. Well. pont. 23.

Petrus Russinoln cl'icus ad eccl. de Abberbir ad pres. P. ep'i Winton. mense Junio. Rot. Rob. Grosthead pont. 2. (1236.)

Savaricus p'b'r ad vicar. eccl. de Adbur-biry ad pres. d'ni Wyberti de Cancia rectoris ejusd. 18. cal. Octob. 1263. Rot. Ric.

his daughter, by Alianore his second wife, and Gerard de Braybroke, son of Alianore his daughter, by Ida his first wife, were his next heirs, each at the age of ten years^s.

Gravesend anno 5.

1292. 12. kal. Jun. Indulgentia 20. dierum concess. orantibus pro anima quondam mag'ri Nich. de Boeland rectoris eccl. de Abberbiri cujus corpus in cimiterio dictæ eccl'ie tumulatur. Memor. Ol. Sutton. f. 58.

Commissio ad admittend. mag'rum Will. de Weston clericum ad eccl. de Abberbury Linc. dioc. ad pres. regis ratione ep'atus Wint. vacantis, et ad amovendum Rob. de Maydenstan possessioni ejusd. eccl. de facto ut dicitur incumbentem, dat. 16. kal. Apr. 1319. Reg. Dalderby.

Will. de Rednesse pres. per reg. ad eccl. de Eadburbiry institutus 18. Feb. 1373. Reg. Bokingham.

Tho. Handes presb'r pres. per mag. Nich. de Wykeham custodem coll. S. Mariæ Winton. in Oxon. vulgariter nuncupat. et ejusd. coll. scolares ad perpetuum vicar. eccl. paroch. de Abberbury prefato collegio canonice appropriatæ noviter ordinatum vacantem. 27. Nov. 1381. ib.

Mag'r Joh. Monk presb'r pres. per Tho. Cranlegh custodem coll. beatæ Mar. Winton. in Oxon. ac socios et scolares ejusd. ad vicar. eccl'ie de Abburbury per mortem d'ni Tho. Handes ultimi vicarii ejusd. 26. Mart. 1394. ib.

Simon Brampton de Litteborn presb'r pres. per custodem coll. S. Mar. &c. ad vicar. eccl'ie de Abberbury per resign. mag'ri Joh. Monk ult. vicarii. 26. Jan. 1396. ib.

Will. Fryth capellan. in sacra theol. sco-

laris pres. per Joh. Bouk custod. coll. beatæ Mariæ Wynton. in Oxon. et socios et scolares ejusd. ad vicar. de Abberbury per mort. mag'ri Joh. Monk. 27. Nov. 1414. Reg. Repyngdon.

Permutatio inter mag'rum Will. Fryth vicarium eccl. de Abberbury et Joh'em Love rectorem eccl'ie sive capellæ S. Leonardi juxta Hastyng Cicest. dioc. admiss. 12. Aug. 1415. ib.

Mag'r Joh. Clerk p'b'r pres. per custodem et socios coll. Wynton. in Oxon. ad vicariam eccl. de Abberbury per resign. d'ni Joh. Ansell. 13. Mar. 1431. Reg. Gray.

Mag. Will. Bedmestre p'b'r pres. per custod. et socios colleg. de Wynton. in Oxon. ad vicar. de Abberbury per resign. Mag'ri Joh. Clerke. 3. Jun. 1443. Reg. Alnewyk.

Mag'r Martinus Junore, A. M. et S. T. B. p'b'r pres. per custod. coll. beatæ Mariæ Wynton in Oxon. ad vicar. eccl. de Abberbury per mort. mag. Will. Bedmystr. 21. Jun. 1462. Reg. Chedworth.

1481. Mag'r Will. Dursett, A. M. p'b'r pres. per custod. et socios beatæ Mariæ Winton. in Oxon. ad vicar. eccl. de Abburbury per resign. mag'ri Martini Junor S. T. P. 18. Oct. 1481. Reg. Russel ep'i Linc.

Mag'r Joh. Page, A. M. pres. per custod. et socios colleg. Winton. in Oxon. ad vicar. de Abburbury per mort. mag'ri Will'i Dorsett. 23. Jul. 1510. Reg. Smith.

Mag'r Rad'us Bernake pres. per custod.

^s R. Dods. MS. vol. 37. f. 4.

An. mccccv. 6, 7. Henry IV.

By inquisition taken this year it was found, that Sir Roger l'Estrange, late baron of Knokyn, had granted to Sir John de Wrothe, lord of the manor of Bygenhull, for the life of John de Wrothe his son and heir, the manor of Little-Hokkele, with remainder to Jocosa, wife of the said John de Wrothe, jun. with reversion to John the father and his heirs^t. By another inquisition return was made, that James Boteler, lord of Ormond, held a certain manor within the parish of Fritwell, com. Oxon. called from his title Ormondston^u.

An. mccccvi. 7, 8. Henry IV.

In a trial for some lands at Stoke, (now Stoke-Line,) com Oxon. this charter undated was produced.

Sciant, &c. quod ego Willielmus Abbot de Fencote dedi et concessi Isabellæ de Insula quæ fuit quondam uxor Egidii de Insula viginti septem acras terræ meæ arabilis in campis de Stoke. Testibus; Morandino de Stoches, &c.^x

Sir William de Burcester, knight, gave letters of attorney to John Freman of Burcester, to give possession to John Michel, clerk, of all lands and tenements conveyed to him by a charter of the said Sir William.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit dominus Willielmus de Burcester miles salutem. Noveritis me ordinasse constituisse et loco meo posuisse dilectum mihi in Christo Johannem

et socios coll. beatæ Mariæ Winton. in Oxon. ad vicar. eccl'ie de Abburbury per mort. mag'ri Joh'is Page. 13. Mart. 1517. Reg. Atwater.

1596. 11. Sept. Chr. Budde, A. M. ad vi-

car. de Eabberbury per mort. Joh. Prime, S. T. P. ad pres. Martini Culpeper med. d'ris custod. coll. S. Mariæ Winton. in Oxon. et scolar. ejusd. Reg. Whitgift Cant.

^t R. Dods. MS. vol. 85. f. 159.

^u Ibid. vol. 37. f. 5.

^x Ibid. q?

Freman de Burcester meum verum et generalem attornatum ad liberandum nomine meo Johanni Mychel clerico plenariam seisinam in omnibus terris tenementis pratis pascuis et pasturis meis in Burcester, secundum vim et formam cujusdam chartæ meæ præfato Johanni Mychel confectæ, et ratum habentem quicquid prædictus attornatus meus in præmissis nomine meo fecerit. Sigillo meo signat. vicesimo die mensis Julii, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum septimo^y.

John Gybbes of Watlington released and quit claimed to William, son of Robert Parentyn of Bromham, com. Bedf. all right and claim in a certain tenement in Burcester, nigh the church-yard, opposite to the priory gate; by which situation it is evident, that the new parish church was before this time removed from Sheep-street to the place where it now stands; unless we can suppose, that the *cœmiterium parochiale* mentioned in this charter was a public burying place distinct from the old church, upon which ground the new church might be after built.

Noverint universi per præsentem me Johannem Gybbes de Watlington concessisse remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et hæredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Willielmo Parentyn filio quondam Roberti Parentyn de Bromham, in com. Bedeford hæredibus et assignatis suis totum jus meum et clameum quod habeo habui vel aliquo modo habere potui seu de cætero habere potero in quodam tenemento cum curtilagio, &c. situat. in villa de Burcester juxta cœmiterium parochiale ex opposito portæ prioratus inter messuagium prioratus ex parte orientali, et messuagium quondam Roberti Clerk quod modo Johanna Weston tenet ex parte occidentali, quod etiam messuagium Alicia Emot de eadem alias dicta Alicia Gybbes quondam tenuit, &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentem relaxationi et quietum clamationi sigillum meum apposui. Dat. apud Burcestre prædict. die Sabbati proxime ante festum Nativitatis beatæ Mariæ, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum septimo. Hiis testibus; Henrico Boweles

de Curtlington, Stephano Clerk de Burcester, Thoma Tanner de eadem, et multis aliis^z.

Thomas Phelip of Midlington released and quit claimed to William Parentyn and Henry Bowell all right and title to the rents and services within the village of Burcester, which they held by grant from William Pryns, sen. and Ralph Coke of Burcester, administrators of the goods and chattels of John Muryfeld.

Pateat universis per præsentes quod ego Thomas Phelip de Midlington consanguineus et hæres Willielmi filii Roberti le Clerk de Burcester, remisi relaxavi, &c. Willielmo Parentyn et Henrico Bowell et hæredibus suis totum jus meum et juris clameum quod habeo vel aliquo modo habere potero in omnibus illis terris et tenementis redditibus et servitiis cum omnibus suis pertinentiis quæ nuper fuerunt prædicti Willielmi filii Roberti in Burcester infra com. Oxon. et quæ prædicti Willielmus Parentyn et Henricus habent de dono et concessione Willielmi Pryns sen. et Radulphi Coke de Burcestre, administratorum bonorum et catallorum Johannis Muryfeld de Burcester, &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentis scripto meo relaxationis sigillum meum apposui. Dat. apud Burcester vicesimo octavo die Novembris, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum octavo^a.

By a preceding deed, dated November 27, William Pryns, senior, and Ralph Coke, had granted to the said William Parentyn and Hen. Bowells those premises delivered to them by the sheriff of the county of Oxford, upon an extent taken for a debt due to John Muryfeld, of whose goods and chattels they were administrators.

Omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint Willielmus Pryns sen. et Radulphus Coke de Burcestre administratores bonorum et catallorum quæ fuerunt Johannis Muryfeld defuncti, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos concessisse et dedisse Willielmo Parentyn et Henrico Bowell omnia illa terras et tenementa redditus et servitia cum omnibus suis pertin. quæ nuper fuerunt Willielmi filii Roberti le Clerk de Burcestre in Burcestre, et quæ per Willielmum Langeford nuper

^z Ex Rotulo membran. Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

^a Ibid.

vice-com. Oxon. virtute brevis dom. regis eidem vicecom. directi ad certam pecuniæ summam extent. et nobis liberata fuerunt. Habend. et tenend. ut liberum tenementum nobis et assignatis nostris tanquam administratoribus bonorum et catallorum prædicti Johannis Muryfeld juxta formam statuti de mercatoribus editi, quousque de viginti libris in quibus prædictus Willielmus filius Roberti le Clerk præfato Johanni Muryfeld per scriptum suum de statuto prædicto tenebatur et obligabatur una cum dampnis et custagiis necessariis et rationabilibus ut in laboribus sectis dilationibus et expensis inde plenarie fuerit persolutum et satisfactum, secundum vim formam et effectum statuti prædicti, &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentì scripto nostro sigilla nostra apposuimus. Dat. apud Burcestre xxviii. die Novembris, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conq. octavo^b.

An. mccccvii. 8, 9. Henry IV.

Upon an inquisition taken in these parts, on the death of Thomas Povre, a minor, son and heir of Sir Thomas Povre lately deceased, the jury returned, that the said Sir Thomas Povre, at the time of his death, was possessed of one messuage, two carucates of land, thirty acres of meadow, and one hundred shillings yearly rent, with other appertenances in Bourton, near Bampton, com. Oxon. of one toft, and one carucate of land in Wendlebury; one messuage, and one carucate of land in Charleton upon Ottmore, &c. all which remained to his son and heir Thomas, who dying in minority on the Saturday next before the feast of St. Giles last past, his sister Agnes, wife of William Wynselowe, at the age of twenty-eight years, was his next heir^c.

William Parentyn and Henry Bowell of Curtlynton granted to John Bedale of Burcester and Alice his wife, and Alice and Agnes their daughters, a certain tenement in the village of Burcester, to hold for their lives, at the yearly rent of six shillings and eightpence.

^b Ex Autog. membran. penes D. Guil. Glynnne, bar.

^c R. Dods. MS. vol. 80.

Universis pateat per præsentes quod nos Willielmus Parentyn et Henricus Bowell de Curtlynton dedimus concessimus et hoc præsenti scripto nostro confirmavimus Johanni Bedale de Burcester et Aliciæ uxori ejus et Aliciæ et Agneti filiabus eorundem Johannis et Aliciæ quoddam tenementum in villa de Burcestre prædict. inter messuagium nostrum quod Johanna Weston quondam tenuit ex parte occidentali, et tenementum prioratus de Burcestre quod Willielmus Pirye tenet ex parte orientali. Habend. et tenend. &c. ad totam vitam ipsorum et cujusque eorum diutius viventis. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis hæredibus et assignatis nostris toto suo durante termino sex solidos et octo denarios legalis monetæ ad quatuor anni terminos usuales cum secta curiæ et omnimoda reparatione et sustentatione tempore prædicto. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti scripto nostro sigilla nostra apposuimus. Dat. apud Burncester prædict. in festo S. Trinitatis, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum octavo^d.

An account was delivered to the prior and canons of Burcester, by Henry Deye and Joan his wife, of all the gain and profit of their dairy, arising from their close, called le Brech, in the manor of Wrechwyke, with a deduction of their own expences, for two following years, the eighth and ninth of Henry IV. wherein are mentioned some very remarkable words and customs.

Wrechewyke. Compotus Henrici Deye et Johannæ uxoris suæ de omnibus exitibus et proventibus de Dapri domini prioris de Burncestre apud clausum suum de le Brech per eosdem factus a crastino S. Michaelis archangeli, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum septimo, usque in idem crastinum, anno regni ejusdem octavo.

Venditio vaccarum. . . . In primis iidem respondent de vii^s. receptis de una vacca vendita Johanni Grene carnifici de Burncester hoc anno. . . . Summa vii^s.

Venditio vitulorum de xx^d. receptis de vitulo prædictæ vaccæ vendito eidem Johanni Grene hoc anno. Et de xii^d. receptis de debili

^d Ex Autog. membran. penes D. Guil. Glynne de Ambrosden, bar.

vitulo cujusdam *hekfore* vendito prædicto Johanni hoc anno. Et de x^s. viii^d. receptis de v. vitulis novi exitus hujus anni venditis carnifici de *Langeton* hoc anno Summa xiii^s. iv^d.

Venditio coriorum. . . . In venditione coriorum nichil hoc anno.

Agistam. animalium. . . . Et de iii^s. iv^d. receptis de pasturatione diversorum animalium infra clausum supradictum et extra hoc anno. . . . Summa iii^s. iv^d.

Venditio casei. . . . Et de lxvii^s. vi^d. ob. receptis de caseo et butiro ut patet per bullam remanentem erga fratrem Ricardum Albon canonicum hoc anno : et eo minus propter habundam casei maximam ubique in tota parochia hoc anno. . . . Summa lxvii^s. vi^d. ob.

Venditio focalium. . . . Et de ii^s. ii^d. receptis de spinis et ramis remanentibus post facturam et emendationem sepium clausi prædicti venditis hominibus de *Langeton* hoc anno. Et de iii^d. receptis de una carcetata de vendita Johanni Grene de *Burcester* hoc anno. Summa ii^s. vi^d.

Summa totalis recept. supradict. iv^l. xiii^s. vii^d. ob.

Allocatio. . . . Ex quibus allocantur prædictis Henrico et Johannæ pro suo stipendio annuali soluto ad quatuor anni terminos xiii^s. iv^d. Et in allocatis eisdem pro quinque bussellis et dimid. salis emptis hoc anno iii^s. iv^d. ob. Et pro escambio facto pro una vacca remanente in stauro pro uno boviculo Johannis atte Mulle xii^d. Et pro novo *Cowe*le empto ix^d. Et pro novo *Revere* empto viii^d. Et allocantur eisdem pro una vacca cum suo vitulo empt. de Johanne Okle carnifici de *Stratton* vii^s. vi^d. Et allocantur eisdem pro ii. bussellis frumenti x^d. Et allocant. eisdem pro cariagio straminis per Willielmum Holt juniorem a rectoria de *Stratton* xi^d. Et allocantur eisdem pro factura et emendatione sepium pro diversos homines de *Langeton* iv^s. ii^d. Et pro victualibus eorundem ii^s. Et in allocat. eisdem pro cariagio albi straminis a rectoria de *Stratton* prædicta xi^d. Et pro Willielmo Throcchere triturante per quinque dies x^d. Et pro reparatione domus vaccarum xi^d. . . . Summa xxxviii^s. ii^d. ob.

Custus pro nova caruca et nova husbundria. Et allocantur eisdem

Henrico pro duobus bobus emptis de Johanne Clerk de Langeton
XXVI^s. VIII^d. Et altero bove empto de Johanne Yve de Burcester XI^s.
VI^d. nichil hic quia stat in compoto bursarii prioratus de Burncester.
Et allocantur eidem pro duabus Africanis emptis apud Bannebury
cum exitibus suis XV^s. II^d. Et in uno aratro novo empto de Hugone
Spinan X^d. Et pro factura alterius aratri per Johannem Benhull IV^d.
ob. Et pro uno vomere et una cultura et dimid. Toughe cum uno
Plowsho emptis XXIII^d. Et alter vomer nichil hic in denar. quia per-
venit per operationem aratri arantis terram Symonis Adam. Et allo-
cantur eidem pro diversis trahentibus et fugantibus aratrum cum
eorundem victualibus et expensis hoc anno XVII^s. IX^d. ob. Et pro XI.
bussellis frumenti emptis pro serendo V^s. X^d. ob. Et in uno quarterio
pisarum empt. pro serend. recept. de rectoria de Stratton, ut patet
per rotulum compoti Nicholai Alleyn ballivi ibidem hoc anno II^s. VIII^d.
Et II. quarter. ordeï nichil hic in denar. quia recept. de rectoria de
Stratton prædict. ut patet similiter per rotulum compoti prædicti Ni-
cholai Alleyn hoc anno. Et allocantur pro XVIII. bussellis avenarum.
empt. pro serendo IV^s. VI^d. Et allocantur pro foeno empto pro vaccis et
bobus VI^s. Et allocantur pro tribus novis cratibus emptis ad herpican-
dum XVIII^d. Et pro uno Seedcod empto III^d. Et pro uno cart-
sadel uno colero cum uno pari tractuum emptis XIV^d. Et pro altero
colero cum albo corio empto IV^d. Et pro factura de Drawgere per
Walterum Carpenter de Langeton III^d. Et pro duobus aliis coleris
emptis II^d. Et pro duobus capistris canabi cum Whippecord empt. III^d.
Et in ferro empto cum tribus ferreis equin. empt. per vices VII^d. Et
pro custibus Willielmi Throcchere falcantis in prato de la Brech
XVI^d. Et pro uno Dongecart empto de Symone Adam cum pertinentiis
suis XIV^d. Et pro sarratione et dolatione unius Cartbody per Williel-
lum Pire cum victualibus suis VI. Et pro factura cujusdam carectæ
per Richardum Schereman IX^d. Et pro uno pari rotarum empt. de Jo-
hanne Helmenden III^s. II^d. et pro frittyng earundem III^d. et pro calcia-
tura per Laurentium Smyth XVIII^d. et pro sarculatione terræ dimid.
acr. in croftis VI^d. et allocantur eisdem pro Richardo Plumbario fur-
cante carect. per XII. dies III^s. et pro Johanne Bowdon furcante carect.

per unum diem III^d. et pro victualibus emptis pro factoribus tassiorum prioris XII^d. et in Johanne Heyward XVI. acr. et dimid. diversorum granorum IX^s. VI^d. Summa CIX^s. II^d. ob.

Summa totalis omnium expens. supradict. VII^l. VII^s. V^d. et sic allocationes cum custibus supradictis excedunt recept. LIII^s. IX^d. ob.

Compotus Henrici Deye et Johannæ uxoris suæ de omnibus exitibus et proventibus de Dayri domini prioris de Burncester apud clausum suum de la Brech in manerio de Wrechwyke per eosdem factus a crastino S. Michaelis archi. anno regni regis Henrici quarti octavo usque in idem crastinum anno regni ejusdem nono.

In primis iidem computant in venditione vaccarum nichil hoc anno.

Venditio vitulorum. Item iidem respondent de XIX^d. recept. de uno vitulo vendito Johanni Grene carnifici de Burncester hoc anno Summa XIX^d.

De venditione coriorum nichil hoc anno.

Agist. animal. Et de III^s. V^d. recept. de pasturatione diversorum animalium infra clausum supradictum et extra in communi pastura hoc anno. Summa III^s. V^d.

Venditio casei. Et de LVII^s. V^d. recept. de caseo et butyro vendit. ut patet per bullam remanent. erga magist. Richardum Albon canonicum hoc anno, et eo minus propter maximam habundantiam casei per totam parochiam, et similiter ultra donationes casei per priorem. Summa LVII^s. V^d.

Summa totius recept. LVII^s. V^d.

Allocatio de quibus iidem petunt allocari de surplusagio compoti proximi anni precedentis ut patet ex altera parte hujus rotuli LIII^s. IX^d. ob. et de stipendio suo pro toto hoc anno XIII^s. IV^d. et pro sale empto nichil in denar. quia empt. fuit per venditionem casei.

Summa LXVII^s. I^d. ob. et sic super hunc compotum debentur prædictis Henrico et Johannæ IV^s. VIII^d. ob.

Compotus prædict. Henrici et Johannæ de stauro remanente infra prædict. Dayri anno supradicto.

In primis iidem respondent de III. tauris remanent. in stauro.
Summa III^s. et reman^e.

An. MCCCCVIII. 9, 10. Henry IV.

Richard l'Estrange, baron of Knokyn and lord of Burcester, approved and confirmed the purchase made by William Somerton from Henry Bowels, of certain messuages, lands, and tenements, in the village of Burcester, which were held from him by certain services.

Omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint Ricardus l'Estrange dominus de Knokyn et de Burcestre salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum Willielmus Somerton nuper adquisiverit de Henrico Boweles certa messuagia terras et tenementa cum suis pertin. in villa de Burcestre sibi et hæredibus suis imperpetuum quæ quondam fuerunt Thomæ Philip de Midlington, et quæ de nobis ut de manerio nostro de Burcestre immediate tenentur per certa servitia. Sciatis nos præfatum Ricardum statum et possessionem quos prædictus Willielmus modo habet in prædictis messuagiis terris et tenementis cum suis pertin. acceptasse, approbasse, ratificasse, et quantum in nobis est pro nobis et hæredibus nostris confirmasse. Salvis semper nobis præfato Richardo et hæredibus nostris ac omnibus aliis dominis manerii prædicti qui in futurum pro tempore fuerint omnimodis redditibus servitiis consuetudinibus prius debitis et consuetis. Ita quod prædictus Willielmus nec hæredes sui sive sui assignati per nos vel aliquos hæredes nostros de cætero occasione acquisitionis messuagiorum terrarum et tenementorum prædictorum in aliquo occasionentur molestentur seu graventur. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Sigillo nostro signat. Dat. apud Burncestre die Dominica in crastino translationis S. Thomæ martyris, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum nono^f.

William Somerton, and William Campion, clerk, granted and confirmed to Henry Bowelles and Thomas Coveley all lands, tene-

^e Ex Autog. rotulo membran. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar. ^f Ibid.

ments, and services which they held by gift and enfeoffment from the said Henry in the village and fields of Burcestre.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Willielmus Somerton et Willielmus Campion clericus dedimus concessimus et hac præsentī charta nostra confirmavimus Henrico Bowelles et Thomæ Coveley omnia terras et tenementa nostra redditus et servitia cum omnibus suis pertin. quæ habuimus ex dono et feoffamento prædicti Henrici in villa et in campis de Burcester. Habend. et tenend. &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī cartæ nostræ sigilla nostra apposuvimus. Dat. apud Burcestre die Lunæ proxime post festum S. Bartholomæi, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum nono^g.

The said Henry Bowelles and Thomas Covele, on the day following, granted and confirmed the premises to Edmund Brudenel and others, by this charter.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Henricus Bowelles et Thomas Covele dedimus concessimus et hac præsentī charta nostra confirmavimus Edmundo Brudenel, Thomæ Bekyngham armigero, Willielmo Somerton, Henrico Barton, Willielmo Cornwayle armigero juniore, et Willielmo Adyngrave, omnia terras et tenementa nostra redditus et servitia cum omnibus suis pertinentiis quæ habemus in villa et campis de Burcester ex dono et feoffamento supradicti Willielmi Somerton et Willielmi Campion clerici. Habend. et tenend. omnia prædicta, &c. imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra præsentibus apposuvimus. Dat. apud Burcester die Martis proxime post festum S. Bartholomæi, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum nono^h.

John Langley of Borstall, and John de Brugge of Stratton, granted to John Faynell and John Chaumbre a certain tenement in Borstall, called Porter's-place, by this charter.

^g Ex Autog. rotulo membran. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

^h Ex Autog. penes eundem D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Johannes Langley de Borstall et Johannes de Brugge de Stratton, dedimus concessimus, &c. Johanni Faynell et Johanni Chaumbre quoddam tenementum vocatum Porters-place scituat. in Borstall, &c. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus; Roberto James, Thoma Peuter, Richardo Gratarde, Willielmo Broun, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstall die Veneris proxime ante festum S. Gregorii papæ, anno regni Henrici quarti post conquestum nonoⁱ.

An. MCCCCIX. 10, 11. Henry IV.

In Trinity term there was a trial in the King's Bench for the manor of Midlington, which was then adjudged and confirmed to Sir Richard l'Estrange, who proved his title by descent from Roger brother of Eubulo the husband of Alice de Lacy^k.

It is a duty of justice to retract an error committed under the year MCCCLXXVII. 51. Edw. III. 1. Ric. II. where it is said, The king granted to Sir John de Worthe the privilege of a market on Friday every week, &c. which mistake is owing to the abstract made by Mr. Dodsworth; but in truth, though the present market be now kept on Friday, yet the day allotted by that first grant was Monday, as is evident from this transcript out of the records of the Tower, which is since obtained and repositied in the hands of Mr. Coker.

Ex rotulo cartarum de anno primo regis Richardi secundi. N° 26.

Rex archiepiscopis episcopis abbatibus prioribus ducibus comitibus baronibus justitiariis vice-comitibus præpositis ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos de gratia nostra speciali concessisse et hac charta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et hæredibus nostris dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Worth chivaler quod ipse et hæredes sui imperpetuum habeant apud manerium suum de Bygenhull in Burcestre unum mercatum qualibet septimana per diem Lunæ, et unam feriam apud idem manerium quolibet anno per tres dies duratu-

ⁱ Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 93.

^k R. Dods. MS. vol. 2. f. 77.

ram, videlicet in vigilia in die et in crastino sancti Jacobi apostoli Dum tamen mercatum illud et feria illa non sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quod idem Johannes et hæredes sui imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem Lunæ apud manerium suum prædictum, et unam feriam singulis annis per tres dies duraturam, videlicet, in vigilia in die et in crastino sancti Jacobi apostoli. Dum tamen mercatum illud et feria illa non sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum, sicut prædictum est. Hiis testibus; Venerabilibus patribus S. archiepiscopo Cantuar. totius Angliæ primate. W. London. A. Meneven. cancellario, et Thoma Exon. thesaurario nostris, episcopis. Johanne rege Castellæ et Legionis duce Lancast. Edmundo de Mortuo Mari marchione, Richardo Arundell et Surr. Guichardo Dangle Huntingdon comitibus. Guidone de Bryene camerario nostro, Johanne de Cobham de Kent, Richardo le Scrop seneschallo hospitii nostri, et aliis. Dat. per manum nostram apud Westmin. xx. die Octobris.

Per breve de privato sigillo.

An. mccccx. 11, 12. Henry IV.

By an inquisition taken in these parts it appeared, that William Willecotes, lately deceased, held from the king to himself and his heirs in socage the manor of Hedingdon, with the hundreds of Bolyngdon, and without North-gate, Oxford, paying to the king the yearly rent of forty pounds; and that Thomas Willecotes was his son and heir¹.

John Langley of Borstall granted to John Chaumbre one acre and one rod of arable land in the fields of Borstall by this deed.

Sciant præsentis et futuri quod ego Johannes Langley de Borstall dedi, &c. Johanni Chaumbre de Borstall juniore unam acram et unam rodam terræ arabilis jacent. divisim in campis de Borstall in le Frithfield unde una dimidia acra jacet in le Middelleyakendon furlong inter

¹ R. Dods. MS. vol. 36. f. 81.

terram domini de Borstall ex utraque parte, et alia dimidia acra jacet in eodem furlongo inter terram domini prædicti ex utraque parte, et roda prædicta vocata le Shorthade-lond jacet in le Hangyng-furlong, &c. Sigillum apposui. Hiis testibus; Willielmo Broun, &c. Dat. apud Borstall in festo Annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ virginis, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum undecimo^m.

On Michaelmas day Richard Strange, baron of Knokyn, lord of the manor of Burcester, granted and confirmed to William Barker two tenements situate in the village of Burcester, between the house of John Tanner on the west, and the court or seat of him the said lord Strange on the east, with eight acres of arable land, &c.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Richardus Strange dominus de Knokyn dedi concessi et hac præsentī charta mea confirmavi Willielmo Barker de Burcestre duo tenementa conjunctim situata in villa de Burcestre inter tenementum Johannis Tanner ex parte occidentali et curiam mei dicti Richardi ex parte orientali, una cum octo acris terræ arabilis jacent. conjunctim in campis de Burcestre quas Galfridus Carsfeld quondam tenuit. Habend. et tenend. prædicta tenementa cum pertin. una cum dictis octo acris cum pertin. præfato Willielmo hæredibus et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta imperpetuum. Reddendo inde michi et hæredibus meis singulis annis futuris imperpetuum quatuor solidos argenti æquis portionibus ad festa Annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ virginis et S. Michaelis archangeli, et ego vero præfatus Richardus et hæredes mei prædicta tenementa cum pertin. omnibus cum prædictis octo acris terræ cum pertin. præfato Willielmo hæredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī chartæ meæ sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; Johanne Langeston, Johanne Fuller, Johanne Tanner, Johanne Fletch, Thoma Lech, et aliis. Dat. apud Burcester in festo S. Michaelis archangeli, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum duodecimoⁿ.

^m Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 66. ⁿ Ex Autog. membran. cum sigillo appenso inter munimenta quæ spectant ad Oppidanos de Burcestre.

An. MCCCCXI. 12, 13. *Henry IV.*

In the prior's court held at Burcester, a charter was produced, dated August the fourth, 6. Henry IV. whereby Richard l'Estrange, lord of the manor, granted to Richard Parentyn, prior of that convent, and his successors, a certain piece of meadow, called Cowbrigmede, laying between the water-course, nigh the meadow of Bigenhull, and the prior's land, called Cowbrige-furlong, in full recompence for the free pasturage of three teem of oxen within the lord's demesne of Burcester; which liberty had been granted to the said priory by their founder Gilbert Basset, and confirmed by Henry Lacy earl of Lincoln, but had been lost for a long time, till an equivalent was now given for it.

Omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint Richardus l'Estrange dominus de Knokyn salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum Gilbertus Basset miles fundator prioratus de Burcestre jam nostri patronatus inter cæteras libertates et donationes nuper priori et conventui ejusdem loci per ipsum Gilbertum per suas literas patentes concessas concessisset eidem tunc priori et conventui dicti loci et eorum successoribus in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam quod ipsi tunc prior et conventus et eorum successores habere deberent communam pasturæ ad tres carucatas boum infra dominium nostrum de Burcester et alibi prout in dictis literis suis plenius continetur, quam quidem concessionem dictæ pasturæ Henricus Lacy nuper comes Lincoln. et noster predecessor per suas literas patentes ratificavit et confirmavit prout per inspectionem earundem nobis bene liquet. Et quia intelleximus quod prædicta communa pasturæ a prædicto priore et conventu per magnum tempus minus juste est subtracta. Dedimus et concessimus ac pro salute animæ nostræ et anteces-

AN. MCCCCXI. 12, 13. Henry IV.

D'n's Ric. Seddon capellanus pres. per d'num Walterum Walkestede rectorem eccl'ie paroch. de Charleton super Ottemor ad eccl. de Aldebury per resign. d'ni Tho. Thame admiss. 24. Mar. 1411. Reg. Re-

pyngdon.

1. Nov. 1595. Ric. Wightwick, S. T. B. ad eccl. de Aldbury ad pres. Henr. Norris mil. d'ni Norris de Ricott. Reg. Whitgift, pars. 2da.

sorum nostrorum confirmavimus Richardo Parentyn nunc priori dicti loci in recompensationem dictæ pasturæ unam placeam prati vocat. le Cowbriggemedede infra dominium nostrum de Burcester ita plene in longitudine et latitudine sicut jacet conjunctim inter cursum aquæ juxta pratum de Bygenhull et terram dicti prioratus appellatam Cowbriggefurlong. Habend. et tenend. prædictam placeam prati cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prædicto Richardo nunc priori ac successoribus suis. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes sigillo nostro signatas. Dat. apud Burcester vicesimo quarto die mensis Augusti, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum sexto°.

An. MCCCCXII. 13, 14. Henry IV.

John Baily of Borstall, and John Feynell, sen. of Brehull, granted and confirmed to John Boucher a certain tenement in Borstall, called Porters-place, which they lately had from the gift and feoffment of John Chaumbre. *Hiis testibus; Roberto James, &c. Dat. apud Borstalle die Dominica proxime post festum corporis Christi, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum tertio decimo P.*

Reginald Jonys and Agnes his wife granted and confirmed to Henry Barton, William Adingrave, and Thomas del Lawe, one messuage, with a croft and land, lately belonging to Adam Caversfield, in the village and fields of Burcester.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Reginaldus Jonys et Agnes uxor mea dedimus concessimus et hac præsentī charta nostra confirmavimus Henrico Barton, Willielmo Adingrave, et Thomæ del Lawe unum messuagium cum crofta et terris eidem messuagio adjacentibus cum omnibus suis pertin. quæ nuper fuerunt Adæ Caversfield in villa et in campis de Burcester: quod quidem messuagium scituatum est inter tenementa Richardi Smyth ex parte australi et tenementum Willielmi Barker ex parte boreali. Habend. et tenend. prædicta messuag. croftam et terras cum omnibus suis pertin. præfatis Henrico Willielmo et Thomæ, &c.

° Ex Autog. membran. cum sigillo appenso penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar. P Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 60.

Hiis testibus; Johanne Whyte, Johanne Notebeme, Stephano Clerk, Willielmo Barker, Richardo Smyth, et aliis. Dat. apud Burcestre supradict. die Jovis proxime post festum Corporis Christi, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum tertio decimo¹.

An. MCCCCXIII. 1. Henry V.

John Fitz-Elys granted to Thomas Chaucer and John Golafre, esquires, William Berewell and John Feynell, his manor of Oakle, com. Buck. on condition they should enfeoff Joan his wife in the premises during life, with remainder to the heirs of his own body, then to Maud his sister and her heirs, then to Robert James and his heirs. *Hiis testibus; domino Willielmo Lyle milite, Richardo Grenevyle, Johanne Roys, Johanne Wilcokes, Willielmo Ravell, et aliis. Dat. apud Waterpiry die Sabbati proxime post festum Assumptionis beatæ Mariæ, anno regni regis Henrici quinti primo¹.*

William Broun of Borstall granted to Thomas Ellewelles, alias Schepard, one messuage, with a curtilage and appertenances, called Staffords-place, in Borstall. *Hiis testibus; Johanne Roys, Johanne Baily, Johanne Gratarde, Richardo Bugge, Thoma Balle, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstalle in festo Sanctæ Trinitatis, anno regni regis Henrici quinti primo².*

Ralph Philip was presented by the prior and convent of Burcester to the * vicarage of the said church, and admitted on the tenth of

* Vicarii ecclesiæ de Burncester.
1302. Andreas de Cotresford cap. pres.
per prior. et conv. de Burcestr ad vicar.
eccl. de Burencestr vac. per mort. Will'i
de Kynton. 2. non. Mart. pont. 3. Reg.
Dalderby.

Nich. de Harlawe acol. pres. per prior. et
conv. de Burncestr ad eccl. de Newenton vac.
per hoc quod Andreas ult. rector ejusdem

institutus fuit in vicar. de Burncestr. 7. kal.
Apr. pont. 3. ib.

Joh. atte Halle de Curtlyngton p'b'r
pres. per prior. et conv. de Burcestr ad
vicar. eccl. de Burcestr vac. per mort. d'ni
Galfridi de Chelfeston. 14. kal. Apr. 1337.
Reg. Burgwersh.

Nich. Brode de Buck. p'b'r pres. per prior.
et conv. mon. S. Edburg Burcestr ad vicar.

¹ Ex Autog. membran. cum sigillis appensis penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar. ² Ex
Chartul. de Borstall penes D. J. Aubrey, bar. ³ Ibid.

March, upon exchange with William Campion, who had been admitted to the said vicarage on the fifth of September 1401, on the death of William Belhamy, who had exchanged the vicarage of Weregrove, in the diocese of Sarum, for the church of Burcester, with John de Aldwinkle, on the 20th of November 1371, which John de Aldwinkle had been presented by the prior and convent, and ad-

eccl. Burcestr per resign. Joh. atte Hall de Curtlyngton ex causa permutationis cum vicaria de Fretewell, 16. kal. Dec. 1348. Reg. Ginewell.

Joh. Osmond de Chippenham p'b'r pres. per prior. et conv. de Burcestr ad vicar. de Burcestr per mort. Nich. Brod. 15. kal. Jun. 1349. ib.

Joh. de Aldewyncler p'b'r pres. per prior. et conv. de Burcestr per resign. Joh. Osmond ex causa permutat. de ipsa cum eccl. de Elford ejusd. dioc. 4. non. Aug. 1356. ib.

Permutatio inter Joh'em Aldewyncler vicar. eccl'ie de Burncestre et Will'um Belamy vicarium eccl'ie de Weregrave Sarum. dioc. 20. Nov. 1371. Reg. Bokingham.

Dom. Will'us Campyon capellan. pres. per priorem et conv. de Burncestre ad vicariam eccl. de Burcestre. 5. Sept. 1401. Reg. Beaufort.

Permutatio inter Rad'um Philip rectorem eccl'ie de Chelworth dioc. Well. et Will. Campion vicar. eccl. de Burncestre. 10. Mar. 1412. Reg. Reppington.

Will. Campyon p'b'r pres. per priorem et conv. de Burcestr. per resign. d'ni Rad'i Phelip. 1. Sept. 1414. ib.

Joh'es Odam p'b'r pres. per priorem et conv. de Burcestr ad vicariam de Burcestr per resignationem Will'i Campion. 18. Oct. 1434. Reg. Gray.

D'n's Ric. Brayles p'b'r pres. per prior. et conv. de Burcestr ad vicariam eccl'ie de

Burceter per mort. d'ni Joh. Adam. 29. Jul. 1479. Reg. Rotheram.

Mag'r Tho. Kyrkeby p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. de Burcester ad vicar. eccl. de Burcetyr per resign. d'ni Ric. Brayles. 1. Dec. 1481. Reg. Russell.

Mag'r Joh. Staveley pres. per prior. et conv. de Burcester ad vicariam eccl'ie de Burceter per resign. mag. Tho. Kyrkby. 2. Mar. 1511. annua pensio 17. libr. resignanti. Reg. Smith.

D'n's Petrus Gruffyth cap. pres. per pr. et conv. de Burcestr ad vicar. de Burcestr per resign. mag'ri Florentii Volusen ult. vicarii ejusd. 26. Mart. 1530. Reg. Longland.

1573. David Morgan clericus institutus in vicar. de Burcestre per privat. Georg. Eskithe ad pres. Edw. Saunders militis hac vice patroni. Reg. Parker. Cant. 1573. 28. Maii.

1578. 12. Apr. Rob. Phips cl'icus ad vicar. de Burcester institutus per mort. David Morgan ad pres. Tho. Swynnerton de Bisseter generos. et Liviæ Elenæ uxoris dicti Thomæ dictæ vicariæ in jure dictæ Liviæ Elenæ uxoris dicti Thomæ patroni. Reg. Grindal ar'epi. Cant.

16. Maii 1594. Joh. Payne cl'icus, A. B. ad vicar. de Bissiter ad pres. Mich. Blount mil.

1599. 22. Oct. Robertus Canham p'b'r, A. M. ad vicar. de Bissiter ad pres. Mich. Blunt mil. Reg. Whitgift ar'epi. Cant.

mitted at Lydington on the fourth of the nones of August 1356, upon the resignation of John Osmond; which said John Osmond of Chipenham was, on presentation of the prior and convent, admitted at Peterburg upon the fifteenth of the calends of June 1349, upon the death of Nicholas Brode, who had been admitted on the sixteenth of the calends of December 1348, the church being then void by the free resignation of John Atterhall, who seems to have been the next successor to Andrew de Cartesford, admitted vicar of the said church on the second of the nones of March 1302. This vicarage was ordained in the time of Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln, consecrated in the year 1209.

Ordinatio vicariæ de Berencestre.*

Vicaria ecclesiæ de Berencestre quæ est prioris et conventus ejusdem loci auctoritate consilii ordinata est in hunc modum. Vicarius habebit

* Copy of the decree in Chancery of the vicaridge of Burcester.

Jacobus Dei gratia Angliæ Scotiæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ rex fidei defensor &c. Mich'i Blount militi et Ri'o Blount militi salutem. Cum quoddam finale judicium huic seqel' coram nobis in Cancellaria curia inter Joh'em Byrde cl'icum quer. et vos præfat. Mich'em et Rich'u' defend. nup. fact. in hæc verba. Where heretofore John Byrde clerk vicar of the perpetuall vicaridge and parish church of Burcester alias Bysseter in the county of Oxon. preacher of the word of God complainant hath exhibited his bill of complaynte into this most honourable Court of Chancery against Sir Mich. Blount and Sir Richard Blount knights defendents by the same declaring that whereas about a hundred and fifty years then last past one Edmund then prior of the priory of St. Edburg of Burcester aforesaid of the order of St. Augustin then being within the diocess of Lin-

coln and the covent of the same place proprietors were lawfully seised in fee to them and their successors of and in the parsonage and patronage of the said vicaridge of Burcester alias Bysseter and soe being thereof seised they the said prior and covent for the better endowment and augmentation of the profits and revenues of the said vicaridge did by their writing of composition under their covent seal duly executed bearing date about January in the year of our Lord God 1454 and in the three and thirtieth year of the raigne of kinge Henry the Sixth will and grant for them and their successors that one John Odam (being then lawfully presented instituted and inducted in and to the said vicaridge of Burcester) and his successors should from thenceforth for evermore have hold receive and take as in the right of the said vicaridge all and all manner of tiths obventions oblations mortuaries commodities profits and emoluments whatsoever ensuing

Willielmus Capel, 4. Hen. 1. 1104.	Elyot Capel, Ed. 2. 1325.	Johannes Atterhall Vicarius, 14. Ed. 3. 1340.	Walterus Hardy Cle- ricus, 20. Ed. 3. 1346.
Nicholaus Br Vicarius, 22. Ed.	Adams, 1470.	Richardus Brailes, 19. Ed. 4. 1479.	Thomas Kirkby, 21. Ed. 4. 1481.



Florentius, ... 2. Hen. 8. 1510.	Hall, 1550.	Samuel Black- well, 22. Car. 2. 1670.	Thomas Shewringe, 3. Wil. Mar. 1691.	Thomas Taylor, 6. Wil. Mar. 1694.
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pro stipendiis suis et capellani sui et clericorum suorum quadraginta solidos annuatim in certis portionibus assignandos. Et ipse et capel-

coming and growing of in and upon the townes and fields of the mannor or hamletts of Burcester Wretchweeke and Bigenhull being three members incident appendant and adherent to the said vicaridge and of in and upon all other the lands and tythable places within the bounds or limits of the said parish church of St. Edburg aforesaid and to the same church belonging or apperteyning together with all the tithe of lamb wool milk butter cheese caulses and other things arising or growing out of the said mannors fields and hamletts of Burcester Wretchweeke Bygenall and other the tythable places aforesaid without the lett hinderance molestation or disturbance of them the said prior and covent for their successors excepting and reserving only to them and their successors all the tythes of corn and hay there growing and arising out of the tythable places aforesaid and by the same their said writing they the said prior and covent for them and their successors did further will and graunt that the said vicar and his successors in the said vicaridge should have yearly fower loads of wood out of a wood called the priors wood at Arncott in the said county of Oxon. and allso two loads of hay out of the demesnes of Bisseter aforesaid to be brought to the mansion house of the said vicar and by the same writing they the said prior and covent for them and their successors did farther covenant and graunt at all times from thenceforth to discharge and exonerate the said vicaridge of all subsidies first fruits burthens and charges whatsoever to the said vicaridge in any sort belonging and in further corroboration and strengthening thereof the same was so set down in the book of tenths

and first fruits in his Majesties Court of Exchequer Sithence the making of which said writing and by vertue thereof he the said John Odam then vicar of the said vicaridge and his successors had accordingly from tyme to tyme received and enjoyed the tiths and profits aforesaid arising and coming as well out of the said townshipp of Burcester alias Bysseter as allso out of the mannors or hamlets of Wretchweek and Bignell together allso with the loads of wood and hay and other the profits graunted unto them by the said writing and they the said vicar and his successors had in like manner been discharged by the said prior and covent and their successors of all burdens tenths first fruits and duties whatsoever thereunto belonging according to the true intent and meaning of the said graunt and since that time allso and long after the dissolution of the priories and untill late years the owners and occupiers of the lands and tenements within the said township or village of Bisseter alias Burcester and within the mannor or hamlett of Bigonell and the hamlett of Wretchweeke had accordingly duely and justly paid their tyths to the vicar of the vicaridge for the time being or given sufficient composition for the same insomuch that the said vicars had and enjoyed their intended benefit thereby without any suit let trouble deniall hindrance or molestation either of the owners of the said parsonage or patronage of St. Edburge or any other the tenants or inhabitants of the villages hamletts lands and tithable places aforesaid And the said complainant by the said bill moreover sheweth that the said defendants Sir Michael Blount and Sir Richard Blount his

lanus ejus et clerici sui habebunt victum suum de prioratu eisdem capellanis et clericis competentem, et habebit foenum et prebendam ad

son or one of them being seised or estated in the said rectory and parsonage impropriate of the parish church of Burcester alias Bisseter as also of the manors or hamletts and demesnes to the said priory belonging and having lately by casuall or other means as patrons to the said vicaridge gotten into their hande and custodie or into the hande and custodie of one of them or of some other person or persons to their use as well the said writing or graunt made by the prior and covent aforesaid as also divers other antient writings escripts and miniments testifying the graunting and payment of the tythes aforesaid and of right belonging to the complainant had and did by colour thereof not only by themselves refuse to pay to the said complainant any tyth at all for or out of the said mannor or hamlett of Wretchweeke but had also required their leassees and tenants at will or otherwise of the said premises to keep in and deny the payment of any tythes at all to the complainant who was lawfully presented instituted and inducted to the said vicaridge neither would they the said defendants or either of them yeild to allow or permitt the complainant to have any wood within the priors wood aforesaid or any hay out of the demesnes of the said mannor of Burcester neither would they pay or suffer their farmors to pay the tythes of wool and lambe of 400 sheep depasturing in the common fields of Burcester which had allwaies before tyme out of mind byn used and accustomed to be paid to the vicar of Burcester for the time being neither would they nor either of them discharge the complainant of the burdens first fruits and duties belonging to the said vi-

caridge as other their predecessors were accustomed to doe. And the said complainant furthermore sheweth that whereas also the said mannor or hamlett of Wretchweeke had been heretofore well manured and inhabited with at least thirty several tenents or householders, freeholders coppieholders and leaseholders whose small tiths yearly would at this day be worth unto the vicar of the said vicaridge one hundred marks at the least The said mannor or hamlett was now depopulated and the same was come wholie to the hands and possession of them the said defendants who notwithstanding their privity to the payment of tythes and the long enjoyment thereof in manner aforesaid would not admitt the complainant to have any tythes or profits at all out of the same nor discharge any duties chargable upon the said vicaridge being so rated in the king's books and being denied and kept from his tythes and other the cheifest profitts incident and belonging to his vicaridge as aforesaid and having no ordinary means of remedy by the common or ecclesiasticall laws of the realm thro want of the writing aforesaid to recover or gett the tythes and profits aforesaid and the arrerage thereof having been unpaid since the tyme of his coming to the said vicaridge should be disabled of any means of maintenance and inforced to give over his cure and charge of the parish committed unto him to his great greife and no little hinderance unless the accustomed favour of this Court were in equity extended to the said complainant therein as by the same bill remaining of record in this Court at large it doth and may appear Unto which bill the said defendants Sir Michaell and Sir Richard

equum unum de prioratu : et oblationes suas scilicet unum denarium de corpore præsentis, et unum denarium pro sponsalibus, et unum denarium

Blount made their joint and severall answers And by the same first the said Sir Michaell for himself said that he did not intermeddle with the possession of any of the lands in the bill mentioned or other parts of them but said that the same lands were in the possession of the other defendant Sir Richard Blount or his assigne by demise and conveyance from him the said Sir Michaell And he further for himself said he did not know of any such writing of composition as in the bill was mentioned neither had he or any other to his use by his knowledge or privity gotten into their hands either such writing of composition or any other writings escripts or miniments testifying the graunting or payment of the said tythes And the other defendant Sir Richard Blount for himself said that he was rightfull owner in possession of the same lands and premises and that he and his farmors or tenants had the use and occupation of the same lands at the time of exhibiting the said bill of complaint and so did still continue And the said Sir Richard Blount likewise denied that he did ever see or know of the said writing of composition mentioned to be made of the tythes by the prior and covent aforesaid otherwise then by a pretended copy thereof shewed by the complainant. And the said Sir Richard Blount farther said that the said prior (before the dissolution of the said priory) and all his predecessors priors of the said priorie before that time held the same lands and premisses in the said bill mentioned in their own hands as the said defendant had byn informed and held the same discharged of tithes and freed from the payment of all manner of tythes whatsoever And the said de-

fendant said moreover that the said prior soe being of the premises seised the same prior and covent surrendred them into the hands of king Henry the Eighth by force whereof the said king was thereof seised in his demesne as of fee in the right of his crowne of England And that after the same surrender and dissolution of the same priory the same priory and lands by means thereof being come to the hande of the said king were by his highness letters patents under the great seal of England bearing date about the two and thirtieth year of his reign to one Roger Moore esq. and his heirs and so from the said Roger Moor the inheritance of the scite of the said priory lands and premises by due course of law (as he the defendant took it) lawfully came and were vested by mean descent and conveyance in him and he being in possession thereof accordingly did retain the tiths of the same premises as he and all those whose estate he had therein since the dissolution of the said monastery had before done and as he took it he might lawfully doe the same being by the statute made in the one and thirtieth year of the said king Henry the Eighth to be held discharged and without payment of tiths in such sort as the said prior at the time of the dissolution aforesaid did or ought to doe And touching the depopulation of the said mannor of Wretchweeke mentioned in the complainants bill the said defendants thereunto said that there never was any such tenants or depopulating of the said hamlett in his time since the dissolution of the said priory but if any such conversion were from village to pasture (as the complainant pretendeth) the same was

pro purificationibus, et in die Natali Domini tres denarios, die Paschæ

done (as he the defendent had been informed) many years since and the conversion thereof was no prejudice to the complainant for the lands being freed of payment of tiths before the conversion thereof could not now make the same chargeable with the payment of tythes And the said defendant furthermore denies that he or any other by his means has any such writing of composition or any other evidence or writing which did prove the payment of the said tythes or which did concerne the same or belong to the complainant as by the same were remaining of recorde in this Court more at large it doth and may appear Whereunto the said complainant replied and the parties thereupon being at full and perfect issue witnesses were examined by commission issuing out of this Court between them, and publication being thereof had and granted a day for the hearing ordering and adjudgeing of the said cause was by this Court appointed At which day (being the xviiith of April in the sixth year of the Kings Majesties reign that now is) upon the hearing of the matter in the presence of the council learned on both parts for and touching the tythes demaunded by the complainants bill It was then ordered that a case should be made and agreed upon by the council on both partes, upon a composition then shewed forth in the Court by the complainant and upon the truth of the matter appearing in the book And if the council could not agree upon the said case, then they were to attend Sir John Tyndall knight one of the masters of this Court who should agree or set down the same case which being set down should be delivered to the Lord Chancellor of England, to the end his lordship might give his opinion and order in the cause

as should be meet, who made report that he found it nothing needfull to have any case reported for the composition doth so plainly set it forth that the Court may easily conceive it upon the reading thereof And for his part conceived that according to that composition the tythes and other duties ought in all equitie to be paid at this day. The tenor of which said composition followeth in these words *Universis Xti fidelibus ad quos præsentis hæ Indentat. perveniant sive hoc præsens scriptum indentat. pervenit, Edmundus prior prioratus S'tæ Edburgæ Burcestr. ordinis S'ti Augusti. Lincoln. diæcesis et in ejusdem loci conventus proprietarii eccl'ie parochial. S'tæ Edburgæ Burcestr. pred'æ et capellæ beatarum Mariæ & Edburgæ virginum de Stratton Awdeley dependent. ab ead. Et Joh'es Odam presbyter perpetuus dicta eccl'ie parochial. virginis salutem in... salvatore et fidem indubiam præsentibus adhibere, ad notitiam v'ræ universitatis deducimus & deduci volumus per presentes q'd cum nuper inter nos Edmundum priorem & conventum proprietarios prædict. Ac etiam d'num Joh'em vicarium antedict. de & super augmentatione portionis vicaria & vicarii eccl'ie parochial. prædict. suscitata fuit materia differentia & quæstionis dicto vicario allegante et affirmante portionem vicarii & vicariæ eccl'ie parochial. antedict. ad sustentationem ejusdem ac ad hospitalitatem ib'm juxta juris exigentiam tenend. fuisse & esse nimis exilem tenuem et insufficientem Et eam ex fructibus ejusdem eccl'ie ad nos priorem & conventum proprietarios juri & nomine eccl'ie p'edict. pertinentibus et spectant. sufficienter augmentare instanter postulavit Nobis vero proprietariis prædict. etiam allegantibus et affirmantibus memorat. vicariæ et vi-*

duos denarios, et in duobus aliis principalibus festis utroque scilicet

carii portionem eidem vicariæ ab olim limitat. et assignat. fuisse et esse satis sufficientem. fertilem atque pinguem ac ipsum vicarium cum eadem portione se posse sufficienter sustentare et hospitalitatem tenere Tandem nos Edmundus prior et conventus proprietarii memorat. et d'tus d'nus Joh'es Odam vicarius sæpe dictus quorumvis iurgiorum litigiorum differentiarum quæstionum et dissensionum vepres et dispendia succidere ac pace & quiete perfrui libertate ferventer intendentes ad concordiam condescendimus infra scriptam Nos vero prior et conventus proprietarii memorat. volumus et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris per præsentem quod d'tus dom'nus Joh'es Odam vicarius prædict. & successoribus sui futuri temporibus in perpetuum habebunt et percipient jure & nomine portionis suæ vicariæ prædict. et pro eadem mansum vicariæ suæ cum gardinis et locis eid. adjacentibus & consuet. decimasque ortorum ac lini et canabi in ortis d'cæ parochiæ crescent. ac etiam omnes et omnimod. decimas obventiones oblationes mortuaria altaragia commoditates proficua et emolumenta quæcunque præsentia et futura in villis ac campis de Burcestr' Wrechedyke ac Bigehull aliisque terris et locis decimabilibus infra fines limites seu loca decimabilia d'cæ eccl'ie parochial. S'tæ Edburgæ situat. qualitercunque provenient. & proventur. in futur. ac eidem eccl'ie parochial. spectant. sive pertinent. ac in poster. spectatur. plene lib'e et integre absque impedimento n'r'm seu successorum n'rorum Exceptis omnino et reservatis nob. priori et conventui et successoribus nostris omnimod. decimis garbarum et fæni de locis decimalibus ejusd. parochiæ qualitercunque provenient. Exceptis etiam et reservatis nob. priori et conventui et successo-

ribus n'ris omnimod. decimis omnium clausurarum non ortorum præsentium et futurorum quæ d'cæ parochiæ in manibus nostris fraude cessante existent Si tamen hujusmodi clausuræ in manibus tenentium seu firmariorum extiterint seu animalibus eorundem occupat. fuerint tunc volumus et concedimus quod vicarius prædict. et successoribus sui decimas agnorum lanæ lactis casii butiri vitulorum et personales percipient et habebunt predialibus eorundem locorum nob. et successor. n'ris omnino reservatis Exceptis etiam et reservatis nobis et successoribus n'ris omnimod. decimis oblationibus obventionibus et proficuis quibuscunque in villa de Stratton Awdeley ac locis ac decimalibus ejusd. qualitercunque provenient. quas quidem decimas omnimod. prædict. reservat. et except. nos proprietarii prædict. jure et titulo eccl'ie n'ræ paroch. prædict. percipiemus et habebimus libere in perpetuo atque plene Item volumus et concedimus q'd dict. vicarius habeat annuatim duas bigatas boni fæni sumptibus et expensis prioris et conventus ad mansum d'cæ vicariæ tempore congruo capiendas sicuti hactenus fieri consuevit et quatuor bigatas lignorum pro focalibus de silva prioris vocat. Priors woode apud Arnecote ad sumptus d'ci vicarii succidend. et cariend. ad prioris seu ejus deputati congruam et rationabilem assignationem ad memorati vicarii seu ejus attornati primam requisitionem faciend. Item volumus et concedimus nos proprietarii prædicti quod onus exhibend. unum capellanum in capella de Stratton predict. juxta tenorem compositionis superinde fact. celebratur. ac sacra et sacralia parochianis ib'im ministrantur. de consensu voluntate et assensu mei Joh'is vicarii predicti ac etiam consensu voluntate autoritate et assensu reverendi in

unum denarium habebit: et oblata in confessionibus, et secundum le-

Xto patris et d'ni d'ni Joh'is Dei gratia
 Lincoln. ep'i loci diocesani ad nos et succes-
 sores n'ros spectet et pertineat necnon onus
 predictum ac alia onera qualitercunque dictæ
 capellæ aut præfat. eccl'ie de Burcestr. in-
 cumbentia et ad dictæ eccl'ie vicarium quo-
 vismodo pertinentia seu pertinere solita one-
 ribus reparationis mansi vicariæ ac exhibi-
 tionis esculentorum et potulentorum dicti vi-
 cariû duntaxat exceptis in nos et successores
 n'ros acceptamus et agnoscimus per præsen-
 tes In quorum omnium et singulorum testi-
 monium atque fidem nos prior et conventus
 proprietariû predicti uni parti harum indentu-
 rarum hujusmodi n'ram concordiam in se
 continentium et penes d'ctum vicarium re-
 manenti sigillum n'ru' commune apposuimus
 Et ego Joh'es vicarius anted'ctus alteri parti
 harum indenturarum sigillum meum apposui
 ut in majorem fidem et testimonium præmis-
 sorum sigillum venerabilis viri officialis d'ni
 archi. Oxon. eidem parti apponi procuravi
 Dat. in domo capitulari prioratûs de Bur-
 cestr. predict. duodecimo die mensis Januarii
 anno D'ni millesimo quadringentesimo quin-
 quagesimo quarto et regni regis Henrici
 Sexti post conquestum Angl. anno tricesimo
 tertio. And whereas afterwards upon opening
 of the matter unto this Court the xxviiith
 day of May last and upon the reading
 of the said composition whereby the com-
 plainant claimed the tythes in question it ap-
 peared plainly unto this Court that the com-
 plainant ought to have tythes of all the lands
 in question lying in the common feilds unin-
 closed but the principal question between the
 parties was for the tythes of the inclosed
 grounds supposed by the defendant to be
 excepted in the said composition which this
 Court thought not fit then to determine of

but did order that the complainant should
 deliver unto the said Lord Chancellor a breif
 of the words of the said composition and of
 the exception therein and of the records
 taken upon the survey of the priors lands and
 the defendant was also to set down what the
 said inclosed grounds were and what quan-
 tity they contained and how long since they
 had been inclosed and what and how many
 of them were in the priors hands and in te-
 nents hands at the time of the dissolution
 and deliver the same also to his Lordship who
 would then be pleased to consider of the same
 breif or notes and confer with the said Sir
 John Tyndall and some other of the masters
 of this Court learned in the civil law and then
 give such further order in the cause as should
 be meet and that in the mean time the said
 defendants should pay unto the complainant
 all the hay and wood and the arrears thereof
 according to the said composition and also
 all the tythes coming and renewing out of the
 lands lying in the said common feilds unin-
 closed and all other tythes which were not
 questionable between the parties And whereas
 afterwards upon opening of the matter unto
 this Court on the xiiiith day of February last
 past it appeared by the composition that the
 said Sir Richard Blounte ought to pay the
 tithes of his mills woods furses orchards tith
 hemp in the feild and his small tiths and
 discharging the complainants vicaridge of all
 things chargeable upon the same It was
 thereupon then ordered by this Court that the
 said defendant should from thenceforth pay
 unto the said complainant the said particular
 tiths as they should fall out together with the
 arrearage thereof at some reasonable rate and
 should also repay to the complainant the
 money by him disbursed for his first fruits

gatum usque ad sex denarios, et quod superest vicarius et canonici di-

tenths proxes and synodes and such like and discharge his said vicaridge of all charges wherewith the same is charged according to the said composition And as touching the tiths of the closes which were questionable between the parties It was then thought meet by this Court to the end the complainant might have the defendants good will that the defendant should have and enjoy the said closes and give the complainant a yearly summ of money after a ratable proportion for the tithes of them And to that end the parties or some of them were to attend the said Sir John Tyndall to mediate and set down what the same summ or consideration of the same should be And where also the said Sir John Tyndall afterwards on the xviiith day of the said month of February made report unto this Court under his hands that concerning soe much as was referrd unto him by the said order he was of opinion that these should be yearly paid from thenceforth unto the complainant for the tiths renewing out of the inclosed grounds in question during the time he should continue vicar there the summ of xx^l. at the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the archangel by eaven portions and that the said defendant should also permit and suffer the said complainant during the said time quietly and peaceably to take all the profits of a little close called the Dovehouse close and the profits of doves breeding in the said dovehouse there and of a little pightell adjoyning to the said close as by the same report remaining with the register of this Court may plainly and at large appear And whereas the defendants council did afterwards on this instant fourth day of May alledge that the defendant did agree to pay all

the said tiths and duties decreed and also the xx^l. yearly allotted by the said Sir John Tyndall but could not suffer the complainant to enjoy the said dovehouse close and dovehouse with the commodities thereto belonging nor the said pightell for that the said defendant had let out the same formerly by lease and the report of Sir John Tyndall was made in their absence forasmuch as it was thereupon informed by the complainants council that the complainant in respect of the said closes was content to take but only xx^l. yearly for the tithes of all his closes being by the yearly rent worth nigh 600^l. It is therefore this present term of Easter that is to say on Thursday the fourth day of May in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord James by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith &c. the seaventh, and of Scotland the two and fortieth By the right honourable Thomas lord Ellesmere Lord Chancellor of England and the high court of Chancery ordred adjudged and decreed that the said decree and report of the said Sir John Tyndall shall stand in force and the complainant shall have the present possession of the said doveclose dovehouse and little pightell and that a suppæna be awarded against the tenants to whom the lease thereof is supposed to be made by the defendant to the end they may shew what fyne they paid to the defendant for their leases of the said closes that thereupon the defendant may be ordered to repay the same again And whereas it is alledged by the complainant that the defendants tenants of his closes to defraud the complainant of his tythe of lambs and calves which he should have of them in the common feilds have alwayes a little before the said lambs

mediabunt. Habebit insuper mansum competentem extra prioratum. Canonici autem omnia onera illius ecclesiæ debita et consueta præter onus parochiale sustinebunt, et valet vicaria totalis autem ecclesia XX. marcas^t.

An. MCCCCXIV. 2. Henry V.

William Welgrave exchanged his church of North-Kilworth, in com. Leicest. for the rectory of Wendlebury, near Burcester, com. Oxon. to which he was presented by the honourable Joan Chedwind, widow, on November the 23d, in the room of Roger Saunder, who had been admitted to the said church on presentation of the said patroness the 24th of September 1402. The advowson was annexed to the manor, which had lately belonged to the family of Pavely, knights, of whom Sir Robert de Pavely presented Geffery de Pavely, admitted on the sixth of the Ides of February 1339, the

and calves fall removed their kine and ewes into the closes of the defendent, pretending those grounds to be tith-free to the complainants double wrong which this Court much misliketh It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said defendents tenents notwithstanding the complainants portion of xx^l. yearly and the said dovehouse close dovehouse and little pightell shall not be protected by the said defendent from paying their said tiths to the complainant And whereas it is affirmed that the defendents do deny to let the complainant have his yearly portion of wood allotted him by the composition as he ought to have it but deliver him bushes briers and small thorns for the same it is therefore ordered and decreed that the said complainant shall have his said portion of wood with the arrearage upon a reasonable assignment of the shroude of trees and otherwise as his predecessors have heretofore had and also the arrearage of the xx^l. yearly and of the dovehouse close dovehouse and little pightell for as long time as the complainant hath been vicar of the said parish and the defendents lords of the said closes And it is thought meet by this Court that in the drawing up of this decree the vicars composition shall be recited verbatim. Vobis igitur præfat. Mich'i et Ric'do firmiter injungend. præcipimus quod omnia et singula in judicio sive decret. prædict. content. et specificat. quantum ad vos seu alterum v'rum aliqualit. spectant seu pertinent fac. perimpleteatis et exequamini cum effectu Et hoc sub pœna periculi incumbent. nullatenus omittatis nec omittat alter v'rum quovismodo Teste me ipso apud Westm. xxix^o die Maii anno regni n'ri Angliæ Franciæ et Hib'næ septimo et Scotiæ quadragesimo secundo.

^t Ex Regist. Ecclesiæ Lincoln.

church being then void by the death of Walter de Pavely, who had been presented by Sir Laurence Pavely, and admitted at Parkham Stowe to the said rectory of Wendlebury, void by the death of William de Blackthorne, who was presented by the said Sir Laurence de Pavely, and admitted on the eighteenth of December 1298, the church being then void by the death of Henry Pavely, the then last incumbent ^u.

Ralph Philip vicar of Burcester resigned his new obtained church; to which the prior and convent again presented William Campion, who was admitted at Lydington on the first of September ^x.

An. mccccxv. 3. *Henry V.*

A memorable accident now happened relating to Richard l'Estrange, baron of Knokyn, lord of the manor of Burcester, whose wife Constance contended with the wife of Sir John Trussel of Warmington, in Cheshire, for precedency of place in the church of St. Dunstan in the east, London: upon which disturbance, the two husbands and all their retinue engaged in the quarrel; and within the body of the church some were killed and many wounded. For which profane riot several of the delinquents were committed, and the church suspended from the celebration of any divine office. By process in the Court Christian, the lord Strange and his lady were adjudged to be the criminal parties, and had this solemn penance imposed upon them by the exemplary prelate Henry Chicheley archbishop of Canterbury. The lord Strange walked bare-headed with a wax taper lighted in his hand, and his lady bare-footed from the church of St. Paul's to that of St. Dunstan's, which being rehallowed, the lady with her own hands filled all the church vessels with water, and offered to the altar an ornament of the value of ten pounds, and the lord a piece of silver to the value of five pounds. A great example of the good discipline of the church, and of the obedience of these noble persons ^y.

^u Ex Regist. Ecclesiæ Lincoln. ^x Ex eodem Regist. Eccles. Lincoln. ^y Dück's Life of Hen. Chichele, archbishop of Cant.

Edward duke of York and Albemarle, commanding in the front of the great battle of Agincourt, fought on the twenty-fifth of October, being a fat man, was by much heat and crowd smothered to death. Upon which his corpse was brought to Fotheringhay, a collegiate church of his own foundation, and there interred in the body of the choir, under a flat marble, with his image in brass upon it. Among the lands whereof he died possessed were the manor of Wendover, and moiety of the manor of Horton, com. Buck.^z

Thomas Wilcotes, who held the manor of Hedingdon, and the hundreds of Bolingdon and North-gate, Oxford, accounted to the king in Michaelmas term for the reliefs of Elizabeth Chaundos, Roger Colinge, and Alianore his wife, John Annesley and Elizabeth his wife, for the manor and hundreds aforesaid, due upon the king's pardon to them^a.

Alexander Sparrow was presented by the abbot and convent of Oseney to the rectory of * Bucknell near Burcester, and admitted

* Rectores eccl'ie de Bucknell in com.
Oxon.

Ithelus de Kayrwrt subdec. pres. per Ric. de Aumorri ad eccl'iam de Bukkenhill vac. per mort. Rog. de Aumorri. 4. id. Maii. pont. 12. i. e. 1292. Reg. Ol. Sutton.

Will. de Peck p'b'r pres. per regem ratione custod. terr. et hæredis d'ni Ric. de Aumary defuncti ad eccl. de Bokenhull per mort. d'ni Itheli de Cairwent. 8. id. Maii 1335. Reg. Burgwersh.

Permutatio inter Petrum Hasilmer rectorem eccl'ie de Buckenhull de patronatu abb. de Oseney, et Walterum Tynker vicar. eccl. S. Jacobi Shafton. 30. Jan. 1414. Reg. Repingdon.

Alex. Sparwe cl'icus pres. per abb. et conv. Osen. ad eccl. de Bukenhull per resign. d'ni Walteri Tynker. 2. Oct. 1415. ib.

Mag'r Tho. Walton, L.L.D. pres. per abb. et conv. de Oseney ad eccl. de Bokenhull per mort. mag'ri Tho. Darcy. 1. Maii 1469. Reg. Chedworth.

Mag'r Tho. Fixby, A.M. p'b'r pres. per Will. Spenser de Staunford ad eccl. de Bokenhull prætextu cujusdam concessionis sibi desuper factæ per abb. et conv. Osen. per mortem mag. Tho. Walton. 12. Oct. 1496. Reg. Smith.

Mag'r Tho. Barbour utr. jur. bacc. p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. de Oseney ad eccl. de Buckenhull per mort. mag'ri Tho. Fyxb'y. 1. Feb. 1497. ib.

Mag'r Edm. Croston, A.M. p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. de Osen. ad eccl. de Buckenhull per mortem Joh'is Barbour. 25. Aug. 1498. ib.

Mag'r Edm. Croston, A.M. pres. per

^z Dugd. bar. tom. 2. p. 157.

^a El. Ashmole, MS. X. p. 350.

at Nettleham on the second of October, the church being then void by the resignation of Walter Tinker, who succeeded Richard Grace, presented by the said abbot and convent, and admitted by his proctor John Upton, at Sleaford, on the twenty-sixth of May 1398, the church being then void by the resignation of Robert Colum, who had succeeded Robert de Somerton, presented by the said abbot and convent, and admitted at Buckden on the fifth of the nones of July 1357, the said rectory being then void by the death of Thomas de Somerton, who had been presented by the same religious patrons, and admitted at Lydington on the thirteenth of the calends of February 1356, the church being then void by the resignation of Laurence Preston, who had succeeded John de Radeclyve, presented by William de Peeke, and admitted on the sixteenth of the calends of July 1349, the church being then void by the resignation of William de Peeke^b.

An. MCCCCXVI. 4. *Henry V.*

Sir Robert Ponynge, Sir William Lisle, Thomas Chaucer, esquire, and other feoffees, granted and demised to Joan, the relict of Sir Richard Chamoyes, a manor called Ingerscourt, in Great-Milton, with all their lands and tenements in * Little-Milton, Great-Chelworth, Little-Chelworth, the manors of Kyngsey and Tithorp, and Chakenden, with the advowson of that church, the manor of Chishampton, with appertenances in Bensyngton, to hold during her life, with remainder to the right heirs of her late husband Sir Richard Chamoyes. *Hiis testibus; Thoma de Stonore, Reginaldo Ba-*

abb. et conv. de Osen. ad vicariam de Cude-
lyngton per resign. X'topheri Latham. 22.
Sept. 1503. ib.

D'n's X'topherus Latham, A. B. pres. per
abb. et conv. Osen. ad eccl. de Bukkenhull
per resign. Edm. Croston, A. M. 22. Sept.
1503. ib.

Mag'r Brianus Higden, L. L. B. pres. per
abb. et conv. de Osen. ad eccl. de Bukken-
hull per mortem d'n'i X'topheri Latham.
15. Jun. 1505. ib. Is fuit subdec. Linc.

* 1. Apr. 1601. John Howson p'b'r. A. M.
ad vicar. de Milton ad pres. reginæ per lap-
sum; e reg. Whitgift. pars 3tia.

^b Ex Regist. Eccl. Lincoln.

rentyn, Johanne Cottessmore, Willielmo Bruly, Willielmo Baldyngdon, et aliis. Dat. apud Milton magnam die Lunæ proxime ante festum Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptistæ, anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum quarto^c.

John Peris, sen. and John Baily *procuratores ecclesiæ parochialis de Acle*, i. e. church-wardens of Oakle, granted to Robert Potter of Borstall one messuage with curtilage, and half an acre of arable land in the village and fields of Borstall, which premises were charged with an annual pension of thirteen pence to the vicar of Oakle. *Hiis testibus; Richardo Bugge, Willielmo Broun, Richardo Gratar, Johanne Bourcher, Willielmo Canon, Thoma Heye, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstall prædict. die Dominica proxime post festum S. Michaelis arch-angeli, anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Angliæ quarto^d.*

An. MCCCCXVII. 5. Henry V.

Robert Wykeham, vicar of Ambrosden, made an exchange for the rectory of Streynesham, within the diocese of Worcester, with John Rowland, who was admitted to the said vicarage of Ambrosden on the last day of January, at the bishop of Lincoln's castle at Slesford; the account of which is thus recorded.

Memorand. quod ultimo die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo ccccxvii. dominus Robertus Wykham perpetuus vicarius ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden, Lincoln. dioc. in persona Roberti Jannyns literati, et dominus Johannes Rouland rector ecclesiæ parochialis de Streynesham Wigorn. dioc. in persona Johannis Gaudeby clerici, procuratorum suorum sufficienter et legitime in hac parte constitutorum apud Slesford constituti præfata beneficia sua in manus reverendorum patrum dominorum Lincoln. et Wigorn. episcoporum ex causa permutationis de ipsis beneficiis hinc inde faciendæ et non aliter nec

An. MCCCCXVI. 4. Hen. V.

Permutatio inter d'num Joh. Islip vicar. eccl. de Ichyngton Cov. et Lichf. dioc. et

Tho. Flesher rectorem eccl'ie de Newenton

Purcell de patronatu prioris et conv. de

Burcestr. 5. Sept. 1416. Reg. Repyngdon.

^c Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 5.

^d Ibid.

alio modo resignarunt. Quas quidem resignationes dom. reverend. pater dom. Lincoln. tam sua quam dicti domini Wigorn. episcopi sibi in hac parte commissa auctoritate auditis primitus examinatis discussis et approbatis causis permutationis hujusmodi ipsaque permutatione auctorizata admisit, et deinde præfatum dominum Johannem ad dictam vicariam de Ambrosden ad quam per rectorem et conventum de Asherugge præfato reverendo patri domino Lincoln. præsentatus existit admisit, et ipsum vicarium juxta formam constitutionum legatarum in hoc casu editarum juratum in persona procuratoris sui antedicti instituit canonice in eadem, nulla inquisitione prævia quia &c. jurata canonica obedientia ut in forma, &c. Et incontinenter idem reverendus pater eundem dom. Robertum ad dictam ecclesiam de Streynesham admisit et ipsum in persona procuratoris sui prædicti rectorem instituit canonice in eadem virtute commissionis sibi factæ cujus tenor talis est. Reverendo in Christo patri et domino dom. Philippo Dei gratia Lincoln. episcopo Thomas permissione divina Wigornen. episcopus salutem et sinceræ dilectionis continuum incrementum. Cum dilectus nobis in Christo dom. Robertus Wykeham perpetuus vicarius ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden vestræ diœc. et Johannes Roulong rector ecclesiæ parochialis de Streynesham nostræ diœc. intendant ut asserunt sua hujusmodi beneficia &c. permutare. Nos variis et arduis præpediti negotiis, &c. ad audiend. et examinand. et recepta primitus per vos vice nostra resignatione dicti domini Roulong de ecclesia de Streynesham prædicta, præfatum dominum Robertum Wykeham ad eandem ecclesiam ad quam per Elizabetham dominam de Clinton veram ipsius ecclesiæ patronissam nobis extitit præsentatus dictæ permutationis obtentu admittend. ipsumque rectorem instituend. &c. Paternitati vestræ reverendæ tenore præsentium committimus vices nostras, &c. Dat. sub sigillo nostro in manerio nostro de Hembury in salso marisco XXVII. die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo ccccxvii. et nostræ translationis anno undecimo. Postmodum vero certificatum fuit sub hac forma. Reverendo in Christo patri et dom. domino Thomæ Dei gratia Wigorn. episcopo Philippus permissione divina Lincoln. episcopus sa-

lutem, &c. Dat. sub sigillo nostro in castro nostro de Sleford ultimo die mensis Januarii, an. Dom. millesimo ccccxvii. et nostræ consecrationis anno decimo tertio^e.

William Bruly of Waterstoke released and quit claimed to Robert James, esquire, lord of Borstall, all his right in the manor of Oakle, called Fitz-Elys manor in com. Buck. *Dat. apud Acle duodecimo die mensis Junii, anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum quinto^f.*

Thomas Heye of Borstall granted to Thomas Dorsete of Great-Ikeford, and Joan his wife, one messuage with curtilage adjoining, situate between the messuage of John Kelyng on the one part, and Thomas Boudret on the other. *Hiis testibus; Richardo Gratard, Richardo Sugge, Willielmo Canonico, Johanne Boucher, Johanne Pipet, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstall prædict. die Dominica proxime post festum Purificationis beatæ Mariæ, anno regni Henrici quinti post conquestum quinto^g.*

An. mccccxviii. 6. Henry V.

Sir Edmund de la Pole (great uncle to Michael earl of Suffolk, slain in the late battle of Agincourt, and buried at Ewelme, com. Oxon. 1415.) died this year, having had issue, by Elizabeth de Handlo his wife, Elizabeth married to Sir Ingelram Bruyn, and Catharine wife of Robert James, esquire. By an inquisition taken after his death, it was found, that he held in the county of Bucks by the law of England after the death of Elizabeth his late wife, as in right of her the said Elizabeth, the manor of Borstall, by the serjeanty of keeping the forest of Bernwode, and of paying the rent of sixty shillings for all services; and that he was possessed of three carucates of land *in capite* in Hedingdon, com. Oxon. by the service of keeping the forests of Shotover and Stowood; and that Walter de la Pole was his son and heir. But the lordship of Borstall, and large estate which came by his wife, passed to Catharine his daughter, wife of

^e Ex Regist. Ecclesiæ Lincoln.

^f Ex Chartular. de Borstall, MS. f. 52.

^g Ibid.

Robert James, esquire, who had before held the said manor and custody of the forest, as tenant to his said father-in-law^h.

John Rowland vicar of the church of Ambrosden, being dissatisfied with his late remove, made a new exchange of benefices with William Brode, rector of Dorsington in the said diocese of Worcester, to which church he was presented by Alice Drayton domina de Dorsington, the patroness. And the said William Brode, on presentation of the rector and convent of Ashrugge, was instituted in the church of Ambrosden by Philip bishop of Lincoln, at his castle of Sleford, on the two and twentieth day of Februaryⁱ.

Michael James, rector of Wendlebury nigh Burcester, resigned his church; to which the patroness Joan Chetwind presented Nicholas de Billington, who was admitted at Sleford on the ninth day of July^k.

John Wormenhale, alias Olyver, vicar of the church of Oakle, com. Buck. quit claimed to Robert Potter of Borstall his right to an annual pension of thirteen pence, issuing from a certain messuage, with curtilage, and half an acre of arable land, called Bernard's-place, in Borstall. *Dat. apud Borstall die Veneris in festo S. Johannis Baptistæ, anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum sexto*^l.

An. MCCCCXIX. 7. Henry V.

William Brode resigned his vicarage of Ambrosden into the hands of the bishop of Lincoln, and Robert Lardynner was instituted in the said church at Sleford, on the sixth day of July.

Robertus Lardynner diaconus præsentatus per rectorem et conventum de Ashrugge ad vicariam perpetuam ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden Lincoln. diœc. per resignationem domini Willielmi Brode ultimi vicarii ejusdem in manibus domini episcopi Lincoln. factam et per ipsum admissam vacantem, ad eandem sexto die mensis Julii, anno Dom. millesimo cccccxix. apud Sleford fuit admissus, et vicarius in persona

^h R. Dods. MS. vol. 11. f. 7. ⁱ Ex Regist. Eccles. Lincoln. ^k Ibid. ^l Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. sub tit. Borstall, f. 96.

Richardi Higden clerici procuratoris sui sufficienter et legitime in hac parte constituti institutus canonice in eadem, nulla inquisitione prævia, quia &c. jurata canonica obedientia. script. fuit archidiacono Oxon. seu ipsius officiali ad inducendum eundem^m.

On the death of Anthony Sparrow, rector of Bucknell, near Burcester, Thomas Nufferton was presented by the prior and convent of Oseney, and admitted to the said church of Bucknell at Sleaford on the thirtieth day of Augustⁿ.

By inquisition taken in these parts it was found, that Thomas de la Pole, lately deceased, held the manor of Mershe, com. Buck. leaving Thomas de la Pole his son and heir^o.

On St. John Baptist day, an inquisition was taken at Oxford before Sir William Lisle, escheator of the king, upon oath of the jury, who found that Sir Edmund Pole held at the day of his death by the law of England, after the death of Elizabeth his wife, as in right of her the said Elizabeth, the manor of Musewell, with appertenances, in the parish of Ambrosden; twenty messuages and two carucates of land in Hedingdon, com. Oxon. and that the said Edmund and Elizabeth had issue Elizabeth, now deceased, and Catharine, still surviving, the wife of Robert James, esquire, &c.^p

AN. MCCCCXIX. 7. Henry V.

Edm. Cornewaile pres. per Joh. Langston armig. ad eccl. de Tasmere. 15. Nov. 1419. Reg. Repyngdon.

16. Jan. 1425. Dominus Cantuar. ar'e'pus apud S. Albanum admisit d'num Joh'em Tewe ad eccl. paroch. de Toresmere, Linc. dioc. ad pres. Joh'is Langston de Caversfeld armigeri domini de Toresmere veri ipsius eccl'ie patroni. Reg. Chichele, 263.

Tho. Langston cl'icus pres. per Joh. Langston ad lib. capellam de Turesmere per mort. Nich. Riddell. 11. Junii 1455.

Reg. Chedworth.

D'n's Ric. Halle cap. pres. per Tho. Langston ad eccl. sive capellam de Turesmere per mort. d'ni Georg. Heryson. 27. Aug. 1511. Reg. Smyth.

18. Apr. 1562. D'n's admisit Alex. Sheppard cl'ic. ad eccl. de Towsemore per mort. ad pres. Thome Pigott armig. Reg. Parker, Cant.

22. Jan. 1598. Ric. Wharton p'b'r. S. T. P. ad eccl. de Tosmere ad pres. regine per lapsum. e reg. Whitgift. pars. 3tia.

^m Ex Regist. Eccles. Lincoln.

ⁿ Ibid.

^o R. Dods. MS. vol. 11. sub anno.

^p Ex Chartul. de Borstall.

The said Robert James and Catharine had issue one only daughter, Christina, before this time married to Edmund Rede of Borstall, son of John Rede and Cecily his wife, (which Cecily was afterward wife and relict of Sir Thomas Sakevile, knight;) which Edmund Rede did now obtain a grant from Robert Ponynge, knight, William Lisle, knight, Thomas Chaucer, esquire, and other trustees, of a certain field called Horshole, lying under a wood called Bechwode, in the parish of Chakenden, com. Oxon. with advowson of the said church. *Hiis testibus; Thoma Stonore, Willielmo Lynde, Roberto Worth, Richardo English, Richardo Marmyon, Thoma atte Hyde, Johanne Harryngton, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Chakenden prædict. die Lunæ proxime ante festum S. Martini episcopi, anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum septimo*^q.

Thomas Fysh was presented by the abbot and convent of Egnesham, com. Oxon. to the perpetual vicarage of Merton, adjoining to Ambrosden, and was admitted at Lincoln on the second day of March, into the said church of Merton, then void by the death of John Dyke, who had been admitted at Lydington on the nineteenth day of September 1376 into the said vicarage, then vacated by the resignation of John Maun de Wootton, who had been admitted vicar on the first of October 1361, at Dorchester, the church being then vacant by the resignation of Peter de Ardington, who, after the appropriation of the said church, was the first perpetual vicar, admitted, at Holbech on the fifth of the calends of July 1361, on presentation of the said abbot and convent: he succeeded John de Wance, the last rector, admitted at Parkham-Stowe on the seventh of the ides of December 1314, the church being then void by the resignation of Robert de Kerelingworth, who had been admitted rector at Parkham-Stowe on the seventh of the ides of October 1296, after the death of Roger de Kerelingworth, presented by the said abbot and convent of Egnesham, and admitted on the eighteenth of the calends of February 1292, upon the resignation of Robert Kerelingworth^r.

^q Ex Chartul. de Borstall.^r Ex Regist. Eccles. Lincoln.

An. mccccxx. 8. Henry V.

On the death of Joan the relict of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Essex, a partition of her estate was made between the king (in right of Mary his mother, daughter and coheir of the said Humphry de Bohun and Joan his wife) and Edmund earl of Stafford, (in right of Ann his wife, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock duke of Gloucester by Eleanor his wife, the other of the daughters and coheirs of Humphry de Bohun and Joan his wife;) by which division there fell to the king's share in this county the manor of Great-Haselee, valued at x^l. Kirtlington, valued xiii^l. vi^s. viii^d. vii. boves. Manor of * Dadington, xiii^l. vi^s. viii^d. Manor of Piriton, xvi^l. xiii^s. iv^d. vii. boves, and part of the manor of Ascote, valued xiv^l. xiii^s. iv^d. vii. boves^s.

Robert Lardynner, vicar of the church of Ambrosden, found so narrow a portion left to him by the religious impropriators, that, like several of his predecessors, he was glad to accept of an exchange with Walter Blankett for a chaplainship of St. Trinity, in the church of All-Saints in Oxford.

Dominus Walterus Blankett capellanus perpetuus cantariæ Sanctæ Trinitatis in ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum Oxoniæ, Lincoln. diœc. ad vicariam perpetuam ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden ejusdem diœc. per rectorem et conventum de Ashrugge præsentatus: ac dominus Ro-

An. mccccxx. 8. Hen. V.

Eccl'ia de Ivingho appropriatur rectori et fratribus domus Bonorum Hominum de Asherugge ordinis S. Aug. ad petit. Henr. ep'i Winton. patroni ejusdem. Vicaria ordinatur 1420. Reg. Flemmyng.

Rob. Jordan p'b'r pres. per Joh. de la Poyle ad eccl. de Hampton Poyle per..... mag'ri Rad'i Thorpe ultimi rectoris. 24. Octob. 1420. ib.

Mag'r Ric. Colyns, A. M. p'b'r pres. per Edm. Rede mil. et Katerinam uxorem suam

d'nam de Hampton Poyle ad eccl. de Hampton Poyle per mort. d'ni Rob. Jordan. 5. Jun. 1466. Reg. Chedworth.

* 1. Ric. III. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Ricardus prior monasterii beatæ Mariæ virginis et sanctæ Edburgæ virginis de Burceter.... de quodam molendino juxta Dadynton.... Dat. in domo nostra capitulari apud Burcetour predictam nono die mensis Octobris anno regni regis Ricardi tercii post conquestum Angliæ primo. Madox Formul. Angl. p. 107.

^s R. Dods. MS. vol. 63. f. 148.

bertus Lardynner vicarius perpetuus dictæ ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden ad præfatam cantariam Sanctæ Trinitatis per custodem et socios collegii beatæ Mariæ Winton. in Oxon. præsentatus per resignationes eorundem dominorum Walteri et Roberti ex causa permutationis de ipsis beneficiis hinc inde faciendis in manibus dom. Lincoln. episcopi factas, et per ipsum discussis primitus et approbatis causis permutationis hujusmodi admissas vacantes ad easdem ix. die mensis Decembris anno Domini supradicto apud London fuerunt admissi, ac dominus Walterus Blankett vicarius perpetuus dictæ ecclesiæ de Ambrosden secundum formam constitutionum legatarum in hoc casu editarum juratus in persona magistri Johannis Goutaby clerici procuratoris sui sufficienter constituti, præfatusque dominus Robertus capellanus perpetuus dictæ cantariæ de observando statuta et ordinationes in eadem juxta formam foundationis ejusdem juratus institut. canonice in eadem, nulla inquisitione prævia quia, &c.^t

An. mccccxxi. 9. Henry V.

Hugh Stafford lord Bouchier died in this year, possessed of the manor of Stratton-Audleigh, near Burcester, com. Oxon. which had been given to him by his father, Hugh earl of Stafford, to whom it came in right of Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh de Audley earl of Gloucester, and passed now to Humphry, cousin and heir of the said Hugh lord Bouchier, viz. son of Edmund lord Stafford, brother of him the said Hugh^u.

In some dispute between the abbot of Westminster and prior of Burcester, about some land in Launton, near Burcester, this record was produced of the verdict of a jury at a trial in Michaelmas term, 8. king John.

Jurati veniunt ad recognoscend. utrum una virgata terræ cum pertin. in Langeton sit libera eleemosina pertinens ad ecclesiam de Burncester, an laicum feodum pertinens ad baroniam abbatis de Westminster, qui venit et dicit quod assisa non debet inde procedere quia

^t Ex Regist. Eccles. Lincoln.

^u Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 174.

beatus rex Edwardus dedit terram illam ecclesiæ de Westminstre et carta sua confirmavit quam ostendit: et quoniam constat quod eleemosina est, eant ad curiam propriam et ibi sit placitum inter eos inde^x.

An. MCCCCXXII. 10. Henry V. 1. Hen. VI.

John Mershe of Borstall granted to Walter Blankett vicar of Ambrosden, and Richard Sugge of Borstall, as feoffees in trust, one messuage and curtilage and eight acres of land in the village and fields of Borstall; which premises they the said Walter and Richard conveyed back to John Mershe and Alice his wife, and to the longest liver of them; and after their decease to the right heirs of the said John.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Johannes Mershe de Borstall dedi concessi et hac præsentī carta mea confirmavi Waltero Blankett vicario de Ambrosden et Richardo Sugge de Borstall unum messuagium cum curtilagio et octo acris terræ in villa et in campis de Borstall: quod quidem messuagium situatum est inter toftum Roberti James ex una parte, et toftum vocatum Smartys ex altera parte. Habend. et tenend. &c. imperpetuum prædictis Waltero et Ricardo de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta, &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī scripto sigillum meum est appensum. Hiis testibus; Ricardo Gratard, Willielmo Peyntour, Johanne Hikkys de Borstall. Dat. primo die mensis Maii, anno regni Henrici quinti post conquestum decimo^y.

On August the thirty-first Henry the Fifth died, and was succeeded by his son Henry the Sixth.

Thomas Fysh, vicar of the church of Merton, adjoining to Ambrosden, resigned his vicarage, and was succeeded by Nicholas Blake, presented by the abbot and convent of Eghesham, and instituted by Richard Fleming bishop of Lincoln, at London, in the beginning of December^z.

^x Placita temp. R. Rich. I. et R. Johan. MS. fol. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar. p. 52.

^y Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 63.

^z Ex Regist. Eccles. Lincoln.

An. mccccxxiii. 1, 2. *Henry VI.*

In a court held at Chakinden, com. Oxon. by Robert James, esquire, of Borstall, lord of that manor, it was registered among the customs of that place, that the servile tenants, for the wonted service of reaping in the time of harvest, should receive from the lord one ram, price at least eightpence, and every reaper should have one loaf of bread, price a halfpenny. And they should all together have one load of wood, and one cheese, price fourpence. And every virgate of land should have *sex toddas herbæ*, six tods of grass, and every half virgate three tods ^a.

An. mccccxxiv. 2, 3. *Henry VI.*

The vicarage of Ambrosden, becoming void by the death of Walter Blankett, was bestowed by the patrons at Ashrugge on Mr. William Symond, admitted at Lydington on the eleventh of April.

Magister Willielmus Symond presbyter præsentatus per rectorem et conventum de Ashrugge ad vicariam perpetuam ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden Lincoln. dioc. per mortem magistri Walteri Blankett ultimi vicarii ejusdem vacantem ad eandem xi. die mensis Aprilis, anno Dom. millesimo cccccxxiv. apud Lydington fuit admissus et vicarius perpetuus secundum formam constitut. legatin. juratus institutus in eadem, nulla inquisitione prævia, &c. ^b

Henry Chichely archbishop of Canterbury made his metropolitan visitation through this diocese of Lincoln ^c; when it is very probable that, in his circuit through this archdeaconry of Oxford, a complaint was made to him of the difference between the said William Symond vicar of Ambrosden, then or soon after official of the archdeacon of Oxford ^d, and the inhabitants of Pidington, relating to the supply of the chapel of St. Nicholas, lately built in the village of Pidington, as a chapel of ease subordinate to the mother church of Ambrosden;

^a Ex Chartul. de Borstall, et Blount's Tenures, p. 166. ^b Ex Regist. Lincoln. ^c Vita Hen. Chichele, archiep. Cant. ab Arthuro Duck. ^d Ordinatio capellæ de Pidington, MS.

and that by the care of this pious prelate the cause was recommended to the diocesan, and commissioners soon after appointed, who effected an accommodation in the year 1428.

An. mccccxxv. 3, 4. *Henry VI.*

Sir William Molins died on the eighth of July, seized of the manors of Henle*, Aston, Bampton, Broughton, and a fourth part of the manor of Stanlake, com. Oxon. Stoke-Pogeis, Ditton, Foulmere, Ilmere, Aston-Bernard, Weston-Turvile, Cherdesle, Chipenham, Datchet, and Ludgareshale, com. Buck. leaving William, his son and heir, nineteen years of age. Of which manors Laurence de

* Rectores et vicarii eccl'ie de Henley super Tamis. Oxon.

Joh. de Gaysle diac. pres. per Tho. Roff. e'pum ad eccl. de Henle vac. per resign. Rob. de Estre. 12. kal. Feb. pont. 11. Ol. Sutton, i. e. 1290. Reg. Sutton, ep'i Linc.

Hen. de Pluckele acol. pres. per dom. Tho. Roff. e'pum ad eccl. de Henlee vac. per mortem Joh. de Gayslee. 14. kal. Aug. 1311.

Hug. de Ippewell capell. pres. per Tho. Roff. e'pum ad eccl. de Henlee vac. per resign. Henr. de Pluklee. 2. id. Feb. 1314. Reg. Dalderby.

Tho. de Heth cl'icus pres. per Hamon. e'pum Roff. ad eccl. de Henle vac. per mort. Hugonis. non. Oct. 1327. Reg. Burgwersh.

Permutatio inter dom. Tho. de Hethe rectorem de Henle et Will. dictum Abell rectorem eccl'ie de Snodland Roff. dioc. 9. kal. Feb. 1330. ib.

Mag'r Nich. North p'b'r pres. per Hamon. e'pum Roff. ad eccl. de Henle vac. per mort. d'ni Joh. de S'cto Laurentio. 2 kal. Apr. 1337. ib.

Joh. de Frendesbur p'b'r pres. per Ham.

Roff. e'pum ad eccl. de Henle vac. per mort. mag'ri Nich. North. 7. kal. Aug. 1340. ib.

Joh. de Frendesbury rector eccl. de Henle et Jordanus de Bixle vicar. eccl. de Menstr in Taneto Cant. dioc. permutant beneficia sua. 19. kal. Jan. 1342. Reg. Beke.

Permutatio inter Jordanum de Bixle rectorem eccl'ie de Henley et Rob. de Brom rector. eccl. de Peceham Cicestr. dioc. 6. kal. Mart. 1343. ib.

Will'us Brightwell presb'r pres. per Ricardum Roff. e'pum ad eccl. de Henley super Tamesiam per mortem Edm. de Bekyngham. 21. Mar. 1415. Reg. Reppington.

Mag'r Nich'us Metcalff pres. per Joh. e'pum Roff. ad eccl. de Henley super Tamesiam per mort. ultimi rectoris. 17. Maii 1510. Reg. Smith.

Sententia deprivationis per D. Tho. Yale D. ar'ep'i vicarium in spirit. gen. contra Thomam Morrys cl'ic. rectorem eccl. de Henley. 28. Junii 1563.

1. Jul. 1563. D'n's admisit Will. Barker cl'icum, A. B. ad eccl. de Henley ad pres. Edmundi Rofen. ep'i. Reg. Parker. Cant.

Scaccario held two carucates of land in Abbeford, within the parish of Aston, com. Oxon. in 13. Edw. I. by the serjeanty of being marshal to the justices itinerant through all England, and to the justices of the King's Bench, and barons of the Exchequer^e. The manor of Broughton, com. Oxon. in the reign of Edw. II. was held by John Mauduit *in capite* from the king *per serjantiam mutandi unum hostricum domini regis, vel illum hostricum portandi ad curiam domini regis, i. e.* by the serjeanty of mewing one of the king's goshawks, or carrying that hawk to the king's court^f. The manor of Aston-Bernard, com. Buck. was held in 20. Edw. III. by John Molyns of the king *in capite*, by the service of being marshal of the king's falcons and other hawks^g. And at the manor of Stanlake, com. Oxon. the minister of the parish, in his procession within Rogation-week, reads a gospel at a barrel's head in the cellar of the Chequer Inn in that town, where some say there was formerly an hermitage; others, that there was anciently a cross, at which they read a gospel in former times, over which now the house, and particularly the cellar, being built, they are forced to continue the custom in manner as above^h.

Richard Parentyn prior of Burcester, and Richard Albon canon and bursar of that convent, delivered in their accounts from the morrow after the feast of St. Michael, in the third of Henry VI. to the same day in the fourth of Henry VI. by which the rents, services, customs, and expences of that religious house are evident and very observable.

Burcester. Compotus domini Ricardi Parentyn prioris et fratris Ricardi Albon canonici et ibidem bursarii de omnibus bonis receptis et liberatis per eosdem a crastino S. Michaelis archangeli, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum tertio, usque in dictum crastinum anno ejusdem regis quarto.

Curtlington. In primis iidem respondent de rubea rosa recepta in die S. Johannis Baptistæ de Henrico Bowell de Curtlington supra-

^e Blount's Ancient Tenures, p. 72. ^f Ibid. p. 74. ^g Ibid. p. 77. ^h Nat. Hist. of Oxfordshire, f. 207.

script. pro certis terris et tenementis quæ prædictus Henricus tenet ibidem per indenturam inde confectam.

Newenton-Purcell. Et de grano garriophili recepto in die Paschæ pro certis terris et tenementis quondam Rogeri de Stodele et nunc quædam eorum appropriantur Johanni Purcell domino de eadem tenend. sibi et hæredibus illius imperpetuum.

Pouhele. Unde nichil hoc anno.

Arreragia. Item respondent de lxxviii. lib. xii. sol. v. den. ob. remanentibus de arrerag. ultimi compoti anni proximi precedentis ut patet in pede compoti ejusdem anni summa. lxxviii. lib. xii. sol. v. den. ob.

Redditus cum firmis. Et de iv. lib. iv. sol. iv. den. receptis de redditu xiv. tenementorum in Burcestre Buryend et Kyngend ut patet per rentale hoc anno, et de xxxvi. sol. receptis de firma molendini equini infra prioratum hoc anno, et non plus, propter falsitatem molendinarii qui cum per dimidium anni et plus illud occupasset fugit recessit et nichil reddidit. Et de xxvi. sol. viii. den. receptis de molendino aquatico ibidem situato hoc anno. Et de lxxiii. sol. iv. den. receptis de redditu tenentium in Wrechewyke ut patet per rentale hoc anno. Et de xxxiv. sol. receptis de croftis jacentibus ibidem hoc anno. Et de lvi. sol. vi. den. receptis de terris pratis et pasturis jacentibus in campis de Wrechwyke prædicta dimisis diversis hominibus de Blakethorn et aliis ut patet per talliam contra Willielmum Spinan collectorem redditus ejusdem hoc anno. Et de lxvi. sol. viii. den. receptis de Johanne Yve pro firma novi clausi juxta Gravenhull per annum. Et de xxxv. sol. vi. den. receptis de Dayeria de la Breche ut patet per rotulum compoti Johannis Deye et Margeriæ uxoris suæ hoc anno. Et de xxxvii. lib. viii. sol. receptis de redditu in Dadington, Clyfton, et Hampton, cum firma manerii et molendinorum de Clyfton prædicta cum extentis curiarum portmotis et tolneto fori, ut patet per compotum Johannis Wolfe collectoris redditus ibidem hoc anno. Et de xxxi. lib. xiii. sol. iv. den. receptis de grangia de Stratton-Audele ut patet per compotum Nicholai Aleyn ballivi ibidem hoc anno. Et de vi. sol. viii. den. receptis de quodam tenemento quod

idem Nicholaus tenet ibidem per annum. Et de lx. sol. receptis de firma de Caversfeld per annum. et de xiii. lib. vi. sol. viii. den. receptis de firma de Grymmsbury per annum. et de iv. lib. xiii. sol. iv. den. receptis de firma de Westcote hoc anno, et non plus propter decasum redditus. et de xxvi. sol. viii. den. receptis de cultura et pastura de Blakenhull in parochia de Wodesdon hoc anno. et de liii. sol. iv. den. receptis de redditu in Arncote cum hidagio ibidem hoc anno. et de xxxiii. sol. iv. den. receptis de Johanne Chambre et Johanne Yve pro situ manerii cum terris et pratis dominicis ibidem per annum. et de ii. sol. receptis de redditu de Fryngford per annum. et de xiii. lib. vi. sol. viii. den. receptis de Johanne Donesmore pro firma de Bemount per annum. et de iv. lib. iv. sol. ii. den. receptis de redditu in Curtlyngton per talliam contra Willielmum Newman collectorem redditus ibidem per annum. et de xvi. lib. receptis de firma ecclesiæ de Ardyngton hoc anno. et de iv. lib. xiii. sol. iv. den. receptis pro firma de Letecumbe hoc anno, et non plus propter decasum redditus. et de v. lib. vi. sol. viii. den. receptis de firma portionis nostræ in ecclesia de Cumpton-Basset et non plus propter decasum redditus hoc anno. et de xviii. sol. receptis de redditu in Wendulburi hoc anno. et de lv. sol. iv. den. receptis de redditu in Takele hoc anno. et de receptis de firma de Mudlington hoc anno summa. clxv. lib. xix. sol. vi. den.

Exitus manerii. Et de viii. sol. receptis de uno pullano vendito per Johannem Deye apud Bucks in festo apostolorum Petri et Pauli hoc anno. et de xxi. sol. viii. den. receptis de x. quarteriis pisarum venditis Johanni Nuttebeme hoc anno. et de xxxvii. sol. vii. den. receptis de xviii. quarteriis et ii. bussellis pisarum venditis diversis hominibus per parcellos hoc anno. et de xxvi. sol. viii. den. receptis pro stramine pisarum vendito Johanni Trote hoc anno. et de ii. sol. iv. den. receptis de veteri feono apud Crockwell vendito Roberto Grene hoc anno. et de xii. sol. receptis de quinque coriis boum. et de iv. sol. provenientibus de stauro boveriae. et i. sol. de quodam hietto necato ad lardariam et vendito per coquinarium ut patet per jurnale hoc anno. et de ii. sol. vii. den. receptis de ii. coriis vaccarum stauri de la Breche et necatarum in hospicio per septimanam ut patet per prædic-

tum jurnale venditorum hoc anno. et de iv. sol. viii. den. receptis de iii. coriis vaccarum emptarum et necatarum in hospicio ut supra, et venditarum hoc anno. et de ii. sol. receptis de xvi. pellibus vitulinis stauri de la Breche necat. in hospicio ut supra et vendit. hoc anno. . . . summa. cxix. sol. ix. den.

Exitus Bercariæ. Et de iv. sol. receptis de xxi. agnis venditis Johanni Deye de Wrechwyke hoc anno. et de ix. sol. receptis de xxxvi. pellibus bidentum Walliæ necat. in hospicio inter finem S. Michaelis et Carniprivium, et vendit. per fratrem Willielmum Chestreton coquina-rium hoc anno. et de iii. sol. iii. den. receptis de xiii. pellibus bidentum de stauro necat. in hospicio inter finem Paschæ et tonsuram ovium, et vendit. per eundem hoc anno. et de iii. sol. i. den. ob. receptis de xv. peltyg bidentum de stauro necat. in hospicio inter prædictam tonsuram et finem S. Michaelis, et vendit. per eundem hoc anno. et de ii. sol. xi. den. receptis de xiv. peltyg bidentum de emptione necat. in hospicio inter eandem tonsuram et predictum finem S. Michaelis vendit. per eundem hoc anno. et de x. lib. xviii. sol. vi. den. receptis de xxiii. Todde lance puræ venditæ cuidam mercatori Oxon. hoc anno. per le Todde ix. sol. vi. den. et de xii. sol. receptis de lana refuse vendita Nicholao Aleyn hoc anno. et de ii. sol. receptis de lana fracta videlicet lokys collecta in tonsura ovium vendita Johanni Deye hoc anno. summa. xii. lib. iii. sol. ix. den. ob.

Recepta forinseca. Et de xx. den. receptis de subbosco vendito per Thomam Seler apud Bernewode hoc anno. et de ii. sol. vii. den. ob. receptis in parte solutionis de decimatione agnorum in Burcester, Wrechwyke, et Bygenhull hoc anno. et de c. sol. receptis de vicario de Burcestre ex donatione ejusdem ad opus dormitorii de novo facti hoc anno. et de xx. den. receptis et datis per Johannem Tanner ad idem opus hoc anno. summa. cv. sol. xi. den. ob.

Dimissio terrarum. Et de v. sol. receptis de dimidia virgata terræ cum dimidia acra prati in Longedolemede, et cum dimidia acra prati in Aylmeresmede dimissa Ricardo Cooke per copiam ad terminum vitæ suæ &c. summa. xvii. sol. i. den.

Venditio herbagii. Et de viii. sol. receptis de tota decima fœni et

capitibus terrarum jacentium apud Northmede dimissis Thomæ Keep hoc anno. et de v. sol. receptis de Mulneham cum iii. acris terræ quondam arabilis jacent. in le Medeacres citra Langeford, &c. et de ix. den. &c. pro herbagio capitum trium dimid. acrarum simul jacent. in quodam furlongo vocat. Burygate quas Johannes Sellar quondam tenuit, &c. et de Schortdoledede nichil in denariis hoc anno, quia in manu domini. Et de prato priorissæ de Merkyate nichil in denariis, quia remanet ad staurum domini hoc anno, &c. et de vi. sol. viii. den. receptis de ii. hammys prati in campo de Wendelbury vendit. Philippo Webb hoc anno, &c. Et le Slade versus Gravenhull nichil in denariis hoc anno, quia remanet ad staurum domini, &c. . . . summa. iv. lib. iv. sol. x. den.

Perquisitiones curiæ. Et de vi. sol. viii. den. receptis de Johanne Smyth nativo prioris pro quodam fine habituro ingressum in uno mesuagio cum una virgata terræ quondam Henrici Kyng, nuper dimissis Johanni Drap per indenturam, et de iii. den. receptis de extractis unius curiæ tentæ apud Burcestre in festo S. Nicholai episcopi hoc anno. . . . summa. vi. sol. xi. den.

Summa totius recepti supradicti cum arreragio. cclxxiii. lib. x. sol. iii. den. ob.

Resolutiones et Allocutiones. De quibus iidem petunt allocari domino Lestraunge pro furlongo jacente extra portam molendini prioratus per annum viii. sol. iv. den. et in solutis domino de Bygenhull pro furlongo jacente proxime extra portam ruralem itinere pedestri per an. vi. sol. viii. den. et in solutis eidem domino pro quodam tenemento in venella annuatim xx. den. et in solutis dominæ reginæ pro quadam tenura apud Dadyngton annuatim xii. den. et in solutis eidem dominæ pro quodam helome wall unius domus apud Curtlyngton annuatim ii. den. et in solutis eidem dominæ de novo redditu in eadem villa de falso conjectu inter tenentes ibidem nunc anno xvii^{mo}. corrente per annum x. den. et in allocatis firmario de Clyfton prædict. pro reparatione domorum et clausarum prædict. firmæ suæ hoc anno lxvi. sol. viii. den. &c. Et in allocatis Willielmo Newman collectori redditus nostri de Curtlyngton prædict. pro labore suo hoc anno iv. sol. et in allocatis eidem

pro amerciamentis illevabilibus hoc anno vi. den. &c. Et in allocatis eidem pro ii. bobus extraneis appreciatis ad curiam domini sed minime solut. et injuste detent. xxvi. sol. viii. den. &c. Et in allocatis eidem pro fossura lapidum ad quarream prioris ibidem cum emendatione instrumentorum fodientium, ut patet per compotum ejusdem Johannis lviii. sol. viii. den. summa. x. lib. xvii. sol. ix. den.

Pensiones annuales. Et in solutis abbati de Oseneye ad duos anni terminos per ii. acquietantias lx. sol. et in solutis abbati de Egnesham ad duos anni terminos per duas acquietant. xl. sol. et in solutis priori domus Sanctæ Annæ ordinis Cartusiensis juxta Coventre pro quadam pensione quondam abbatis de Alneto in Curtlyngton ad duos anni terminos per ii. acquiet. xl. sol. et in solutis abbati de Messenden pro quadam libera firma in Arncote ad duos anni terminos per ii. acquiet. vi. lib. xiii. sol. iv. den. et in solutis pro quadam pensione vocata Schirewyte annuatim iv. sol. et in solutis Johanni Pepar de Wendlebury pro quadam pensione annuatim vi. sol. viii. den. summa. xiv. lib. iv. sol.

Decimæ et Procurationes. Decima domini regis nichil hoc anno, et in solutis pro procuratione convocationis cleri tentæ London. ante Natale Domini hoc anno ix. den. et in solutis pro procuratione domini papæ et acquietant. hoc anno vii. sol. ii. den. et in solutis dom. archidiacono Oxon. pro procuratione ecclesiæ parochialis Burcestre hoc anno vii. sol. vii. den. ob. q. et in solutis eidem pro synodo Paschæ hoc anno ii. sol. et in solutis eidem pro synodo Sancti Michaelis hoc anno xii. den. summa. xviii. sol. vi. den. ob. q.

Debita acquietata. Et in solutis Johanni Buntynge civi et apotecario Oxon. pro diversis speciebus emptis de eodem, &c. viii. sol. i. den. &c. Et in solutis pro anguillis et alio pisce recente emptis apud Daddington per Johannem Wulfe anno prædicto ii. sol. iv. den. summa. xi. sol. v. den.

Custus carucarum et carect. Et in ii. clausis rotarum emptis apud Bemount ut patet per papirum hoc anno, videl. per ii. vices xviii. sol. et in expensis cariagii prædict. ii. clausorum abinde, cum expensis Ricardi Dymby ibidem ad conveniendum pro predict. clausis xxiii. den. et

in uno pari rotarum vocat. Schozeas empt. ibidem ut patet per prædict. papirum &c. vii. sol. ii. den. et in vi. Strakys ferreis &c. v. sol. et in clavis carectat. gropps et aliis ferramentis emptis Oxon. de Johanne Mylton Prenmonger xii. sol. iv. den. et in solutis Johanni Pope de Middlington pro ferrura ejusdem xx. den. et in x. clavis empt. de eodem pro ferrura ejusdem x. den. et in solutis pro fcyttynge v. rotarum hoc anno vii. den. et in uno axe empto cum axatione unius carectæ viii. den. &c. et in v. virgatis de Waddemole emptis pro coleris equinis hoc anno ii. sol. i. den. &c. et in iii. coleris i. basse et cum iii. capistris empt. apud Sterisbrugge hoc anno v. sol. x. den. ob. et in i. scutica empt. ibidem hoc anno ii. den. &c. . . . summa. vi. lib. viii. den. ob.

Munita necessaria. Et in una sera magna empti ante festum S. Kalixti papæ hoc anno ii. sol. et in pergameno empt. apud nundinas Sanctæ Frideswydæ vi. den. et in papiro empt. tunc temporis ibidem iv. den. et in i. sella mantic. empt. London. in festo S. Thomæ apostoli ix. sol. et in solutis suppriori pro coprose et gallys emptis pro encausto eod. tempore ii. den. et in ii. libris candelarum empt. pro lucerna prioris ante Natale Domini hoc anno xii. den. et in viii. libris ceræ empt. Oxon. eodem die ad faciend. ii. torceps versus Natale Domini ad aulam prioris iii. sol. et in emendatione unius cribri pistrinæ hoc anno i. den. ob. et in bultercloth empt. ad pistrinam &c. x. den. &c. et in ii. cingulis equinis cum plusculis empt. tunc temporis ad stabulum prioris vi. den. &c. et in smigmate empt. quadam vice ad lavand. aul. prioris i. den. &c. et in xix. ulnis linei per annum empt. pro mappis faciendis pro rectorio hoc anno v. sol. et in cilicio empt. ibidem pro pistrina hoc anno iii. sol. vi. den. et in viii. snoden de Pakthred empt. ibidem pro quodam reti faciend. pro cuniculis capiendis hoc anno vi. sol. et in vi. seris pendibilibus empt. ibidem xviii. den. et in ii. seris magnis ii. den. et in i. lib. de byrdlyme empt. ibidem iii. den. et in i. heresyve empt. ad pistrinam ibidem x. den. et in ii. scotellis manualibus empt. ibidem vii. den. et in v. scotellis minoris sortis empt. ibidem pro cæteris officiis ix. den. et in iv. matts ibid. hoc anno xiii. den. . . . summa. lxviii. sol. i. den.

Munita Hospitii. Et in pane albo empto per vices ut patet per bulam viz. pro priore et aliis hospitibus hoc anno iii. sol. x. den. et in cer-

visiis, viz. cxxxii. lagenis et dimid. empt. de Johanna Spinan, Alicia Bedale, et aliis pandoxatis ut patet per bullam &c. iv. sol. x. den. et in xxxii. lagenis rubei vini empt. de Ricardo Brasyer de Burcestre per lagenam viii. den. xxxi. sol. iv. den. et in iii. lagenis iii. quartis dulcis vini empt. de eodem per lagenam xvi. den. v. sol. &c. et in Canbayce empt. London. per Ricardum Dymby ante festum S. Osithæ virginis pro lintheaminibus faciendis iii. sol. et in bolt rubei say apud Steresbrugge propter anabatam faciendam iv. sol. viii. den. &c. summa. civ. sol. ob.

Custos domorum. Et Willielmo Hykkedon latamo conducto per iv. dies ad faciendum limen hostii locutorii versus aulam prioris &c. xvi. den. &c. Et in clavis emptis de Johanne Bette pro eodem hostio xii. den. et in vertinellis empt. pro eodem hostio viii. den. &c. Et Johan. Coventre cum ii. famulis tegulantibus super cameram vocatam Clykchambour versus curiam per iv. dies iii. sol. iv. den. et ii. serratoribus conductis per x. dies ad serrandas tabulas ulmi pro hostiis et fenestris faciend. vi. sol. viii. den. Et in vi. estregbords viz. waynscots empt. apud Steresbrugge ii. sol. iii. den. &c. Et Willielmo Hykkedon conducto in grosso ad mensam domini ad doland. et perficiend. le crest super cancellum prioratus ibidem xxiv. sol. &c. summa. liii. sol.

Custus domus dormitorii. Et in Willielmo Skerne cum sociis suis conductis in grosso ad fodiendas petras murales apud quarream ultra Crockewell, &c. xxiii. sol. iv. den. &c. et in diversis hominibus conductis bina vice ad frangendas petras in prioratu pro calce facienda &c. xiv. den. &c. Et in solutis Johanni Chepyn latamo aptanti et facienti xviii. corbelstonys ponendis in prædicto muro v. sol. iv. den. &c. Et in Johanni Coventre de Banbury tegulatori capienti in grosso ad coppiendam prædictam domum iv. lib. i. den. &c. et in truncis de ferro ponderantibus xxviii. lib. cum ii. ventilogiis viz. vanys de Tyn emptis de fabro de Cherlton ponendis super utrumque finem prædicti dormitorii v. sol. ii. den. &c. Et in diversis hominibus conductis ad deponend. et extrahend. vetus merennum massam et lapides x^d. &c. summa. xxxiv. lib. xvii. sol. iv. den. ob.

Expensa coquinæ. Et in xx. pullis empt. per coquinarium ad festum

S. Kalixti xx. den. &c. et in i. quarterio bovino empto in foro Burcestre in festo *S. Thomæ apostoli* ad salsandum xvi. den. &c. Et in i. cade rubei allecis empt. de Harmando Banbury viii. sol. Et in carnis porcinis emptis pro clericis dom. archiepiscopi sedentibus super compertorium apud Burcestre in die Mercurii proxime ante festum Conversionis *S. Pauli* xix. den. &c. et in i. fraple ficuum iii. sol. iv. den. et in xii. lib. uvarum passarum empt. ibid. xiii. den. &c. et in iii. copulis viridis piscis cum i. viridi lynge cum iii. congers et cum i. copula de hake ix. sol. vii. den. &c. et in magna secure vocat. fleschare xv. den. &c. et in i. centum halfwarfysche empt. apud Sterusbrugge per fratrem Ricardum Albon hoc anno xxi. sol. &c. Et in xv. copulis de Wylllewell minoris sortis x. sol. vi. den. et in xx. Wylllewell majoris sortis xii. sol. &c. Et in ii. bonchys allei vi. den. &c. Et in i. saltstone empt. pro columbario ii. den. ob. &c. summa. xlvi. lib. vii. sol. viii. den.

Custus bercariæ. Et in stipendio Johannis Colyns bercarii apud Crockwell et præpositi omnium tam ibidem quam apud Wrechwyke hoc anno xx. sol. &c. Et in ii. virgis panni russeti empt. et dat. eidem ii. sol. ii. den. &c. et in xii. cladis ovilibus emptis de Nicholao Aleyn hoc anno xviii. den. et in solutis pro putatione et factura xxx. clad. ovilium apud parcum de Midlington hoc anno xix. den. &c. summa. liii. sol. iv. den. ob.

Emptio granorum. Et in iv. quarteriis frumenti empt. apud Stratton de Nicholao Aleyn pro brasio faciendo hoc anno xvi. sol. &c. summa. lxii. sol. iii. den. ob.

Emptio stauri. Et de i. equo bayo empto de Willielmo Salt de Burcestre ante Natale Domini hoc anno ad stabulum prioris xxvi. sol. viii. den. et in ii. pullis equinis empt. de Johanne Arysbrook ad Pascha hoc anno ix. sol. et in cccxxiv. libris ferri Hispaniæ empt. apud nundinas de Sterusbrugge hoc anno cum portagio ejusdem xviii. sol. v. den. summa. liv. sol. i. den.

Sarculatio falcatio et foeni levatio. Et in solutis diversis hominibus et foeminis primo die mensis Julii conductis ad sarculand. diversa blada ut patet per tallium contra agillarium hoc anno xiv. sol. x. den. &c. summa. lxxiv. sol. viii. den.

Custus Autumpni. Et in xxx. paribus cirothecarum autumpnialium emptis pro diversis servientibus et aliis laboratoribus hoc anno iv. sol. &c. Et in Thoma Hamunde conducto consilio omnium ad preparand. usque ad carect. xxix. seliones ordeï unde x. extendunt se into le **Caversfeld brook** et xix. jacent in medio furlong versus albam crucem versus Buckenhull cum le **ernes** viz. viii. den. Et in datis Willielmo Skynner garconi de pistrina ex curialitate falcatorum per x. dies xii. den. &c. summa. xii. lib. xiii. sol. iii. den.

Trituratio et Ventilatio. Et in Johanne Leseby tritुरanti ad taxam xlv. quarteria frumenti ut patet per tallium hoc anno capiendo pro quolibet quarterio iii. den. ob. ix. sol. iv. den. ob. &c. et in ventilatricibus conductis in grosso ad ventilanda omnimoda grana tritурata infra prioratum hoc anno x. sol. summa. iv. lib. xv. sol. i. den. ob.

Camera Conventus. Et in solutis priori et conventui pro eorum vestura ad terminos Annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ et S. Michaelis archangeli hoc anno x. lib. xiii. sol. iv. den. Et in solutis fratribus Roberto Lawton et Willielmo Meriton pro suis expensis versus ordines existentes apud Hygham-Ferrers ante festum S. Michaelis hoc anno vii. sol. summa. xi. lib. iv. den.

Emptio panni liberationis. Et in blodeo panno empto pro armigeris et valectis prioris de Johanne Bandy de magna Tue pannario erga Natale Domini hoc anno vii. lib. xv. sol. ii. den. summa. vii. lib. xv. sol. ii. den.

Feoda cum stipendiis liberorum. Et in feodo Johannis Langeston seneschalli tenent. curiam per an. xxvi. sol. viii. den. Et in feodo Willielmi Saleman attornati prioris London. per an. vi. sol. viii. den. &c. Et in stipendio Johannis Baldwyn valecti cameræ prioris hoc anno xiii. sol. iv. den. &c. Et in stipendio Willielmi Puffe pistoris per an. xv. sol. Et in stipendio Willielmi Skynner socii sui x. sol. et in stipendio uxoris ejusdem siccatrix brasii hoc anno x. sol. Et in stipendio Willielmi Gulde barbitonsoris hoc anno vi. sol. &c. Et in stipendio Katerinæ Colyns facientis mantalia coquinæ hoc anno xx. den. et in datis eidem pro uno **stapron** iii. den. et in stipendio lotricis per an. vi. sol &c. summa. viii. lib. xvii. sol. vii. den.

Stipendium famulorum. Et in stipendio Roberti Jamys ballivi superioris grangiæ per an. xiii. sol. iv. den. Et in stipendio Roberti Clerk agillarii hoc anno xiii. sol. iv. den. &c. Et in stipendio Willielmi Lethnarde tentoris aratri hoc anno xv. sol. &c. Et in stipendio Willielmi Erlyche fugatoris aratri hoc anno xiv. sol. viii. den. &c. summa. vii. lib. xiii. sol. v. den.

Stipendium Laborantium. Et in Johanne Leseby faciente sepes apud bercariam de Wrechwyke et Crockwell xiii. den. &c. Et in Thoma Soler prostrante xxi. carectatas subbosci apud Bernwode iii. sol. ii. den. &c. et in quodam viatore conducto ad fugandum aratrum et herpicas per xii. dies xii. den. &c. summa. xliii. sol. iii. den.

Expensæ forinsecæ. Et in expensis Johannis Gyles Oxon. cum. ii. sellis emendandis ibidem &c. ii. den. et in expensis fratris Willielmi Chesterton apud Letecumbe in festo S. Leonardi abbatis pro redditu ibidem a retro existente hoc anno xii. den. Et in sectis Thomæ Takkele propter retornationem ii. Brevium Oxon. tunc temporis iv. den. &c. Et in Richardo Dymby equitante London. in secunda ebdomada Adventus Domini pro puero canonico fiendo cum ii. equis per iii. dies hoc anno ii. sol. Et in solutis Thomæ Takkele prædict. adducente quendam garconem nuper servientem Johannis Grene ad castrum Oxon. in ebdomada Natalis Domini, quia convenit servire priori et non implevit, xx. den. et in solutis carceratori ibid. ad recipiendum prædictum servientem citius in castrum prædictum quia non habuit warantum tunc temporis iii. sol. iv. den. &c. Et in cladis emptis ad pontem de Clyfton de novo faciendum anno proxime præterito vii. den. &c. et in merenno empto apud Curtlington cum cariagio ejusdem pro collistrigio apud Dadyngton de novo faciend. ii. sol. &c. Et in solutis Johanni Spinan pro factura iv. quarteriorum capitalis brasii ante Pascha hoc anno xvi. den. Et in expensis Ricardi Boteler apud Trentham in festo S. Johannis ante portam Latinam cum literis visitatoriis canonicorum regularium sigillandis iv. den. &c. Et in expensis prioris ad generale capitulum tentum apud Leycestriam hoc anno xlviii. sol. ii. den. c. Et in solutis pro lectis famulorum archidiaconorum Oxon. et Buck. pernoscendo in hospitio Johannis Fletcher quadam vice ii. den. &c. Et in

omnimodis expensis fratris Ricardi Albion versus nundinas de Sterisbrugge cum iii. equis inibi et abinde ad emenda diversa victualia &c. per v. dies hoc anno xii. sol. vi. den. &c. summa. vi. lib. xv. sol. ix. den.

Expensa contra Parochianos de Stratton pro sepultura ibidem. Et in datis magistro Johanni Garton procuratori prioris contra eosdem iii. sol. iv. den. Et in expensis Johannis Baldwyn London. ad loquend. cum magistro Willielmo Houper pro consilio habendo in eadem materia ante festum S. Osithæ virginis hoc anno xx. den. et in expensis prioris ibidem per vii. dies ad proseguend. eandem materiam xl. sol. viii. den. &c. Et in expensis Johannis Saleman cariantis cuniculos capones et alia victualia priori existent. ibidem xii. den. Et in datis famulo rectoris de Wycheford referenti bona nova de eadem materia in die S. Theodori xx. den. Et in datis Thomæ Bekyngham in die S. Katerinæ virginis attornato prioris coram episcopo Wigorn. in eadem materia xx. sol. Et in expensis rectoris de Whycheford London. per iv. dies cum ii. equis coram eodem episcopo ad tractand. de eadem materia vii. sol. viii. den. &c. Et in Ricardo Boteler equitante London. ad festum S. Mariæ Magdalenæ ad inquirend. de adventu prædicti episcopi versus Burcestre pro eadem materia xx. den. et in datis quatuor famulis Thomæ Beckyngham prædicti existentis coram prædicto episcopo ad audiendum iudicium datum a prædicto episcopo in crastino S. Annæ matris Mariæ de ii. corporibus humatis in capella de Stratton quæ essent inhumanda et adducenda usque Burcestre; et de aliis injuriis factis versus priorem et suum conventum per tenentes ibidem emendandis, vi. sol. viii. den. Et in datis Thomæ Somerton eodem tempore pro consilio vi. sol. viii. den. et in diversis victualibus &c. xxvii. sol. v. den. et in datis prædicto episcopo tunc temporis pronuncianti prædictum iudicium vi. lib. xiii. sol. iv. den. et in datis clericis et generosis ejusdem tunc temporis xlv. sol. viii. den. summa. xvi. lib. xv. sol. ix. den.

Dona Prioris. Et in datis cuidam fratri Carmelo prædicanti apud Burcestre ante festum S. Lucæ evangelistæ hoc anno iii. sol. iv. den. et in datis prioris servientibus purgantibus vivarium versus molendinum

ante idem festum vi. den. et in datis cuidam citharistæ in eodem festo hoc anno viii. den. &c. Et in datis cuidam puero London. permittenti esse canonic. ante festum Omnium Sanctorum vi. den. et in datis cuidam homini de Chestreton ad idem festum adducenti quandam damam que decessit a prioratu ibid. ii. den. et in datis cuidam ministrallo domini Lestraunge in eod. festo xii. den. et in datis cuidam valetto forestæ portanti carnes ferinas priori in crastino ejusdem festi xii. den. &c. et in datis diversis ludentibus ad pilam pedalem in festo S. Katerinæ virginis et martyris iv. den. &c. et in octo gallis silvestribus emptis et datis dominæ Lestraunge ad octab. Epiphaniæ xii. den. &c. et in datis opilioni de Crockewell in die S. Valentini martyris ii. den. et in datis nuntio domini episcopi Lincoln. in die sanctarum Perpetuæ et Fælicis xx. den. et in i. pari cirothecarum empt. et dat. magistro Thomæ Beckyngton xx. den. et in xii. paribus cirothecarum emptis et datis diversis hominibus episcopi Wigorn. v. sol. et in datis pro distributionibus pauperum in die cænæ hoc anno iii. sol. vi. den. et in datis ii. opilionibus ii. den. &c. et in datis ministrallo domini Tallebotte in festo S. Edburgæ virginis xii. den. &c. et in datis Johanni Donesmore et aliis tenentibus et parochianis de Missenden ad campanam emendandam ibidem vi. sol. viii. den. et in datis ii. valectis forestæ portantibus carnes ferinas priori in festo dedicationis ecclesiæ hoc anno v. sol. et in ii. paribus caligarum optimarum datis eisdem tunc temporis xx. den. et in datis diversis pauperibus per diversas vices ut patet per papirum hoc anno ii. sol. iv. den. summa. liiii. sol. vii. den.

Summa totalis omnium expensarum prædict. ccxviii. lib. ix. sol. ii. den. ob. q. Et sic recepta excedunt expensas lv. lib. xii. den. ob. q.ⁱ

An. MCCCCXXVI. 4, 5. Henry VI.

Sir Hamon de Mascy, seized of the fee of Dunham-Mascy, in com. Cest. computed at forty pounds per ann. had, at his decease, left the said manor to Hamon, his bastard, who dying in France, Richard

ⁱ Ex Autog. Rotulo membran. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar. de Ambrosden.

l'Estraunge, baron of Knokyn, lord of Burcester, was found to have an hereditary right to the said manor of Dunham-Mascy^k.

William Simond, vicar of Ambrosden, being made official of the archdeacon of Oxford, resigned his said vicarage; to which the rector and convent of Asherugge presented Mr. John Outred, whose admission is not entered in the registers of the church of Lincoln.

An. mccccxxvii. 5, 6. *Henry VI.*

Cristina, the only daughter of Robert James, esquire, (lord of Borstall,) and Catharine de la Pole his wife, being married to Edmund Rede, esquire, a fine was now passed in Michaelmas term in the King's Bench, Westminster, by which the said Robert James, esq. conveyed to Reginald Kentwood, clerk, and John Hyfeld, clerk, the manors of Borstall, Adyngrave, and Oakley, with all lands and tenements in Ast-Claydon, Middle-Claydon, Botel-Claydon, Thomele, and Ikeford, with the bailiwick of the forest of Bernwode, in com. Buck. the manors of Musewell and Hedingdon, and bailiwick of the forest of Shotore and Stowode, in com. Oxon. all which premises they resettled upon the said Robert James for life, with remainder to Edmund Rede and Cristina his wife, and to their heirs^l.

An. mccccxxviii. 6, 7. *Henry VI.*

William de la Pole earl of Suffolk having married Alice the daughter and heir of Thomas Chaucer, esquire, widow of Sir John Phelip, knight, held in right of his said wife the fee of the manor of Chester-ton adjoining to Burcester, as a parcel of the manor of Hokenorton, com. Oxon. and for default of homage to be paid by Elizabeth Blyket, the relict of Sir John Blyket of Wymlecote, com. Oxon. had seized on the goods and chattels of the said Elizabeth, who brought her action, and was cast in a trial, of which the pleas are thus recorded.

vii. Maii. 7. *Hen. VI. Willielmus de la Pole comes Suffolke et Ali-*

^k R. Dods. MS. vol. 30. f. 99.

^l Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 5.

cia uxor ejus summoniti fuerunt ad querelam Elizabethe uxoris Johannis Blyket militis (de Wymlecote in com. Oxon.) de placito quare ceperunt averia ipsius Elizabethe.

Predicti comes et Alicia dicunt quod quidam Johannes de la Vache miles nuper fuit seisitus de manerio de Hoknorton cum pertin. et quidam Johannes Trillowe miles &c. fuit seisitus de Chesterton in dominico suo ut de feodo unde predictus locus est parcella, et manerium illud tenuit de predicto Johanne ut de manerio suo predicto per homagium fidelitatem et scutagium quando currit, et per servicium faciendi sectam ad curiam ipsius Philppi &c. de tribus septimanis ad tres septimanas; de quibus serviciis idem Philippus fuit seisitus per manus ipsius Johannis Trillowe, et postea predictus Philippus dedit predictum manerium de Hoknorton Thome Chauser armigero habend. sibi et heredibus in perpetuum, virtute cujus donacionis idem Thomas Chauser fuit inde seisitus: et predictus Johannes Trillowe se eidem Thome de predictis serviciis suis pro predicto manerio de Chesterton attornavit; et idem Johannes Trillowe postea obiit, et de ipso Johanne descendit jus ejusdem manerii de Chesterton cum pertin. predictae Elizabethe ut filie et heredi ipsius Johannis, et similiter idem Thomas obiit, et de ipso Thoma descendit predictum manerium de Hoknorton cum pertinenciis eidem Alicie ut filie et heredi ipsius Thome. Et quia homagium &c. ipsius Elizabethe eidem Willielmo Comiti et Alicie a retro fuerunt &c. Elizabetha pro falso clamore in maneria &c.^m

Elizabetha Blaket de Wymlecote in com. predicto vidua dicit quod quidam Johannes Blaket miles quondam vir ipsius Elizabethe condebat testamentum suum, et constituit executores ipsius testamenti Dragoneum Barowe et Annam uxorem ejus &c.ⁿ

The inhabitants of Pidington, within the parish of Ambrosden, thinking their hamlet too remote from the parish church, had procured a chapel to be erected within their own village, with a mansion-house allotted for a capellane, to be provided and maintained by the successive vicars. But this method being found a grievance

^m R. Dods. MS. vol. 119. f. 81.

ⁿ Ibid.

to the inhabitants, and a burden to the vicar, had occasioned some difference between them, which was now composed by the joint consent of the patron, the vicar, and the people, with confirmation of the diocesan. By virtue of this agreement, the village of Piddington was now divided from Ambrosden, and invested with distinct parochial rights: the inhabitants were entrusted with the free choice of a capellane, who, at first admission, was to pay due obedience to each successive vicar, for a token that the said chapel did depend on the parish church of Ambrosden. And the vicar did release and quit claim all right and title to all tithe and other profits arising from the said village, excepting the reserve of twenty shillings in money, and one quarter of wheat, to be yearly paid and delivered by the said inhabitants.

Dotatio capellæ S. Nicholai confessoris in villula sive hamletta de Piddington.

Universis ad quos præsentēs literæ pervenerint quorumve interest vel interesse poterit quomodolibet in futurum Richardus permissione divina ecclesiæ Lincolnensis servus humilis et minister salutem in complexibus salvatoris. Ad universitatis vestræ notitiam tenore præsentium volumus pervenire, quod cum nuperrime inter venerabiles et religiosos viros Robertum rectorem domus de Asherugge et ejusdem loci conventum ordinis S. Augustini nostræ Lincoln. diœc. ecclesiam parochialem de Ambrosden ejusdem nostræ diœc. cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis, salva congrua portione vicarii perpetui in eadem, canonicè obtinentes, per dominum Johannem Audley dictæ domus confratrem, dominumque Johannem Outrede vicarium perpetuum ejusdem ecclesiæ de Ambrosden ex parte una, dominum Galfridum Power capellanum, ac Willielmum Hedington, Johannem Watts, Johannem Weston, Johannem Bowden, Thomam Braud, Johannem Prest sen. Johannem Prest jun. Willielmum Palmer, Johannem Benevale, Walterum Leper, Thomam Willis, ac cæteros omnes et singulos villulam sive hamlettam de Piddington infra scripta inhabitantes ex parte altera, per Ricardum Gomme literatum dictorum Roberti rectoris et conventus proprieta-

riorum, dictique Johannis vicarii, et præfatorum Willielmi Heddington, Johannis, Johannis, Johannis, Thomæ, et aliorum inhabitantium, superius specificatorum procuratores, quorum procurat. tenores inferius de verbo in verbum rescribuntur, coram nobis infra scriptis die et loco legitime comparentes de et super inventione exhibitione et expensis unius capellani perpetue deservituri et divina celebraturi in capella S. Nicholai confessoris in villula sive hamletta de Pidington infra fines et limites et loca decimabilia parochiæ ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden prædicta fundatæ dedicatæ et situatæ in visitatione venerabilis viri dilecti filii magistri Johannis Southam archidiaconi nostri Oxon. in ecclesia nostra Lincoln. in ecclesia parochiali de Ambrosden prædicta per eundem archidiaconum nostrum et ejus auctoritate nuper facta et exercita, aliisque articulis (ut asseritur) ibidem compertis et detectis coram dilecto filio nostro magistro Willielmo Simond ipsius archidiaconi nostri officiali, lis (ut pretenditur) exorta fuerat et materia dissensionis: hujusmodi lis et dissensio de unanimi consensu dictorum domini Johannis Audley ipsorum Roberti rectoris et conventus proprietar. domini Galfridi Power dicti domini Johannis vicarii, ac Ricardi Gomme præfatorum Willielmi Hedington, Johannis Johannis, Johannis, Thomæ, aliorumque inhabitantium superius descriptorum procuratorum antedictorum de et supra præmissis et subscriptis, prius communi tractatu plene et perfecte deliberatorum habito, ut asserunt, amicabilem et finaliter sopita est et ad finem perpetuum deducta sub ea quæ sequitur forma. Volunt et concedunt præfati dominus Johannes Audley dictorum Roberti rectoris et conventus proprietariorum antedictorum, ac dominus Galfridus Power ipsius domini Johannis vicarii antedicti procuratores et nominibus procuratoriis prædictis et pro dictis dominis suis et suis successoribus futuris quibuscunque, ac sic vult et concedit eorum uterque nomine procuratorio antedicto ad majoris amoris inter dictos dominos suos ac dictos inhabitantes ut antea nutrimentum: quod habeant dicti inhabitantes moderni et sui successores futuri quicunque dictorum inhabitantium propriis sumptibus et expensis, salvis subscriptis, unum presbyterum in eadem villula de Pidington continue residentem ad ipsorum inhabitantium proprium arbitrium eli-

gendum et nominandum atque præficiendum, qui futuris perpetuis temporibus in eadem capella omnia et singula divina officia et servitia dictis inhabitantibus qui nunc sunt et eorum successoribus qui erunt perpetuis temporibus futuris atque suis domesticis secundum modum formam et observationem ecclesiarum parochialium in omnibus et per omnia celebrabit, ac omnia et singula sacramenta et sacramentalia totiens quotiens opus fuerit eisdem inhabitantibus ministrabit, cadaveraque omnium et singulorum eorundem inhabitantium et habitandorum ac suorum domesticorum ibidem qualitercunque decedentium et morientium in eadem capella et ejus cœmiterio jam tandem de novo rite canonice et legitime dedicatis sepeliet seu sic saltem celebrari ministrari et sepeliri faciet et procurabit prout decet: ac omnes et singulos fructus decimas reales personales majores minores seu minutas mortuaria emolumenta et proficua quocunque nomine nuncupantur ad ipsum dominum Johannem vicarium modernum et suos futuros successores in eadem vicaria jure et nomine ipsius vicariæ prætextu et occasione cujuscunque ordinationis donationis compositionis foundationis consuetudinis seu alterius observationis cujuscunque domino Johanni vicario moderno suisve successoribus ac vicariæ hujusmodi qualitercunque debita et debenda atque spectantia et spectatura ex dictis inhabitantibus ac inhabitaturis eorum uxoribus liberis servientibus atque famulis dominiisque et capellis de Pedington et Musewell a terris pratis molen- dinis aquis silvis domibus pasturis omnibus cæterisque animalibus eorundem dominiorum ac inhabitantium ac inhabitandorum ibidem depastis et nutritis depascendisque et nutriendis qualitercunque provenientia per manus ipsorum inhabitantium et inhabitandorum totaliter et integraliter percipiet, ac locum mansionis pro presbitero ibidem ab antiquo deputatum libere habebit pro suo manso, et de eisdem libere disponet in perpetuum absque dictorum Roberti rectoris ac conventus proprietariorum ac ipsius domini Johannis vicarij et suorum successorum in eisdem contradictione et reclamatione quibuscunque. Ex alia parte vult et concedit dominus Ricardus Gomme dictorum inhabitantium procurator et procuratorio nomine quo supra pro se et dominis suis et eorum successoribus, quod quilibet presbyter per eosdem inhabi-

tantes et inhabitaturos seu successores ad prædictam capellam (ut præfertur) nominandus et eligendus totiens quotiens in suo primo adventu in signum quod eadem capella a dicta ecclesia parochiali de Ambrosden dependet, vicario ejusdem ecclesiæ de Ambrosden cuicunque pro tempore existenti obedientiam debitam faciet: ac dicti inhabitantes et eorum successores in eadem villula de Pedington prædicto domino Johanni vicario moderno et suis successoribus qui pro tempore erunt ad festa S. Michaelis archangeli et Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ virginis viginti solidos monetæ Angliæ per æquales portiones, et unum quarterium frumenti ad festum Omnium Sanctorum animantium annis singulis ad mansum vicarii prædicti solvent et liberabunt seu solvi et liberari absque dilatione ulteriori facient in perpetuum. Et omnis et omnimoda dicti presbyteri inventio exhibitio pensionis seu salarii solutio conductio et provisio una cum dictæ capellæ et ejus cancellæ ac mansi et loci mansionis prædictæ pro eodem presbytero antiquitus deputati reparatio constructio et emendatio omni tempore futuro ad eosdem inhabitantes et inhabitaturos solum et in solidum pertineant et pertinere debeant, et nullatenus ad dictum rectorem et conventum proprietarios aut Johannem vicarium aut eorum successores in eisdem. Proviso tamen quod in casu quo dicta capella hujusmodi presbytero per unum terminum anni integrum ex negligentia culpa fraude seu dictorum inhabitantium et inhabitaturorum malicia careat seu defraudetur, omnes et singuli fructus redditus decimæ mortuaria emolumenta et proficua antedicta a tempore vacationis hujusmodi provenientia ad dictum dominum vicarium modernum et suos successores futuros pro tempore existentes totaliter pertinebunt, et eos omnes et singulos ac omnia et singula vicarius pro tempore hujusmodi existens percipiet et de eisdem libere disponet absque dictorum inhabitantium et inhabitaturorum reclamatione, concessione et cæteris prædictis in aliquo non obstantibus. Post vero omnia et singula sic ut præmittitur facta gesta habita et concessa, præfatus dominus Johannes Audley memorati Roberti rectoris et conventus proprietar. dominus Galfridus Power ipsius domini Johannis vicarii, et Ricardus Gomme præfatorum inhabitantium procuratores et procuratoriis nominibus prædictis nos Ricardum servum

humilem et ministrum ac dicti loci diocesanum in hac parte pro tribunali sedentem debita cum instantia requisiverunt, et quilibet eorum requisivit, humiliter supplicantes quatenus nos in honorem et laudem Dei ac divini officii augmentum eorundemque supplicantium et suorum dominorum favorem hujusmodi litis et materiæ sic (ut præfertur) sopitionis et finalis materiæ in præmissis inter partes prædictas concordiam concordationisque de et super eisdem deductionem, ad earundem sopitionis concordationis et deductionis majorem valetudinem et roborationem, nostrum decretum interponere et præmissa omnia et singula sic (ut præmittitur) ad finalem concordiam (ut speratur) deducta nostra auctoritate ordinare confirmare et perpetuo stabilire dignaremur. Unde nos considerantes hujusmodi requisitionem et supplicationem fore justas et consonas rationi, præmissa omnia et singula sic (ut præmittitur) inter partes prædictas facta deducta et concordata rata firma et stabilita habentes ad omnium et singularum partium procuratorum antedictorum requisitionem et supplicationem sic (ut præfertur) factas auctoritate nostra ordinaria confirmamus approbamus stabilimus et perpetuis futuris temporibus inviolabiliter observanda decernimus per præsentem. Tenor vero procuratorii dictorum religiosorum virorum rectoris et conventus proprietariorum prædict. sequitur in hæc verba. Noverint universi per præsentem nos, &c. Dat. in domo nostra capitulari XXIX. die mensis Aprilis, anno Dom. MCCCXXVIII. Ac dicti domini Johannis vicarii supradicti procuratorii in hac parte tenor talis est. In Dei nomine amen per præsens publicum instrumentum cunctis appareat evidenter, quod anno ab Incarnatione Domini secundum cursum et computationem ecclesiæ Anglicanæ MCCCXXVIII. mensis vero Aprilis die XXV. in aula vicarii de Ambrosden Lincoln. dioc. in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum præsentia personaliter constitutus discretus vir dominus Johannes Outrede vicarius ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden prædicta dominum Galfridum Power capellanum et Johannem Drewe literatum conjunctim et eorum utrumque divisim et in solidum, &c. suos veros et legitimos procuratores negotiorum suorum gestores et nuntios speciales fecit ordinavit et constituit, dans et concedens, &c. Procuratoriique præfatorum inhabitantium in hac parte facti te-

nor sequitur in hunc modum. In Dei nomine amen per præsens publicum instrumentum cunctis appareat evidenter, quod anno ab Incarnatione Domini secundum cursum et computationem ecclesiæ Anglicanæ MCCCCXXVIII. mensis vero Aprilis die XVIII. in cancello capellæ S. Nicolai de Pedington infra fines et limites parochiæ ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden in com. Oxon. situat. Lincoln. diœc. in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum præsentia personaliter constituti discreti viri Willielmus Hedington, Johannes Watts, &c. et cæteri omnes et singuli dictam villulam de Pedington inhabitantes tunc ibidem ad unius campanæ pulsationem cujus sonitu unanimi consensu convenerunt ac magistrum Ricardum Pedington clericum et Ricardum Gomme literatum conjunctim et eorum utrumque divisim, &c. suos veros et legitimos procuratores actores factores et negotiorum suorum gestores et nuntios speciales fecerunt ordinaverunt et constituerunt, dantes et concedentes, &c. Dat. in hospitio nostro apud vetus Templum London. xv. die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quadragintesimo vicesimo octavo, et nostræ translationis anno quarto°.

And here, because this agreement was of great consequence, and made the fundamental charter for the parochial rights of Pedington; but chiefly because the dignity and liberties of a mother church, and the institution and dependance of chapels and their capellanes, have been by no author within my knowledge expressly stated; I shall therefore here add some notes and strictures on the preceding record, that may serve to raise the curiosity of a reader, and invite him to more elaborate inquiries into an obscure and useful subject.

Ricardus permissione divina ecclesiæ Lincoln. servus humilis, &c. This active prelate, Richard Fleming, was born at Croston in Yorkshire, in the same house which was the old seat of Mr. Lister, an. 1650. In honour and grateful respect of this place of his birth, he removed the parish church from a low and moist situation, to the distance of half a mile upon a rising hill, where he raised and adorned it all at his own charges, and over the porch fixed his paternal arms

° Ex Regist. Ecclesiæ Lincoln.

cut in stone, viz. *argent three bars azure, in chief three lozenges gules, in fess point a mullet of five points sable*^p. He was a member of University college, Oxon. and junior proctor of the University for the year 1407, at which time he was canon of York. At first a warm assessor of Wickliff and his doctrines; but by degrees drawn off, and by preferment made a zealot for the other side. He left Oxford for several benefices in the north, and among others the rectory of Boston in Lincolnshire. By the favour of Henry V. he was promoted to the see of Lincoln anno 1420. He was sent to the council of Sienna anno 1423, where, before pope Martin the Fifth, he made an elegant speech in defence of his country, and became so great a favourite of his holiness, that in the next year, 1424, he was by him nominated to the vacant see of York: but the dean and chapter of that church, in contempt of the papal authority, elected John Kemp, bishop of London: upon which bishop Fleming returned to his see of Lincoln, and anno 1427. began the foundation of Lincoln college, in Oxford, for a seminary of divines, to oppose the obtaining tenets of Wickliff and his followers: but before he could fully accomplish this generous design, he died at Lincoln anno 1431^q.

Robertum rectorem domus de Asherugge et Johannem Outrede vicarium perpetuum, &c. Note, here is the triple league or joint consent of the diocesan, the patron, and the incumbent, whose suffrages were all required, if the church were full, to authorize an alteration of this kind. In a synod at London, convened by Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, in 3. Hen. I. the fifteenth constitution provides *Ne nova capella fiat sine consensu episcopi, &c.*^r So when an oratory or chapel was allowed at the grange of the abbey of Waverley, in Netham, within the parish of Aultun, com. Southamp. A. D. 1250, it was done by the permission and consent of William de Raley bishop of Winchester, diocesan and patron, and Peter de Ryeval, rector of the church of Aultun^s. So when the chapel of St. James, at Borstall,

^p R. Dods. MS. 162. f. 78.
Oxon. l. 2. p. 159.

^q Godwin. de Episcopis, et Wood. Antiq. et Histor.

^r Antiq. Britan. p. 118.

^s Annal. Waverleien. sub anno 1250.

within the parish of Oakley, was constituted, anno 1418, the ordination of it was by authority of Philip bishop of Lincoln, diocesan, *de consensu et assensu prioris et conventus S. Frideswidæ Oxon.* who were the proprietors and patrons, *cum voluntate et assensu vicarii ejusdem loci*^t. And if the lord of any manor or inhabitants presumed to erect a chapel without such due permission and assent, such act was neither just nor valid. Therefore, when a chapel was founded at Watcumb within the parish of Watlington, com. Oxon. by the lord of that manor, for the greater conveniency of his family and tenants, the abbot and canons of Oseney, who were patrons of the parish church, entered a protestation against it; and anno 1182. appealed to Richard archbishop of Canterbury, and from him soon after to pope Urban the Third, who sent over a commission to the abbots of Abingdon and Missenden, and the prior of Kenelworth, who, upon inquiry and judicial process, dissolved the said chapel, because illegally built, without consent of the parties concerned^u.

Capella S. Nicholai confessoris in villula sive hamletta de Pedington. As to the first institution of parishes in England, many of our writers have ascribed it to archbishop Honorius about the year 636, wherein they build all on the authority of archbishop Parker; but Mr. Selden seems rightly to understand the expression, *provinciam suam in parochias divisit*, of dividing his province into new dioceses; and this sense is justified by the author of the Defence of Pluralities. The like distinction of parishes, which now obtains, could never be the model of Honorius, nor the work of any one age. Some rural churches there were, and some limits prescribed for the rights and profits of them. But the reduction of the whole country into the same formal limitations was gradually advanced, the result of many generations. However, at the first foundation of parochial churches, (owing sometimes to the sole piety of the bishop, but generally to the lord of the manor,) they were but few, and consequently

^t Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 115.
Æd. Ch. Oxon. f. 54. b.

^u Regist. Osen. MS. penes Decan. et Capit.

at a great distance : so as the number of parishes depending on that of churches, the parochial bounds were at first much larger, and by degrees contracted. For as the country grew more populous, and persons more devout, several other churches were founded within the extent of the former ; and then a new parochial circuit was allotted in proportion to the new church, and the manor or estate of the founder of it. Thus certainly began the increase of parishes, when one too large and diffuse for the resort of all inhabitants to the one church was by the addition of some one or more new churches cantoned into more limited divisions. This was such an abatement to the revenue of the old churches, that complaint was made of it in the time of Edward the Confessor. “ Now,” say they, “ there be
 “ three or four churches, where in former time there was but one,
 “ and so the tithes and profits of the priests are much diminished *.” When by long use and custom parochial bounds were fixed and settled, many of the parishes were still so large, that some of the remote hamlets found it very inconvenient to be at so great a distance from the church ; and therefore, for the relief and ease of such inhabitants, this new method was practised of building private oratories or chapels * in any such remote hamlet, in which a capellane was sometime endowed by the lord of the manor, or some other benefactor, but generally maintained by a stipend from the parish priest, to whom all the rights and dues were entirely preserved. John Peckham archbishop of Canterbury, anno 1280, mentions this as the popular reason why chapels were allowed in the larger parishes, *Capellæ parochianis ipsis ex gratia sunt concessæ, quia ad matricem ecclesiam pro importunitate viarum et temporum et distantie longitudine accedere sæpissime nequeunt ullo modo : nec infirmis periclitantibus commode provideri* y.

* The way of coming into our churches was anciently at the west door, that men might see the altar and all the church before them ; the other doors were but posterns. Selden’s Table Talk.

x Concil. Anglican. tom. 1. p. 261.

y Mon. Ang. tom. 3. p. 227. a.

Ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden. The parish church of Ambrosden standing above two miles distant from some of the inhabited parts, had two chapels erected within the precincts of it, one at Musewell, and the other at Pidington: that at Musewell was built and dedicated to the Holy Cross, by Ralph, a hermit, with consent of Wido de Ryhale and Joan his wife, who endowed it with two acres of glebe, and the tithe of their whole demesne in Musewell, with free pasnage for hogs, and common pasturage, and some other liberties; after which the said chapel so endowed was given by Joan de Pedington, relict of the said Wido, to the abbey of Missenden, com. Buck. and confirmed to them by Simon de Gerardmulin, second husband of the said Joan, and again ratified by Aubrey earl of Damarun, lord of the manor of Pidington^z; by virtue of which donation, the said abbot and canons of Missenden received the profits of endowment, and maintained a stipendiary priest to officiate in the said chapel or hermitage of Musewell, which was not by this means parochial, but dependant on the church of Ambrosden, to which all ecclesiastical dues were paid, excepting the foresaid portion of endowment. The other chapel of Pidington was built most likely by the joint contribution of the inhabitants, and had no endowment fixed: but a resident capellane or curate did there officiate, who was maintained by a pecuniary stipend of about five marks annually, received from the perpetual vicar of Ambrosden, or more probably from the joint contributions of the vicar and the inhabitants. For so John archbishop of Canterbury did ordain in the year 1280, that fit capellanes should be provided for the chapels of Tadyngton, Langedon, Basselowe, subordinate to the mother church of Bauquell, in the diocese of Litchfield; for whose support an equal contribution should be made by the chapter of Lichfield, who had the appropriation of the mother church, and the inhabitants of each respective hamlet, of which both parties were to allow at least two marks and a half to make up the accustomed salary of five marks^a.

^z Mon. Ang. tom. 3. p. 18. a.

^a Ibid. p. 227. b.

It is true, sometimes the whole burden lay only on the vicar, as appears from an agreement made in the conventual church of St. Frideswide, in Oxford, on April the 22d, 1447, between Edmund Rede, esquire, lord of the village of Standelf, and Henry Ferfote, vicar of the church of Pyrton, that whereas the said vicar was bound to maintain a capellane to officiate three days in a week, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday, in the chapel of Standelf, depending on the mother church of Pyrton, the said village being then left desolate of inhabitants, the said Edmund Rede did consent, that, for greater ease of the vicar, he should only there officiate by himself or a curate one day in a week; but whenever the village should be again fully inhabited, then the vicar should be reobliged to his former duty^b. But this burden was never imposed wholly on the vicar, unless by some special covenant and particular consideration. And it so happened in this last case, when, at the first institution of the chapel of Standelf, the prior and convent of Norton, com. Oxon. appropriators of the church of Pyrton, did covenant to find at their own charge a resident capellane to officiate in the said chapel, which charge those religious men threw upon the vicar^c.

A mother church was the more honourable for being branched out into one or more subordinate chapels: and therefore a church with a chapel within the precincts of it was sometime called *plebania*, and thus described, *Plebania est aliud genus beneficii, et majus quam rectoria, habet sub se capellas, et dignitatem esse putant interpretes*^d. Therefore by law there was a greater regard had to mother churches than to chapels, as a greater to abbeys and religious houses than to parish churches: the penalty for violation of them being proportioned to their dignity: as appears from those they call King Edward's Laws, renewed by the Conqueror; in the first part of which, providing for the refuge and protection of such as should fly to these places of sanctuary, it is ordained, that whoever should lay violent

^b Ex Chartular de Borstall, sub tit. Standelf, f. 13. ^c Ibid. f. 1. ^d Syntag. Juris. l. 15. cap. 24.

hands on him who had fled to such sanctuary, if it were an abbey or religious house, the offender should pay one hundred shillings; if a parochial mother church, twenty shillings; if a chapel, ten shillings^e.

Presbiterum in eadem villula ad ipsorum inhabitantium proprium arbitrium eligendum et nominandum, &c. Before this new agreement, it is certain the inhabitants had no right to the election or nomination of a capellane; but he was either arbitrarily appointed by the vicar, or by him nominated to the rector and convent of Asherugge, whose approbation did admit him to the said employ, or perhaps nominated by the good men of Asherugge (as patrons) to the vicar, and by him presented to the ordinary. The custom herein was different: sometimes a capellane was to be presented by the patron of the church to the vicar, and by him to the archdeacon, who was then obliged to admit him: so the practice obtained in the chapel of Ascote, subordinate to the mother church of Sappewick, where Jeffery de Langley, knight, patron of the said parish church, covenanted that he and his heirs should present a successive capellane, to serve in that chapel, to the vicar of Sappewick, who should present the same person to the archdeacon of Glastonbury^f. At other times the lord of the manor did present a fit person to the appropriators, who, without delay, were to give admission to the person so presented. Thus Edmund Rede, esquire, lord of the manor of Borstall, had agreed in the year 1449, that he and his heirs should nominate a priest to officiate in the chapel of Borstall to the prior of St. Frideswide, which convent held the appropriation of the mother church of Oakley; and the prior, without demur, (if there was no canonical incapacity,) was to admit of such nomination^g. So, as the privilege by compact now given to the inhabitants of Pidington was a new and perhaps an unprecedented power, which though they still retain and

^e Seldeni notæ in Eadmerum. Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 116.

^f Chartular. Abbatiae de Glaston. MS. p. 115.

^g Ex

practice, yet has it already created some evils, and may in time occasion much greater mischief. Of which consequences the exemplary bishop Fell was so sensible, that, upon the last vacancy of that chapel, his lordship was not easily prevailed on to accept of the popular election, and seemed to assert his power and resolution to reform that practice.

Sacramenta et sacramentalia ministrabit &c. et cadavera inhabitantium in capella et cœmiterio de novo dedicatis sepeliet, &c. These privileges of administering the sacraments, (especially that of baptism,) and the office of burial, were the proper rights and jurisdiction, that made it no longer a depending chapel of ease, but a separate parochial chapel. For the liberties of baptism and sepulture were the true distinct parochial rights. And if any new oratory had acquired and enjoyed this immunity, then it differed not from a parish church, but (says Mr. Selden) might be styled *capella parochialis*. And till the year 1300, in all trials of the rights of particular churches, if it could be proved that any chapel had a custom for free baptism and burial, such place was adjudged to be a parochial church. Hence, at the first erection of these chapels, while they were designed to continue in subjection to the mother church, express care was taken at the ordination of them, that there should be no allowance of font or bells, or any thing that might be to the prejudice of the old church^h. So in 10. Hen. III. when Baldwyn de Vere erected a chapel at Adinton with consent of the abbot of Croyland, patron, and the rector of the parish church, a form of constitution was made by the diocesan, with this clause, *Quod infra capellam vel extra nec baptisterium nec campani, nec aliquid adhibeatur, per quod prejudicium fieri poterit matri ecclesie*ⁱ. So when a chapel was desired by Robert de Haghham, clerk in his court or seat of Haghham, within the parish of Hamelhamsted, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, by consent of Richard earl of Cornwall, patron, and Sylvian de Oreste, rector of the

^h Selden's Hist. of Tithes, p. 265. ⁱ R. Dods. MS. vol. 107. f. 51.

parish church: bishop Grosthead in the fifth of his pontificate gave commission for it, with this proviso, *ut sit sine fontibus et campana*^k. Again, when master Robert Lutterell desired a chapel within his liberty of St. Peter's, in Stanford, for the benefit of students, John de Dalderby bishop of Lincoln, in his fourth year, authorized the doing of it on this condition: *Ita tamen quod nec fons baptismalis nec campanile erigantur, nec processio, aut actus cujusvis solennitatis*^l. Therefore, when any subordinate chapel did assume the liberty of burial, it was alway judged an usurpation on the rights of the mother church, to which the dead bodies of all inhabitants ought to be duly brought, and there alone interred. Of which a clear precedent remains in the case of the neighbouring church of Burcester, and her subordinate chapel of Stratton-Audley, in the third of Henry VI. when the capellane of Stratton-Audley, at the instigation of those inhabitants, presumed to bury two dead corpses in the said chapel, in contempt of the mother church of Burcester, to which they ought to have been carried for Christian burial. Upon this violation of parochial rights, the prior and canons of Burcester, who were patrons and appropriators of the said church, made their complaint, and preferred a suit against the inhabitants of Stratton; and the prior in person went to London, to prosecute and solicit in the cause, which was at last referred to the cognizance of the bishop of Worcester, who came to Burcester as a delegated judge, and held there his court; where, after due hearing and examining the matter, the bishop determined in favour of the prior, and seems to have punished the inhabitants of Stratton-Audley for their illegal offence^m. Accordingly, before this act of composition, no doubt the inhabitants of Pidington brought all their dead to the parish church of Ambrosden, which, besides the common equity and custom, is sufficiently implied in the clause that now gives them a new right of

^k R. Dods. MS. vol. 107. f. 85.^l Ibid. f. 168.^m Ex Autog. Rotulo membran. penes D. Guil. Glynnne, bar. de Ambrosden.

burying* at home, in their chapel, and the yard of it, *jam tandem de novo rite canonice et legitime dedicatis*, because not before consecrated to performance of the office of burial, nor to the celebration of any sacraments. Which privilege being now first granted made it a free parochial chapel; as may be farther instanced from the chapel of Dorton *subtus* Bernwode, in com. Buck. when first separated from the mother church of Chilton, at which time William Fitz-Pagan, lord of the manor, and Roese his wife, granted to the said chapel two acres of demesne, beside one virgate of land and a messuage which his father had before given; in consideration whereof the abbot of Notteley, to whom the parish church belonged, granted to the said chapel *plenarium servitium, et sacerdotem residentem in villa, et sepulturam in cœmeterio capellæ*, which made it parochialⁿ.

* In the county of Hereford was an old custom at funerals to hire poor people, who were to take upon them all the sinns of the party deceased, and were called sin-eaters. One of them I remember liv'd in a cottage on Rosse high-way. The manner was thus: when the corps was brought out of the hous, and laid on the biere, a loaf of bread was delivered to the sinne eater over the corps, as allso a mazar bowle (a gossips bowl of maple) full of beer, which he was to drink up, and six pence in mony, in consideration whereof he took upon him *ipso facto* all the sinns of the defunct, and freed him or her from walking after they were dead. In North Wales the sinne eaters are frequently made use of; but there, instead of a bowl of beer, they have a bowl of milk. This custom was by some people observed even in the strictest time of the presbyterian government. As at Dyndar, *volens nolens* the parson of the parish, the relations

of a woman deceased there had this ceremony punctually performed according to her will. The like was done in the city of Hereford in those times, where a woman kept, many years before her death, a mazar bowl for the sinne-eater; and in other places in this county, as allso at Brecon, at Llangors, where Mr. Gwin the minister, about 1640, could not hinder this superstition. Methinks doles to poor people, with mony at funerals, have some resemblance of the sinne-eating. Doles at funerals were continued at gentlemen's funerals in the west of England till the civil warrs; and so in Germany, at rich men's funerals, doles are in use, and to every one a quart of strong and good beer. Aubrey of Gentilisme, MS.

This giving of doles is now observed in most country funerals in cake to all the better part, and bread to all the poor people.

ⁿ W. Dugd. MS. vol. 74. p. 70.

For if any doubt arose whether a village were within the bounds of such a parish, no argument could more directly prove the affirmative, than evidence given, that the inhabitants of that village did bury their dead in the church-yard of the said parish^o. As to the original of burying-places, many writers have observed, that, at the first erection of churches, no part of the adjacent ground was allotted for interment of the dead, but some place for this purpose was appointed at a farther distance. Especially in cities and populous towns, where, agreeably to the old Roman law of the twelve tables, *Hominem mortuum intra urbem ne sepelito neve urito*, the place of inhumation was without the walls, first indefinitely by the way-side, then in some peculiar enclosure assigned to that use. Therefore the Roman pontifical, among infinite other inventions, is in this matter convinced of lying stories, that it makes pope Marcellus, under the tyrant Maxentius, appoint twenty-five churches in Rome to bury martyrs in, when at that time the laws and customs forbid all burial within the city. Hence the Augustine monastery was built without the walls of Canterbury, (as Ethelbert and Augustin in both their charters intimate^p,) that it might be a dormitory to them and their successors the kings and archbishops for ever. This practice of remoter burial continued to the age of Gregory the Great, when the monks and priests beginning to offer for souls departed, procured leave, for their greater ease and profit, that a liberty of sepulture might be in churches, or in places adjoining to them. This mercenary reason is betrayed by pope Gregory himself, while he allows, that when the parties deceasing are not burdened with heavy sins, it may be then a benefit to them to be buried in churches, because their friends and relations, as often as they come to these sacred places, seeing their graves, may remember them, and pray to God for them^q. After this, Cuthbert archbishop of Canterbury brought over from Rome this practice into England about 750, from which time they date the original of church-yards in this island^r. This was

^o Mon. Ang. tom. 1. p. 207. ^p Ibid. p. 24, 25. ^q Greg. M. Op. tom. 2. p. 78.

^r Wever of Fun. Mon. p. 7. et Somner. Antiq. Cant. p. 232.

a sufficient argument of the learned Sir Henry Spelman, to prove an inscription at Glastonbury to be a later forgery, because, it pretends, *Dominus ecclesiam ipsam cum cœmeterio dedicarat*, whereas there was no cemetery in England till above seven hundred years after the date of that fiction^s. The practice of burying within the churches did indeed (though more rarely) obtain before the use of church-yards, but was by authority restrained, when church-yards were frequent and appropriated to that use. For among those canons which seem made before Edward the confessor, the ninth bears this title, *De non sepeliendo in ecclesiis*, and begins with a confession, that such a custom had prevailed, but must be now reformed, and no such liberty allowed for the future, unless the person be a priest or some holy man, who, by the merits of his past life, might deserve such a peculiar favour. However, at first, it was the nave only, or body of the church, that was permitted to be a repository of the dead, and chiefly under arches by the side of the walls. Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, seems to have been the first who brought up the practice of vaults in chancels, and under the very altars, when he had rebuilt the church of Canterbury about the year 1075. The profit of the ground to the priests and monks, and their arts of turning graves into shrines, and receiving a present for every visit, encouraged them to make thus bold with the church of God. Baldwin, the great civilian, severely condemns this indecent liberty, and questions whether he shall call it a superstition or an impudent ambition^t. Some of the lay members of that communion were sensible that this custom did not so well agree with the reverence due to those holy places, and therefore took care by their last will to express their resolution against it. This was part of the testament of Sir Thomas Latymer of Braibroke, com. Northampt. dated 13th September 1401. *I Thomas Latimere of Braybroke a fals knyght to God, &c. my wrecchyd body to be buried, where that ever I dye, in the next chirche-yeerd God vouchsafe, and naut in the chirche; but in the utterist corner, as he that*

^s Spelman. de Concil. tom. 1. p. 11.

^t Baldwinus ad Leges 12. tab.

ys unworthi to lye therein, save the merci of God^u. Since our Reformation, many good persons have made a scruple of it. The pious Dr. Joseph Hall, bishop of Norwich, provided thus by his last will: "My body I leave to be interred without any funeral pomp, at the discretion of my executors, with this only monition, that I do not hold God's house a meet repository for the greatest saints." Dr. William Bedle, bishop of Kilmore in Ireland, ordered his interment to be in the church-yard of Kilmore^x. Dr. Isaac Barrow, bishop of St. Asaph, who died June 24, 1680, appointed his body to be laid, not within the cathedral church, which he had generously repaired and endowed, but in the church-yard, near the entrance of the west-door of the church. Dr. Edward Rainbow, late bishop of Carlisle, before his death, anno 1684, bequeathed his body to be buried in Dalston church-yard, and to have a plain stone laid over his grave^y. And the conscientious judge, Sir Matthew Hale, would be interred in the church-yard of Alderley, com. Gloucester, because he did not much approve of burying in churches, and used to say, the churches were for the living, and church-yards for the dead^z. The like care was taken by archbishop Sancroft, whose example will command the imitation of some other good and pious persons.

In signum quod eadem capella a dicta ecclesia parochiali dependet. At first there were very many signs of the dependance of chapels on the mother church: of which the prime and most effectual was the payment of tithes and offerings, and all profits whatsoever, to the incumbent of the mother church. And therefore, when such chapels were first allowed, a particular reserve was always made, that such a new foundation should be no prejudice to the parish priest and church. The constitutions of Egbert archbishop of York, anno 750, do take care that churches of ancient institution should not be deprived of tithes or any other rights, by giving or allotting any part to new oratories^a. In a council under king Ethelred, by the advice of his two

^u Dugd. Bar. tom 2. p. 33. b.
Life of Bishop Rainbow, p. 81.
cil. Ang. tom. 1. p. 258.

^x Borlace's Reduction of Ireland, p. 153.

^z Dr. Burnet's Life of Sir Mat. Hale, p. 70.

^y The
^a Con-

archbishops, Alpheg and Wulstan, it was provided, *Ne ecclesie antiquitus constitute decimis vel aliis possessionibus privarentur, ita ut novis oratoriis tribuantur*^b. Which very words are found in an elder council of Mentz, and in the imperial capitularies^c. And by the laws of king Edgar, made about 970, it was ordained that every man should pay his tithes to the *Ealðan Mynstre*, to the elder, or the mother church^d: only, if a thane or lord should have within his own fee a church, with a burial-place, (*i. e.* a parochial chapel,) he might give the third part of his tithes to it; but if it had no privilege of burial, (*i. e.* if it were a bare appendant chapel,) then the lord was to maintain the priest out of his nine parts, *i. e.* purely at his own charge, without laying any part of the burden on the priest of the parish church^e. Therefore, when king John, in a letter to the pope, insisted on the building of new churches, as a common liberty of the baronage of England, the pope in his answer assents to it, but *salvo jure* to the mother church, *Laicis quidem principibus id licere nullatenus denegamus, dummodo diocesani episcopi eis suffragetur assensus, et per novam structuram veterum ecclesiarum justitia non ledatur*. Thus, in the reign of the same prince, when Hubert archbishop of Canterbury, anno 1200, in pursuance of a decree of the Lateran council, gave licence to the leprous to have a chapel or burial-place to themselves, he interposed this caution, *Caveant tamen ut injuriosi veteribus ecclesiis non existant, quod enim eis pro pietate conceditur ad aliorum injuriam nolumus redundare*^f. So in the chapel of lepers at Bradley, com. Wilt. of which the parish church was appropriated to the abbot and regular canons of Nutley, com. Buck, Joceline bishop of Sarum would not proceed to dedicate the said chapel, before he had provided, *Ne quid in injuriam vel detrimentum matricis ecclesie de Bradleia ageretur*^g. When a chapel or a gild was to be dedicated to St. John, in the village of Baston, com. Linc. anno 1451, no

^b Concil. Ang. tom. 1. p. 261.

^c Capit. tom. 1. p. 416.

^d Lambart. *Αρχαιον*.

^e Chron. Jo. Brompton inter X. script. p. 871.

^f Spelman. de Concil. Ang. tom. 2. et

Rog. de Hoveden. p. 809.

^g Mon. Ang. tom. 2. p. 156. b.

licence could be granted for the consecration of it, but upon good assurance it should be no prejudice to the abbot and convent of Croyland, the appropriators, and should be rather to the benefit and advantage of the vicar *, *Non redundabit in eorum prejudicium sive gravamen, sed potius in futuris temporibus magnum emolumentum sive commodum per hoc ibidem ipsorum vicario deveniet et accrescet*^h. When Hugh de Plessets had a chapel allowed him at his court or manor-house of Cudelinton, now Kidlington, com. Oxon. in the compact made on this account between the said Hugh, baron of Hokenorton, and the abbot and convent of Oseney, who were patrons of the parish church, it was conditioned, that the capellane should not pretend to any parochial dues or jurisdiction, but all should be adjusted, *sine prejudicio matricis ecclesie*ⁱ.

Another mark of dependance on the mother church was this: The inhabitants of the village which was thus accommodated with a chapel, were upon some festivals to repair to the mother church, as an expression of duty and obedience to it: this practice was enjoined by the thirty-first canon of the council of Agatha, and recommended by a decree of Gratian, and obtained as a custom in this kingdom. Hence in the fourth year of king Richard II. the inhabitants of the two hamlets of Devetan and Bordesley, in respect of the danger by floods, especially in winter time, and their great distance from the mother church of Aston, in com. Warwic. procured licence for building a chapel within their own village, provided that the said inhabitants should repair to the said mother church † of Aston, on Easter-day, Christmas-day, All-hallows, and the day of the dedication of the said church^k. So the hospital brethren at Ospringe, in Kent, had a chapel and liberty of sepulture allowed to them; but were obliged to go to the mother church of Feversham

* Vide Mon. Ang. tom. 2. p. 792, a.

† Vide Ibid. p. 40, b. 88, b. 129, a, b. 385, a.

^h Histor. Croyland. Continuat. p. 128.
Antiq. Warwic. p. 645.

ⁱ Regist. Osen. MS. p. 108.

^k Dugdale's

on the chief festivals *, *Ecclesiam memoratam de Feversham in præcipuis anni festivitibus frequentabunt*¹. Nay, when chapels were first allowed to our colleges in Oxford, it was generally provided that such liberty should be no prejudice to the parish church, and that the scholars of every such house should frequent the said parochial church † in the greater solemnities of the year^m. Which custom does still prevail at Lincoln college, where the rector and fellows on Michaelmas day go in their respective habits to the church of St. Michael, and on the day of All-Saints to the church of All-hallows. Accordingly it seems to have been the practice of the inhabitants of Pidington, even long after their separation from the parish of Ambrosden, to visit frequently this mother church, though at ordinary times they had the offices of religion at their own chapel. And this not so much a voluntary act, as a necessary duty, which they were obliged to pay in respect and obedience to their ancient mother. For this reason they seem to have had a particular part of the church allotted for their reception; which part does still bear their name, though it has now lost their company. For the range of pews in the south isle are yet called the Pidington seats; which could not be so named because they were the place for the people of Pidington before they had a chapel erected at their own hamlet, because those seats are much later built: and indeed before the age of our reformation, no seats were allowed, nor any different apartment in a church assigned to distinct inhabitants; but the whole nave or body of the church was common, and the whole assembly, in the more be-

* Infra prædictum eundem locum vocatum Cowholme fuit sita una ecclesia beatæ Mariæ quæ multo tempore ante Conquestum fuit fundata, quam homines adhuc vocant hiis diebus ecclesiam beatæ Mariæ de Marisco. Et in hujus rei probationem omnes rectores ecclesiarum decanatus de Blos-

feld cum suis parochianis fecerunt solempnem processionem de anno in annum et venerunt ad ecclesiam beatæ Mariæ de Marisco processionaliter die Lunæ in ebdomada Pentecostis. Vid. Somner. Antiq. Canter. p. 476.

† Mon. Ang. tom. 1. p. 407.

¹ Chron. W. Thorn. inter X. Script. p. 1894.

^m Savage, Balliofergus. p. 30.

coming postures of kneeling or standing, were promiscuous and intermixed.

Nor did the inhabitants of any village so privileged with a chapel barely visit the mother church, and join in the divine service; but as a farther sign of subjection, they made their oblations, and paid some accustomed dues at those solemn seasons. This was sometimes done upon every one of the three greater festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday. Thus, when the prior and convent of Norton, com. Oxon. granted to Ralph de Colnby a chapel at his manor of Standelfe, in the parish of Pyrton, com. Oxon. it was agreed, *Ut omnes parochiani prædictæ villæ venient ad suam matrem ecclesiam de Pyrton cum eleemosinis suis et oblationibus quibuscunque his festivis diebus per annum, scilicet, ad Natale, ad Pascha, ad Pentecosten*ⁿ. Sometimes those offerings were made only on the day of the dedication of the mother church: thus an hospital of poor priests founded within the parish of St. Margaret, in Canterbury, had a chapel allowed to them; but this obligation was laid upon them, that upon the greater festivals they should duly resort to the mother church, as all other parishioners ought to do, and *in festo sanctæ Margaretæ super altare ipsius ecclesiæ in signum juris parochiani duos cereos trium librarum offerri facient, vel octodecim denarios*^o. At other times and places, these solemn oblations were made only at Whitsuntide, and this chiefly in cathedral and conventual churches, where, among all parish churches that were appropriated to them, or of their patronage, the priests and people came in solemn procession within the week of Pentecost, and brought their usual offerings. Thus the priests and parishioners of those churches, that so depended on the abbey of St. Augustin, in Canterbury, came in procession to the church of that monastery in Whitsun-week, *Cum oblationibus et cæteris devotionibus secundum consuetudinem observatam in ecclesiis matricibus dicti regni*^p. We may fairly presume, that this

ⁿ Ex Chartul. de Borstall sub tit. Standelfe, f. 1. ^o W. Thorn. inter X. Script. p. 1898.

^p Ibid. p. 1985.

old custom gave birth and name to the Pentecostals, or Whitsun contributions, that were allotted to the bishops, and are still paid in some few dioceses¹. Perhaps the annual sum of six shillings and eightpence, now constantly paid by the churchwardens of Pidington to those of Ambrosden, had hence the first original: for that this yearly acknowledgment did arise from custom, and not from the first compact of division, does appear from the no mention made of it in the precedent form of agreement. It is true, the inhabitants of Pidington have a tradition, that this money is paid by them for repair of the bells at Ambrosden, and as a consideration for their liberty of ringing at all times. But this could never be the first design of this pension, nor was it formerly so expended; for in the old ledger or church-book of Ambrosden, under the year 1552, 6. Edw. VI. there is this memorandum entered, *Receyved Pedyngton rent by Sampson, and paid to the plummers for the reparations of the church, and xxii^s. more paid, &c.* which is proof enough, that the payment of one mark from Pidington was not appropriated to the use of the bells, but might be employed at discretion to any direct service of the church. All the ground for their tradition can be only this, that, when the inhabitants of Pidington came to bring such annual offerings to the church of Ambrosden, they rang the bells as a part of that solemnity; and when instead of making their personal oblations they compounded for six shillings and eightpence, they might continue the custom of ringing, when they lost that of offering, and so might imagine they paid for the use of those bells, which they have now no more right to claim, than the inhabitants of any other parish. Though I rather believe this settled contribution was indeed owing to another cause, namely this: the inhabitants of a village wherein a new chapel was erected were still bound to be equally assessed with all other parishioners toward the repair and support of the mother church. And sometimes this obligation was to continue by express covenant even after their chapel was made parochial. So when

¹ Jer. Stephens's *Histor. Discourse of Procurations*. 4to. 1661.

the chapel of Borstall was dedicated anno 1418, it was agreed, that all expences toward the building, repairing, and providing all necessities for the mother church of Oakley, should be proportionably raised on the lands and tenements as well of those who inhabited in Borstall, as of those who dwelt at Oakley^r. By virtue of such practice, the inhabitants of Pidington might be obliged to bear an equal share with all other inhabitants of Ambrosden toward the maintenance* of the mother church, till they might at last compound for the yearly sum of vi^s. viii^d. to prevent the trouble of accounts. Most certainly in that age the uses of the church required much greater supplies than in the present time; as may be easily presumed, if we can have the curiosity to look over this account of the ornaments or implements of churches, in those days of ignorance, when toys and baubles were a great part of religion. *Invenitur in missali ecclesie parochialis de Warnburn in com. Southamp. ordinacio et constitucio domini archiepiscopi Cantuariensis per totam provinciam Cantuar. observanda super ornamenta ecclesiarum, ut sciant parochiani defectus ecclesiarum ipsos contingentes, tenore presencium ipsis innotescimus. Videlicet, Calix. Missale. Vestimentum principale scil. casula alba. Amita. Stola. Manipulum. Zona, cum duabus tuallis benedictis. Crux processionalis. Crux pro mortuis. Turribulum cum navi. Lanterna. Tintinabulum. Velum. Quadraginta vexilla. Campana. Mortuum feretrum. Vas ad aquam benedictam. Tabula pacis. Candelabrum ad cereum Paschale. Campanile cum campanis et chordis. Fons etiam cum cerura. Reparatio navis ecclesie in internis et externis tam in ymaginibus quam altaribus et fenestris vitreis. Clausura cimiterii tam de jure quam de consuetudine. Omnia predicta ad parochianos dignoscuntur pertinere^s.*

It was a farther honour done to mother churches, that all the

* The people of the chaple of Hearn, in Kent, were subject to the repair of the mother church of Reculver, and were so ad-

judged by archbishop Stratford, A. D. 1335. Vid. Somner, Rom. Ports and Forts in Kent, p. 86.

^r Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 115.

^s R. Dods. MS. vol. 66. f. 68, b.

hamlets and distant villages of a large parish made one of their annual processions to the parochial church with flags and streamers, and other ensigns of joy and triumph. This custom might possibly after the Conquest be introduced by the Normans; for among the ecclesiastical constitutions made in Normandy, anno Domini 1080, it is decreed, that once in a year, about Pentecost, the priests and chapellanes should come with their people in a full procession to the mother church, and for every house should offer on the altar a wax taper to enlighten the church, or something of like value^t. In these tumultuous processions the patron of the church, if there present, had a right to carry the chief flag or the first colours^u. So when Sir John de Molins, lord of the manor, and patron of the church of Stoke-Pogeis, com. Buck. had been a special benefactor to the canons of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, they did in requital 9. Edw. III. grant several favours to him * and his lady; and farther obliged themselves to do him this justice, that the said John, his heirs and successors, lords of Stoke, should have precedence in the church of Stoke, *and in all processions*, as the patrons thereof ought to have^x. And in the patron's absence, the disputes for precedence did often create such quarrels, that bishop Grosthead, in this diocese, gave special instructions to prevent this mischief; commanding that rectors of churches and parish priests should not suffer their people in the annual visitation of their mother church, to contend for precedence of place, because fighting and killing did often thence ensue^y. This procession with flags and streamers made such a military figure, that in the hedges and woods betwixt Haulton and Farnham, com. Sur. the bearers were taken for a troop of armed men, when in Ro-

* The allowance of a chaple and chaplain to a baronet not qualified by law to retain a chaplain, with several restrictions made by archbishop Laud and approved by king Charles; see in Troub. and Trial of Laud. p. 544.

^t Orderic. Vital. p. 552. ^u Du Fresne, Gloss. in voce Advocatus, et Dissertat. de Auriflamma in Notis ad Vitam S. Ludovici. ^x Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 145. ^y Constitut. Rob. Ep. Lincoln. in Append. ad Fascic. Rerum, p. 411.

gation week, anno 1317, 10. Edw. II. Alice countess of Lincoln, who brought the manors of Burcester and Midlington, com. Oxon. to her husband Thomas earl of Lancaster, was taken by force from Cane-ford, com. Dorset. and carried to John earl of Warren then at his castle of Rigate, in Surry^z. While the attendants that guarded her fled at this appearance, supposing it a well armed party that came to rescue her; but were soon sensible of the mistake, and found them only the streamers and banners of priests and people going in procession. We may see much of the legal dependance of a chapel* on the mother church, in the case of Hilton *versus* Paul, one an inhabitant of the ancient parish of Hinkley, the other of the village of Stoke-golding, in 3. Edw. I.^a

Quilibet presbyter ad dictam capellam nominandus, &c. in suo primo adventu vicario ejusdem ecclesie de Ambrosden obedientiam debitam faciet. This due obedience was required as the truest sign of subordination. Thus in cells that were subjected to greater houses of religion, obedience was to be paid as from the members to the head^b. And when monasteries gave or assigned their appropriated churches to a secular priest, or to a body of religious, they required an oath of fidelity and obedience, of which the form is to be seen, as sworn to the abbot of St. Augustin^c. So was the capellane or curate of a chapel to be bound by an oath of due reverence and obedience to the rector or vicar of the mother church. This act of submission was appointed by a constitution of Robert Winchelsey archbishop of Canterbury. *Capellanis ad celebrandum in quacunque ecclesia nostræ provinciæ receptis debet injungi in virtute obedientiæ, &c. Item presbyteros hujusmodi juramento volumus astringi, quod rectoribus vel vicariis et præsidentibus ecclesiarum seu capellarum in quibus celebra-*

* How tender and jealous of the rights of a mother church; vid. Mon. Ang. tom. 1. p. 423, a.

^z Tho. Walsingham, sub an. 1317. ^a Littleton's Reports. Lond. 1683. p. 77. ^b Mon. Ang. tom. 1. p. 362. et alibi. ^c W. Thorn. inter X. Scriptor. p. 1966.

verint, non detrahent, sed quod eis humiliter parebunt, et debitam reverentiam facient et impendent^d. Which oath of obedience was this, “That to the parochial church and the rector and vicar of it, they “would do no manner of hurt or prejudice in their oblations, portions, and all accustomed dues; but as much as lay in their power, “would defend and secure them in all respects: that they would by “no means raise, uphold, or any way abett, any grudges, quarrels, “difference, or contention, between the said rector or vicar and his “parishioners; but as far as in them lay, would promote and maintain peace and charity between them.” And it was ordained, that all stipendiary priests and capellanes should make such oath before the rector or vicar or their deputy, on the first Sunday or festival after their admission: and should not presume to celebrate divine service before such oath was actually taken, (at least if the rector or vicar did insist upon it,) on penalty of incurring irregularity, and such other punishments as the canons did inflict on all that violated the constitutions of holy church. And if the foresaid capellanes after such oath taken, should be convicted of the breach of it, or if suspected, should not be able to purge themselves, that then they should be turned out, and proceeded against as perjured persons. It is farther advised, that the rectors and vicars *debent benigne recipere*, ought courteously to receive, or rather favourably to interpret, such oaths; and to keep in their churches a copy of the premises^e. The practice of that age was agreeable to this constitution*: when the prior and convent of Daventre, com. Northamp. patrons of the church of Preston, gave licence to Hugh de Capes to erect a chapel in his manor within that parish, they articulated for an oath of the capellane to the vicar of Preston, *Salvo juramento cujuslibet capellani in prædicta capella divina celebraturi successive super fidelitate observanda in omnibus suprascriptis matrici ecclesiæ de Preston, et vicario*

* Vide Mon. Angl. tom. 11. p. 33, b. 129, b. 655, a. tom. 1. 1021, b.

^d Guil. Lyndwood. Provinciale, lib. 1. tit. 14.

^e Ibid. lib. 2. tit. 6.

ibidem celebranti^f. And if any capellane renounced this obedience, and presumed to act in contempt of the mother church, and the incumbent of it, a judicial process was formed against him, of which the issue was to eject and to suspend him. Thus when Robert de Lisures, capellane of Ascote, within the parish of Sappewick, stood in defiance of the abbot and convent of Glastonbury, to whom the church of Sappewick, com. Dorset. was appropriated, and refused to pay the usual reserve of four marks to that mother church; an appeal was made to the pope, who delegated the abbot and prior of Hide to examine and determine the cause, upon which the said prior, in person, and Walter de Derneford, deputed by the abbot, sat as judges, and condemned the said capellane to the loss of his cure, and to perpetual silence, in the year 1246; which sentence was confirmed by pope Innocent the Fourth by special bull, dated on the twelfth of the calends of July 1248^g. Thus stood the case, no doubt, in right and fact, between the vicar of Ambrosden and the capellane of Pidington: for the *obedientia debita* must imply such subjection and fidelity, as the laws of the church and the custom of the age did then require, which was the solemn oath before delivered, and the strict observation of it. It is true, this deference to the mother church and sworn submission to the vicar of Ambrosden have been for some time intermitted; a fault to be imputed to the negligence of vicars, and the confusion of times. For the obligation does still remain in full force and virtue, since it was made by such “canons, constitutions, and ordinances, as be not contrariant nor repugnant to the laws, statutes, or customs of the realm, nor to the damage or hurt of the king’s prerogative royal, and therefore are to be now still used and executed^h.” If the parochial chapel of Pidington become vacant in my time, I think myself obliged to insist on this acknowledgment from the succeeding capellane; and I heartily recommend to my successors the same just regard to their own duty

^f Mon. Ang. tom. 1. p. 679, a. ^g Chartular. de Glaston. MS. p. 115. ^h Stat. 27. Hen. VIII. cap. 15. et 35. Hen. VIII. cap. 16.

and the honour of their church. Or if we cannot oblige the capellane to an express oath, yet we ought to require his appearance in the mother church, there solemnly to make some written, or at least some verbal declaration to the same import, as the ancient oath provided. The inhabitants of Pidington may as well detain from the vicar of Ambrosden their covenanted dues of twenty shillings and one quarter of wheat, as the capellane can refuse this due obedience: the same contract did establish both, and the same justice will recover both.

Inhabitantes de Pidington vicario et successoribus viginti solidos per æquales portiones, &c. When a chapel was made parochial, one of the remaining signs of dependance on the mother church was generally some stated pension* to the rector or vicar of it. Thus when the chapel of Ascote† was divided from the church of Sappewick, a pension of four marks was reserved to the proprietaries of the old church¹. So at the consecration of a parochial chapel at Borstall, within the parish of Oakley, com. Buck. dedicated to St. James, Nov. 2, anno 1418, it was done with reserve of honour to the mother church, and a yearly pension of one shilling to the vicar of Oakley, *Reservato semper honore ecclesiæ parochiali de Oakle, et duodecim denariis in festo S. Michaelis singulis annis imperpetuum solvendis vicario ibidem*^k. There be in many other places some small annuities paid from one church and parish to another, which could arise only from some agreement of this kind, when at first the parish that pays was divided from the parish that receives the pension: though the memory of such division be lost, and no other token remaining of it. This most probably was the occasion of the yearly

* When Hearn, St. Nicholas, and All Saints, which had been chaples of eas to Reculver in Kent, the vicars of St. Nicholas and All Saints were charged with 3^l. 3^s. 4^d. per an. and the other of Hearn, with 40^s. per an. to the rector of the said mother church. Vid. Somner, Ports and Forts in Kent, p. 85.

† Mon. Ang. tom. 2. p. 573.

¹ Chartul. de Glaston. MS. p. 115. f. 114. ^k Ex Chartular. de Borstall, sub tit. Borstall,

rent of six shillings and eightpence, paid from the church of Wendlebury to the adjoining church of Chesterton, which, at the ordination of the vicarage of Chesterton, anno 1403, was reserved to the benefit of the vicar, *Item habebit vicarius pensionem annuam VI. sol. VIII. den. de ecclesia de Wendlebury ecclesie de Chesterton predicta debitam ab antiquo*¹. Which I presume to be a fair argument, that Wendlebury was at first a chapel to the mother church of Chesterton. Such pension was paid sometimes by the capellane, sometimes by the lord of the manor, but often by all the inhabitants, according as each party was most interested in founding of the chapel, or procuring it to be made parochial. However the capellane was bound to take care of the just payment of such pension from whatever hands it came, by virtue of his customary oath, and by express authority of a constitution of Othobon, anno 1268, 52. Hen. III. *Præcipimus ut capellani ministrantes in capellis, quæ salvo jure matricis ecclesiæ sunt concessæ, universas oblationes et cætera quæ ipsis non recipientibus ad ecclesiam matricem pervenire deberent, ipsius ecclesiæ rectori sine difficultate restituant, &c. Si quis autem restituere contempserit, suspensionis vinculo, quousque restituerit, se noverit innodatum*^m. And upon any neglect or contempt of this duty, the ecclesiastical powers were always forward to vindicate the rights of the suffering church, and to punish the offenders. Thus for one instance, Simon, bishop of Worcester, in the reign of Henry I. had consecrated the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, in Warwick, within the parish of All-Saints, and a place for burial of the canons, provided the said mother church of All-Saints should suffer no loss or diminution in tithes, burials, offerings, confessions, or other customary dues; and for farther acknowledgment and honour, there should be paid to the mother church thirty pence yearly on the festival of All-Saints, on which, as the day of dedication, the prior of St. Sepulchre, or his representative, should come in person to the said mother church, &c. But in the reign of Hen. II. Ralph, prior of the said house, renounced

¹ Chartular. Coll. Novi. Oxon. lib. 1. p. 340.

^m Constit. dom. Othob. tit. 17.

the dependance of his chapel on the said mother church, and pretended a claim to all parochial rights : of which complaint was made to Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury and legate of the apostolic see, who certified the information to W. archdeacon of Worcester, and required him to examine the truth : and if he found the grievance to be as represented, he should then restore all the rights to the mother church, and should anathematize the unrepenting parishioners, who had detained the profits of the mother church, and transferred themselves to another, contrary to the decree of the bishop, and against all ecclesiastical use and practice ⁿ.

Et unum quarterium frumenti ad festum Omnium Sanctorum. One quarter, or eight bushels, (formerly *summa*, now a seam,) of bread corn or wheat. This reserve of such a measure of corn seems derived from the old custom of paying to the parish church a quantity of corn, as the first-fruits for the seeds of the earth, called *Cýpic-ŕceat*, i. e. *church-scot*. The laws of king Ina ordained, that this church-scot should be paid at the feast of St. Martin, on penalty of forty shillings, and restoring twelve times the quantity so detained^o. This church tribute Fleta interprets *certam mensuram bladi tritici*^p. And Mr. Lambart thus expounds it, *Fut une certain mesure de blé batu que chescune homme devoit en temps de Briton et des Engles porter a leur eglise le jour S. Martin*. When king Canute was returning from Rome, anno 1031, he sent a letter to the whole nation of England, wherein he recommends to them, that before his arrival, they would discharge all those dues which by ancient laws were owing to the church ; and, after others, he concludes with these first-fruits of corn to be paid on the feast of St. Martins, *Et in festivitate sancti Martini primitiæ seminum ad ecclesiam sub cujus parochia quisque degit, quæ Anglice Kyrkesset nominatur*^q. The feast of All-Saints, November 1, and of St. Martin, November 11, were the times appointed for

ⁿ Ex munimentis Autographis eccles. S. Mariæ Warwic. in custodia Jacobi Fish.

^o Leg. Inæ regis num. 4. ^p Fleta, lib. 1. cap. 47. §. 28. ^q Ingulphi Histor. edit. Oxon. p. 61.

the payment of such dues as arose from the fruits of the earth. In the laws or canons of king Edgar, the assignation of time is given, *Priests are to instruct the people when to pay their dues to God*; common tithes and plough-money within fifteen days after Easter; tithe of young cattle, or the breed of all living creatures, before Whitsuntide; tithe of the fruits of the earth before the feast of All-Saints; the Rome-scot on the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula*; and the church-sceat at St. Martin's mass^r. When the Saxon language grew obsolete, this term of Cýmic-ŕceat seems turned by the Normans into *aver-corn*, of which the quantity was left at first undetermined; but to avoid dispute, was afterwards reduced to a certain measure. So some of the inhabitants of Minstre, in the isle of Thanet, paid to the abbot and convent of St. Augustin's, in Canterbury, (who had the church of Minstre appropriated to them,) a yearly service called *aver-corn*, by uncertain measure; but it was agreed anno 1263, to fix upon the quantity of two bushels and a half^s. But all such composition for corn was generally made for delivery on All-Saints day. So the five seams of wheat, paid out of the manor of Heyford-Warrene to the priory of Burcester, had this time allotted; *Reddendo tamen eas singulis annis prefatis canonicis ad festum Omnium Sanctorum*^t. Had the pension of twenty shillings in money been commuted for a set proportionable quantity of corn, it had been of greater benefit to the succeeding vicars of Ambrosden. In the third of Henry VI. within three years of this composition, wheat was sold at four shillings the quarter^u: so as the exchange of this pension of xx^s. into an equivalent portion of corn, had stated the quantity of five quarters; which would sometimes now amount to ten pounds instead of one. For the mischief of a dead and unimproved allowance in money, there is a good instance cited in a charter to the church of Peterborough, by Walter de S. Edmundo, about 1240. where the abbot does grant for God's sake, and in respect to peace, that in-

^r Canones sub Edgardo rege, num. 54.

^s Chron. W. Thorn, p. 1913.

^t Chartul.

Nov. Coll. Oxon. vol. 2. p. 177.

^u Ex Rotulo membran. compoti prioris et bursarii prioratus de Burcester, MS. penes D. W. Glynne, bar.

stead of the assize for corn, which the Celerarius paid him out of Belasise, he would hereafter accept of an equivalent in money, *viz.* for twenty-eight quarter and one schepe of wheat he should receive four pounds thirteen shillings and ninepence; by which computation each quarter was then valued at about three shillings and threepence. Had the abbey continued, what an unhappy bargain had it proved by this time, when the rent must have kept standing at four pounds thirteen shillings and ninepence; whereas the present value of the corn would have been seldom less than fifty pounds^x. Such like prejudice was done to the church of Sulthorn, (now Souldern,) com. Oxon. the rector whereof used to receive from the abbot and convent of Oseney one acre of bread corn growing on their demesne of *Mixbury, and fourpence from their demesne of Fulewell, till about the latter end of Henry III. Robert de Hay, rector of that church, agreed to receive one hundred shillings from the said abbey, to purchase to himself and successors the annual rent of five shillings in full compensation for the said acre of corn^y. So when Maud de Chesny had given to the prior and canons of Burcester five quarters of bread corn out of her manor of Heyford, (now Heyford-Warine,) com. Oxon. to be delivered yearly to them, on condition they should find hosts or consecrated bread at the said church of Heyford. When this manor and church were conveyed to New College, Oxon. Tho-

* Rectores ecclesiæ de Mixbury.

Will. de Munden p'b'r pres. per d'num Hamonem Roff. e'pum ad eccl. de Mixebury vac. per mort. d'ni Joh'is de Berton. 3. kal. Apr. 1333. Reg. Burghersh.

Litera regis.—*Sciatis quod e'pus Roff. in curia mea recuperavit presentationem suam versus Joh. comitem Cornub. ad eccl. de Mixebur. ut de jure eccl'ie sue s'cti Andree de Roff. 15. Feb. reg. 8. Reg. Burghersh.*

Tho. de Branktre cl'icus pres. per Will.

Roff. e'pum ad eccl. de Mixebur. ex causa permut. cum eccl'ia de Iwehurst, Cicestr. Dioc. 17. kal. Aug. 1362.

9. Jul. 1389. Permutatio inter Rob. Somerton rectorem eccl'ie de Lechyndon collationis et jurisdict. immediate Cant. ar'ep'i et Ric'um Houlotte rectorem eccl'ie de Mixbury de collatione ar'ep'i Cant. ratione temp'lium ep'i Roff. vacant. in manu sua existent. Reg. Bokingham. Linc.

^x Hist. of the Church of Peterbor.

^y Ex Chartular. de Osen. MS.

mas Banbury prior of Burcester, and his convent, did in the second of Henry VIII. anno 1486, release the said rent charge of corn, for the consideration of six shillings and eightpence yearly in money^z. Which by this time would have borne no greater proportion to that quantity of wheat, than one does to thirty. When parish churches were first appropriated to houses of religion, they were supplied by secular priests, who were stipendiary curates, with the salary of five, or at best but ten marks: and when by the ordination of vicarages this stipend was exchanged into a standing portion of tithe and glebe, and manse, such endowment was generally proportioned to the pecuniary rate of five or ten marks; so as the alteration at that time was no benefit to the priest, only as it bettered his title, and made him a perpetual vicar, instead of an arbitrary curate. But consider, if the portion of the vicar had been allotted in such a certain sum of money, what mendicants must our country vicars now have been: whereas the assignation being made in improveable land and tithe, by this means the value of money abating, and the rate of land and commodities advancing, some vicarages, which at the first ordination had no greater endowment than what was equivalent to five marks, do now afford the maintenance of fifty pounds per annum. Hence the memory of Sir Thomas Smith is highly to be honoured, for promoting the act in 18. Eliz. whereby it was provided, that a third part of the rent upon leases made by colleges, should be reserved in corn, payable either in kind or money, after the rate of the best prices in Oxford or Cambridge markets, on the next market day before Michaelmas and Lady-day. This worthy knight is said to have been engaged in this service by the advice of Mr. Henry Robinson, soon after provost of Queen's college, Oxon. and from that station advanced to the see of Carlisle. And tradition goes, that this bill passed the houses, before they were sensible of the good consequences of it. We know, in the latter times of our confusion, a project was carried on of destroying the ancient right of tithes, and con-

^z Ex Chartular. Nov. Coll. Oxon. p. 178.

verting that pious maintenance of the clergy into settled portions of money. How fatal this innovation would in time have proved is ingeniously urged by two reverend and learned writers^a. We have had some benefices in England altered into such method by decrees in Chancery, with a certain sum in money allotted for a compensation of all tithes: this may seem an ease, and perhaps an advantage upon the first establishment of it; but unless the incumbent be invested with a power of revocation, and, as the reason alters, can re-assume his right of tithing, I am sure, in an age or two, the successors will suffer extremely by such a bargain. For a living now of one hundred pounds per ann. in composition money, will, in a future generation, by this stinted revenue, not exceed another living, that is not at present of half the value in glebe and tithe. And it will then too late appear, that the predecessor who complied with such a change did not consult the interest of the church, and that such a decree did not become a court of equity. It is very obvious to consider, that nothing has been a more unjust diminution of small tithes, than the custom of a rate in money, instead of the tithable thing in kind; though such rate, no doubt, when first imposed, was equivalent to the thing commuted for it, when now they bear a small or no proportion. As for instance, in one of the old Saxon laws confirmed by the Conqueror^b, it is provided, that if a man have one or two colts, he shall pay for the fall of each one penny, and the like for calves: which was a very just proportion when the best colt or calf was not valued above tenpence; but the iniquity is, that this custom does still obtain in many parishes; and the like minute consideration for wool and lambs; where, for custom sake, the trifle must be taken, without allowance for the much advanced value of them. By which means the *modus decimandi* is a growing injury, and calls for a relief by law, when it shall please the wisdom and the justice of our governors. Those eight men of quality and learning, who were

^a Mr. Jer. Stephens's Pref. to Sir Hen. Spelman, Of Tithes; and Dr. Comber's Histor. Vindicat. of Tithes, part 2. chap. 10. ^b Rog. de Hoveden. Annal. p. 602.

appointed at the beginning of our Reformation to collect such ecclesiastical canons as ought to remain in force, freely declared their judgment, that these customs ought to be abrogated. And the learned Mr. Cowell has professed the same opinion, that it is reasonable to take away all such customs, as do lessen the tenth part due to the church of God^c.

Ad mansum vicarii prædicti solvent et liberabunt. The money and corn are to be brought and delivered at the manse of the vicar, *i. e.* the vicarage-house. This covenant obtains, and is the present custom: but not with that free livery and exemption from all cost and trouble, which the reason of the contract, and the words of it do imply. For now the inhabitants of Pidington pretend to claim an entertainment from the vicar at the time of bringing in the corn, and presume to come with the number of five or six men and horses, (when two would be sufficient,) and expect to be received with that plenty and freedom, as must prove a great burden to the poorly endowed vicar, and must be uneasy to any sober serious man. It is certain there was no such condition inserted in this original agreement; and therefore can be only an abuse crept in by the confidence of such guests, and by the mistaken hospitality of some cheerful vicars: who, by running themselves into such needless and unjust expence, did in effect purchase their own dues. This very corruption was expressly condemned by one constitution in a synod at Winchester, anno 1308^d, and another made by Richard bishop of Durham, anno 1312^e; both which declare, that all ecclesiastical dues are to be voluntarily and unconditionally paid, and therefore censure those parishioners *who expect feasts and bribes from the priests, before they would pay their tithes.* If the vicars who began this mode of hospitality could have confined it to their own pleasure, or only to their own time, they might have gone away with the character of great and generous spirits, while posterity had not suffered. But

^c Cowel's Interpreter, in the word *Tithe.* ^d Spelman, Concil. tom. 2. p. 452. ^e Ibid. p. 376.

when it is delivered down for a standing rule to those vicars, who have neither the gay humour, nor perhaps the good ability, of the first authors of such a sociable practice; those men have much to answer for, who entailed such a burden on their successors; or rather we their successors are less to be excused, if we comply with a pretended custom, which there wants nothing but a blunt courage to break and reform. At least, if the vicar should continue the favour and courtesy of inviting the bearers of the corn to the civilities of his house and table; yet they should be first sensible, it was an arbitrary invitation, not a necessary reception of them. And the church-wardens or their deputies should come only in their own persons, and not bring a train of attendants, to abuse the kindness, and oppress the family of their entertainer. Before the parochial clergy paid their procurations in a fixed rate of money, they were obliged to receive and entertain the archdeacon and his retinue in his visitation of their churches. But for fear the archdeacon and such visitors should trespass on the rural priests by too great a number of attendants; therefore, by a decree in the first council of Lateran, by a canon in a synod held at London, by a bull of pope Clestine, and by other constitutions, care was taken to redress this grievance, by retrenching the retinue of the archdeacon, and limiting the number of five, or at most of seven men and horses. The reason holds much better in the present case: that if the church-wardens of Pidington expect to be civilly received, they should come with a moderate and stated number, and not bring a quarter of wheat, the burden of two horses, under the guard of five or six. For if it be left to their pleasure of choosing their own companions, they may still augment the crew, according to their own want of prudence, and according to every vicar's want of frugality. And so by degrees, instead of coming in duty to bring provision to the vicar; they may come in a sort of procession, and devour more than they bring with them; when it will be high time to forgive them their corn rent, rather than pay so dear for the carriage of it.

Capella sancti Nicholai de Pidington. I have met with no records

nor tradition that assign the time when this chapel of Pidington was first erected. We may conclude it was raised after the building of the present church of Ambrosden; for it seems made after the model of that fabric; the forms are so adequate, that the relation might be easily discovered, and the daughter be known by resemblance of the mother. Whenever the chapel was first built, I believe it was not duly consecrated till ten years before this composition, anno 1418, 6. Hen. V. when William Sokton, suffragan bishop within the see of Lincoln, consecrated the chapel of Saint James, in Borstall, on the second of November^f, and nigh the same time might perform the same office for this neighbouring chapel of Pidington; which seems to be clearly enough implied by this expression in the present instrument, *In eadem capella et ejus cœmiterio jam tandem de novo rite canonice et legitime dedicatis*: which dedication anew can be referred to no great distance of time. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas, a saint who was the special favourite* of the Dominicans: the house of that order in Oxford had their chapel dedicated to the same patron^g, anno 1262. And we find their church at Bologne, and convent at Paris commended to the same protector. The festival of this saint was observed on December 6. and on the Sunday following the inhabitants of Pidington do still celebrate the wake or anniversary of

* The school boys in the west still religiously observe St. Nicholas day, Decemb. 6. He was the patron of the school boies. At Curry-Yeovil, in Somersetshire, where there is a schole in the church, they have annually at that time a barrel of good ale brought into the church; and that night they have the privilege to break open their masters cellar-door. Aubrey on Gentilisme. MS.

The 'episcopus choristarum' was a chorister bishop, chosen by his fellow children

upon St. Nicholas daie. Upon this day rather than any other, because it is singularly noted of this bishop, (as St. Paul said of his Timothy,) that he had known the scriptures of a child. The reason is more expressly set down in the English festival—while he lay in his cradle, he fasted Wednesday and Fryday; these daies he would suck but onse of the day. Therefore children do him worship before all other saints. Gregory's Remains, p. 114.

^f Ex Chartular. de Borstall, MS. f. 115. l. 1. p. 65.

^g Wood. Antiq. et Hist. Univ. Oxon.

the dedication. Thus the age and institution of this chapel are better preserved than the same memorials of the mother church. For though we conjecture the present church of Ambrosden to have been built in the latter end of the reign of king Edw. I. yet we have no records that ascertain the date of it. This defect in the history of parochial churches was complained of by one who would have missed nothing that a diligent search could have found. "We are not only," says he, "without all knowledge when our churches were first founded and endowed; but very much to seek touching many of their presentations and institutions within the compass of time, in which we are sure such there were^h." It is probable, that at the first consecration of the church of Ambrosden, the picture of the tutelary saint, or some inscription of the name, and time of dedication, was an ornament of some wall or pillar in it. For in the first form of consecrating churches in England, which we meet with, at a synod held at Celchyth, under Wulfred archbishop of Canterbury, anno 816, it is ordained, that when a church is built it shall be consecrated by the proper diocesan, who shall take care that the saint* to whom it is dedicated, be pictured on the wall, or on a tablet, or on the altarⁱ. And a late antiquary had an old transcript of a decree made by Robert de Winchelsea archbishop of Canterbury, (who died anno 1313.) and confirmed by Walter Reynolds, his immediate successor, whereby the parishioners through that whole province were commanded to provide, that the image of that saint to whose memory the church was dedicated should be carefully preserved in the

* It was customary for the parishioners to pray to the saint of their own church. Mr. Aubrey, in his *Gentilisme*, MS. tells this story. Old Simon Brunsdon, of Winterborn Basset in Wilts, had been parish clerk there in the reign of queen Mary, and was afterwards heywerd of the town; he was wont in the summer time to leave his

oxen in the field and goe to church and pray to St. Katherine, the tutelar saint of the church; and when he returned, if any of his herd were stung with the gad-fly, and run away, he would run after them and cry out, Pray good S. Catharine of Winterborn, stay my oxen; pray good St. Catharine, stay my oxen.

^h Dugd. Antiq. Warwic. p. 10.

ⁱ Spelman. de Concil. tom. 1.

chancel of every parish church^k. I remember within very few years in the chancel of the church of * Postling, in Kent, on the side of the

* *Universis—Ric'us Dei gratia Cant. ar'e'pus—salut. Nos inspecto d'ni H. illustris Anglorum regis scripto quo—monachis de Horton concedit et confirmat possessiones—sibi collatas—easdem possessiones confirmamus—ex dono Rob'ti de Ver et Adelice uxoris ejus manerium de Horton cum omnibus pertin. suis, scil. cum terra et hominibus de Hortone et de Hemwell et de Marisco et cum operibus que homines faciebant apud Salte wode—ex dono Walteri filii Rob'ti de Candos nemus de Frevingheys cum tribus hominibus qui in eodem nemore habitant et terram apud Postling quam dederat armigero suo Waltero de Malring—hiis testibus, mag'ro P. Blesensis archid'o Bathon. Will'o de Sotindon, Rogero decano, mag'ro Rog. Nowico, Ric. London. et Galfrido clericis. Reg. Hen. prioris Cant.*

Literæ inquisitionis de Joh'e de Kyngeston p'b'ro presentato ad vicariam de Postling per abb. et conv. s'cte Radegund. juxta Dovor. dat. 3. kal. Jan. 1313. ib. 142.

Circa an. 1200. H. de Castellion archid. Cant. cum Ranulfo thesaur. Lichf. testis carte Huberti ar'e'pi Cant. confirmantis eccl'iam B. Marie de Postling Deo et eccl'ie beate Radegundis de Bradesole. Reg. eccl. Xti Cant. MS.

Omnibus &c. Hubertus Dei gr. Cant. ar'e'pus—salutem. Noverit universitas v'ra nos cartam nobilis viri Philippi de Columbariis inspexisse ex cujus inspectione perpendimus ipsum eccl'iam beate Marie de Postling

Deo et eccl'ie beate Radegundis de Bradesole et canonicis ibidem—contulisse—unde ut eadem pia ipsius donatio perpetuam obtineat firmitatem cum autoritate qua fungimur confirmamus; hiis testibus, H. de Castellion archid'o Cant. &c. (ut supra adjecto) Will. de Bosco.

J. Dei gr. Cant. ar'e'pus—o'ibus salut. Nov. un. v'ra nos—concessisse—domui S. Radegundis de Bradeshole et canonicis ibidem—in habitu ord. Premonstratens. pensionem 4. marcarum de eccl'ia s'cte Marie de Postling salvo toto residuo ei qui eidem eccl'ie deserviet vicario—hiis testibus, mag'ro W. de Pradsen; mag'ro Elia de Derham; Rob. de Bristol. mag. Ham. de Crauthorn; mag'ro Ric. de Walingford; mag'ro Will. de Branton; Joh. de Waltham; Vincentio de Norwico. Reg. Henr. prioris Cant. MS.

Vicarii ecclesiæ de Postlings.

1407. 10. Jan. apud Lambith admissus fuit Ricardus Cheyne cap. ad vic. B. Mariæ de Postlynges Cant. dioc. ad pres. abb'is et conv. S. Radegundis. Reg. Arundell.

27. Oct. 1429. Dominus admisit d'num Philippum Rous cap. ad vic. perpet. de Postlyng Cant. dioc. per mort. d'ni Ricardi Chayne ad pres. abb'is et conv. S. Radegundis. Reg. Chichele 178.

29. Januar. 1431. Dominus admisit f'rem Will'um Mersche canonicum ad vic. de Postelyng Cant. dioc. ad pres. abb'is et conv. S. Radegundis. ib. 193.

1524. 6. Maii. D. Tho. Jackson canoni-

^k Dugd. Antiq. Warwic. p. 492.

north wall, about five foot from the ground, there was a small square tablet of brass, with a Latin inscription in old characters, telling the time when the church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. So in some former age, no doubt, the saint of the church of Ambrosden (*quisquis fuit ille Deorum*) was known, and worshipped by those who worshipped they knew not what. But at present, we have no other notice of the guardian saint, but what arises from the annual wake, or feast of dedication, observed on the first Sunday after the nativity of the Virgin Mary, September 8, which our people call the latter Lady-day. From whence we may fairly infer, that the church of Ambrosden was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

The * wake (or customary festival for the dedication of churches) does signify the same as vigil, or eve. The reason of the name is best given from an old MS. legend of St. John Baptist. And ye shall understond and know how the evyns were furst found in old tyme. In the beginning of holi chirche it was so that the pepull cam to the chirche with candellys brennyng, and would wake and coome with light toward night to the chirche in their devociouns: and after they fell to lecherie and songs, and daunses, harping, piping, and also to glottony and sinne, and so toured the holiness to cursydnes. Therefore holy faders ordained the pepull to leve that waking, and to fast the evyn. But hit is called vigilia, that is waking in English, and it is called the evyn, for at evyn they were wont to come to chirche¹. It was in imitation of the primitive *ἀγάπαι*, or love feasts, that such public assemblies, accompanied † with friendly entertain-

cus ad vic. eccl. paroch. de Postlyng per resign. d'ni Will'i Kyrby ex pres. abb'is et conv. S. Radegundis. Reg. Warham. Cant.

* In the canons under K. Edgar, cap. 28, it is called cypic pecan.

† Parochiani de Bilton in die dedicationis eccl'ie suæ debitas oblationes impendere renuunt, et monentur sub poena ecclesiasticæ censuræ ut debite reddant. 2. id. Aug. 4. pontif. Willielmi Wickwane arch. Ebor. 1284. ex regist. Ebor.

¹ Dugd. Antiq. Warwic. p. 515.

ments, were first held upon each return of the day of * consecration, though not in the body of churches, yet in the church-yards and most nearly adjoining places. This practice was established in England by pope Gregory the Great, who, in an epistle to Melitus the abbot, gives injunctions to be delivered to Austin the monk, a missionary to England, among which he does allow that the solemn anniversary of dedication should be celebrated in those churches which were made out of heathen temples, with religious feasts kept in sheds or arbores, made up with branches and boughs of trees round the said church^m. But as the love feasts held in the place of worship were soon liable to such great disorders, that they were not only condemned at Corinth by St. Paul, but prohibited to be kept in the house of God by the twentieth canon of the council of Laodicea, and the thirtieth of the third council of Carthage; so, from a sense of the same inconveniences, this custom did not long continue of feasting in the churches or church-yards; but strangers and inhabitants paid their devotion of prayers and offerings in the church, and then adjourned their eating and drinking to the more proper place of public and private houses. The institution of these church

* In the old time, when they were to build churches, they watched and prayed all night on the vigil of the dedication, and took that point of the horizon, where the sun arose, for the east, which is the reason of that great variation of the posture of churches as to the due east. So that except those that are dedicated about the equinoxes, few are true. From this hint, I have made trial of some churches, and have found the length of the church to point to that part of the horizon, where the sun rises on the day of that saint to whom it is dedicated. As for example, at Hothfield in Kent, (the seat of my singular good

lord Nicholas E. of Thanet,) the church is dedicated to St. Margaret, (a saint of great veneration in Kent, there being very many churches dedicated to her,) where I observed and found, that the line of the church answers to the sun rising on St. Margaret's day, 20th July, when the sun's amplitude by the globe is about 30 degrees from the east. I did make this observation precisely on the day of the vernal equinox, 1673, at sun setting. This church is old; in the east window is the coat Badlesmere, whose daughter and heir Mannors married. J. Aubrey on Gentil. MS. p. 3.

^m Gregor. Mag. Ep. lib. 1. epist. 14. et Mon. Ang. tom. 3. p. 298.

encænias, or wakes, was, no question, on good and laudable designs : as, first, thankfully to commemorate their bounty and munificence who had founded and endowed the church ; next, to incite others to the like generous acts of piety ; and chiefly to maintain a Christian spirit of unity and charity, by such sociable and friendly meetings : and therefore care was taken to keep up the laudable custom. The laws of Edward the Confessor give peace and protection in all parishes during the solemnity of the day of dedication, and the same privilege to all that were going to or returning from such solemnityⁿ. In a council held at Oxford, anno 1222, it was ordained, that among other festivals should be observed the day of dedication of every church within the proper parish. And in a synod under archbishop Islip, (who was promoted to the see of Canterbury, anno 1349.) the dedication feast is mentioned with particular respect. This solemnity was at first celebrated on the very day of dedication, as it annually returned. But the bishops did sometimes give authority for transposing * the observation to some other day, and especially to Sunday, whereon the people could best attend the devotions and rites intended in this ceremony. Thus the parishioners of Bishops-Wilton, in Yorkshire, complaining to archbishop Kemp, that their wake-day, on the 15th of September, was inconvenient to be kept on a week-day, because it fell in the middle of their harvest ; he therefore transferred it to the Sunday following, by an instrument^o dated at Bishops-Thorp, 22d September, 1441. So also at Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, the church's festival being on the 28th of August, it was in the year 1314 assigned to be kept on the Sunday next ensuing the feast of the decollation of St. John Baptist^p. Nay, at last, this conveni-

* *Translatio diei dedicationis ecclesiæ de Radcliffe sup. Trent, (quæ dedicata fuit per Joh'em Romanum arch'e'pum Ebor. 12. kal. Sept. 1293.) ad diem Dominicum proxime post festum Assumptionis beate Virginis. dat. 3. kal. Octob. 1303. Ex Regist. Corbrig. Ebor.*

ⁿ *Leges Edwardi. num. 3.* ^o *Regist. Kemp f. 196. transcript. a Rogero Dodswortho. MS. vol. 6.* ^p *Dugd. Antiq. Warwic. p. 516.*

ence of Sunday above the week days, was the reason of attempting an universal change. For among the injunctions of king Henry VIII. anno 1536, it was ordered, that the dedication of churches should in all places be celebrated on the first Sunday of the month * October for ever^q. Yet this order was not enforced, or not obeyed: but, however, most of those jubilees are now celebrated near the time of Michaelmas, when a vacation from the labours of harvest and the plough does afford the best opportunity for visits and sports: so at Pidington and other places in this county. This transposing of the day has left it more difficult to know the saint to whose protection the church was committed. There be only these grounds of safe conjecture. Such wakes as are observed on the first or second Sunday after † Michaelmas-day, in these we may doubt a translation of time by virtue of the said injunction of Henry VIII. or by a prevailing custom of postponing such solemnity to the end of harvest: and in such cases the saint may be lost, unless some other way preserved. But as to those wakes which are precedent to Michaelmas, or distant from that time; these we may believe have continued in their primitive relation to their proper saint, and no farther removed than to

* 7. Dec. 1519. Will'us e'pus Linc. omnia et singula festa dedicationum ecclesiarum et capellarum paroch. dioc. Linc. ex tunc—3. die Octob. singulis annis celebrari et observari ordinavit et decrevit. Reg. Atwater e'pi Linc.

Festum dedicationis per totam diocesis Ebor. uno et eodem die observand. viz. die D'nica prox. post festum Commemorationis s'cti Pauli ap'li ne populus ab una parochia ad aliam potius vagandi quam orandi causa se transferens potationibus, ebrietatibus et gulæ indulgeat, dissensiones et lites et rixas suscitetur, ac plerumque alearum

taxillorum ludos et hiis deteriores exerceat et frequentat, ut hujusmodi malis obvietur de consensu prelatorum et cleri statuitur ut festum dedicationis observetur eodem die. Reg. Ebor.

† It was a remark of Sir W. Dugdale, in some discourse with Mr. Aubrey, that most churches dedicated to St. Michael, either stood on high ground, or els had a very high tower; as at St. Michael's church, Cornhill; St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall. The chaple on Glastenbury Torre is dedicated to St. Michael, &c.

^q Dr. Heylin. Miscellan. Tract. p. 142.

the immediate Sunday following. For wherever these Sunday wakes are guided by a foregoing festival, we may be justly satisfied, the church was dedicated to the saint of that day. It is a rational and just opinion of Sir Henry Spelman, that fairs were first occasioned by the resort of people to that place, for solemnizing some festival, and especially the feast of the church's dedication. And hence he thinks it easy to conjecture to what saint the church had been commended by the fair-day^r. Indeed pope Gregory the Great, in one of his homilies, alludes to this as a popular and familiar custom, *Certe sicubi populus nundinas celebraret, si ad alicujus ecclesiæ dedicationem denuntiata solennitate concurreret, festinarem omnes simul inveniri, &c.*^s Where he plainly intimates, that a fair arises from a conflux of people on the * wake, or dedication day. In most of the towns and parishes in England, (except where the privilege of new fairs has been in later times obtained,) the old stationary fairs, whether by custom or by an ancient charter, depend upon the saint of the church. Thus the primitive fair in Oxford was on the day of St. Frideswide, because it was the dedication day of the chief conventual church^t. Thus the translation of Becket's body was on the seventh of July, and his passion on the twenty-ninth of September, which days being soon celebrated at Canterbury for festivals, and days of dedication of altars and chapels to that martyr, it occasioned two fairs in that city annually on those days^u. On the said seventh of July there is a fair at Bromhill, near Brandon-Ferry, in Norfolk, and another at West-acre, about four miles distant from Swafham,

* It is very remarkable, that in Holland the dedication of a church being called kerk-misse, or kermisse, *i. e.* the church-mass, or solemn service on the day of the church's consecration, all fairs are there called kerk-

misses and kermisses; a direct allusion to their original, owing to the day of the church's dedication. Ex ore viri doctissimi G. H. et ex annotat. Th. Mareschalli ad Evan. Saxon. p. 535.

^r Spelman. in Glossar. ad vocem Feriæ. ^s Gregor. M. Homil. 14. in Evangel. ^t Ex Chartul. S. Frideswidæ, Oxon. ^u Somner. Antiq. Cant. p. 246.

both called Becket's fair: and in both places there are old ruinous chapels which were dedicated to that supposed saint. Instances of this nature are too numerous to recite, and too obvious to need a proof. I only add, that at Burcester the wake is observed on the Sunday next following the festival of St. James, and a fair is there kept on the said festival, and on the two days immediately before and after, which is a good argument (though other authorities be wanting) that the old parish church of Burcester was dedicated to St. James, as the new church might possibly be to St. Edburg, the patroness of the adjoining convent. For I make no doubt, but there had been a customary fair at Burcester, or Bigenhull, on the same feast of St. James, long before king Richard II. gave a charter for it; such charters being often a confirmation rather than a new grant, and were chiefly obtained to confer a property on some particular person of the profits of the fair, which were before in common, and therefore subject to great disputes. So king Richard gave a charter for a fair to be holden eight days in Peterborough, beginning on the feast of St. Peter, on which day a fair had been kept by immemorial custom, because the church had been dedicated to that saint^x. To confirm the original of fairs from the dedication of churches, it is observable, that, on this account, fairs were generally kept in church-yards, and even in the churches; till the indecency and scandal were so great, as to want a reformation. In the year 1230, 14. Hen. III. among the inquiries to be made at a visitation by all archdeacons within this diocese of Lincoln, the 25th and 26th were to discover and regulate this abuse^y. Soon after this, king Henry III. by express mandate forbid the keeping of Northampton fair in the church or church-yard of All-Saints, in that town^z. Whereupon Rob. Grosthead, the good bishop of Lincoln, sent positive instructions through his whole diocese, "prohibiting all fairs to be kept in such "sacred places, pursuant to the king's example, who had made the

^x Hist. of Ch. of Peterborough, p. 146. ^y Spelman. de Concil. tom. 2. p. 192. ^z MS. James, in Bibl. Bodl. vol. 2. p. 25.

“like reformation at Northampton^a.” This duty he recommended in letters to his several archdeacons, and then sent a copy of the instructions to all rectors and vicars of churches within his diocese^b. Yet this corruption did long after that time prevail. For in a comment on the Ten Commandments by way of dialogue between Dives and Pauper, printed at London, anno 1493, we find a zealous complaint of this profane custom^c. Dives—What saiest thou of them that hold markets and feyrs in holy chyrch and in sanctuary? Pauper—Both the byer and the seller and men of holy chyrch that maintain them or suffer them when they might lett it been accursed. They make Goddes house a den of theyves; for commonly in such feyrs and markets wheresoever it be holden, ther ben many theyves mychers and cut-purse. Dives—And I dread me that full often by such feyrs Goddes house is made a tabern of gluttons, and a bordel of lychours. For the merchants and chapmen kepe there with theym their wives and lemans both night and day. And what if the prelates and the curates of the place take monys of the chapmen for the place that they stand in by covenants, &c. It was likewise to this relation of fairs to the wakes, or days of dedication, that an old custom crept in of keeping some fairs upon the very Sundays, because the dedication feasts fell on those days, till this abuse, like the other, was thought fit to be restrained: as particularly in these parts, the fairs and markets kept on Sundays at Walingford, Bercamsted, and Brackley, were altered to week-days by special writs from the king, in 2. Hen. III.^d Thus were the anniversaries of a church’s dedication celebrated in populous towns with an accustomed fair; and in the most private parishes with feasting and a great concourse of people. And as there have been many gifts and legacies to universities and colleges, for the commemorating of founders’ and benefactors’ days; so were some donations made to churches purely for this pious use of more solemnly celebrating the wake, or dedication feast.

^a Epist. Rob. Lincoln. MS. nuper penes Tho. episc. Lincoln. ^b Append. ad Fascic. p. 412. ^c Ibid. p. 48. ^d W. Prynn, Histor. Collect. tom. 3. p. 40.

Thus Walter de St. Edmund, abbot of Burg, did, about the year 1240, give the sum of forty shillings per ann. for making more plentiful provision in that convent on the day of their church's consecration^e.

This laudable custom of wakes prevailed for many ages, till the nice Puritans began to exclaim against it as a remnant of popery. And by degrees the precise humour grew so popular, that, at the summer assizes held at Exeter, an. 1627, the lord chief baron Walter and baron Denham made an order for suppression of all wakes. And a like order was made by judge Richardson for the county of Somerset, an. 1631. But on bishop Laud's complaint of this innovating humour, the king commanded the last order to be reversed, which judge Richardson refusing to do, an account was required from the bishop of Bath and Wells, how the said feast days, church ales, wakes, and revels, were for the most part celebrated and observed in his diocese. On the receipt of these instructions, the bishop sent for and advised with seventy-two of the most orthodox and able of his clergy, who certified under their hands, that on these feast days (which generally fell on Sundays) the service of God was more solemnly performed, and the church much better frequented, both in the forenoon and afternoon, than on any other Sunday in the year; that the people very much desired the continuance of them; that the ministers did in most places do the like for these reasons, viz. for preserving the memorial of the dedication of their several churches, for civilizing the people, for composing differences by the mediation and meeting of friends, for increase of love and unity by these feasts of charity; for relief and comfort of the poor, &c. On the return of this certificate, judge Richardson was again cited to the council table, and peremptorily commanded to reverse his former order. After which it was thought fit to reinforce the declaration of king James, when perhaps this was the only good reason assigned for that unnecessary and unhappy licence of sports, &c..

^e Supplement to Hist. of Peterbor. p. 304.

“ We do ratifie and publish this our blessed father’s decree, the rather because of late in some counties of our kingdom we find, that under pretence of taking away abuses, there hath been a general forbidding not only of ordinary meetings, but of the feasts of the dedication of churches, commonly called wakes.” However, by such a popular prejudice against wakes, and by the intermission of them in the late confusions, they are now discontinued in many counties, especially in the east and some western parts of England, but are commonly observed in the north, and in these midland parts.

An. MCCCCXXIX. 7, 8. *Henry VI.*

By inquisition taken within the county of Bucks. it appeared, that Thomas, son of Thomas de la Pole, held the manor of Mersh, in com. Bucks. and died without heir of his own body, while he was under age, on the seventh of July last past; and that William de la Pole earl of Suffolk was next heir, viz. as son of Michael, son of Sir Michael de la Pole, knight^f.

Roger Bishopeston, of Borstall, granted to John Bishopeston, his son, three acres of arable land in the fields of Borstall, of which half an acre lay in Werfurlong, half an acre in Lefurlong, extending to a piece of land called Dedecroft, half an acre in the field of Arngrove, at le Gosehale, and one rood in Rede-furlong, and another rood in Clay-rode-furlong, another rood in the same furlong extending to a piece of meadow called Medepleckes, and another head of the said rode extending to the land of * Robert James, called Gildeveyr-

* *In Dei nomine Amen; tertio decimo die mensis Novembris anno regni regis Hen. VI. post conquestum Anglie nono ego Robertus James armiger dominus de Borstall compos mentis et sane memorie existens. condo testamentum meum.—Corpus sepeliend. in cappella s’cti Jacobi de Borstall prope altare juxta Katerinam nuper uxorem meam—Item volo et ordino quod ante omnia debita mea plenarie salvantur—Item volo quod in die obitus mei et in die sepulture mee misse et expense fiant secundum discretionem Matildis uxoris mee et mag’ri Thome Brouns executorum.—Dat. apud Borstall die et anno supradictis MCCCCXXIX. probat. 22. Feb. 1431. Reg. Chichele 426.*

^f R. Dods. MS. vol. 52. f. 147.

dene. *Hiis testibus ; Ricardo Gratard, Willielmo Peynton, Johanne Borewyne, Roberto Potter, Thoma Dorset, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstall in festo S. Frideswydæ, anno regni Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ septimo*^s.

An. MCCCCXXX. 8, 9. Henry VI.

The vicar and parishioners of Oakle had some difference with the capellane and inhabitants of Borstall concerning the reparation of the said mother church of Oakle: and did at last acquiesce in the late form of agreement for the institution of a chapel at Borstall, dedicated to St. James on the second of November 1418, by which it was provided, that the taxation for the repair and support of the said church should be proportionably laid on the inhabitants of Oakle and Borstall.

Philippus permissione divina Lincoln. episcopus dilectis nobis in Christo incolis inhabitantibus villam sive hamlettam de Borstall eorumque successoribus ac aliis in ipsa hamletta morari volentibus in futurum parochianis ecclesiæ de Oakele nostræ diœc. salutem gratiam et benedictionem. Cum nuper venerabilis frater noster dominus Willielmus Sokton episcopus suffraganeus noster vice ac auctoritate nostris capellam S. Jacobi de Borstall prædicta honestam ac cœmeterium ejusdem in et infra fines et limites dictæ ecclesiæ parochialis de Oakele notorie situatam secundo die mensis Novemb. anno Dom. millesimo ccccxviii. de consensu et assensu prioris et conventus S. Frideswydæ Oxon. dictæ nostræ diœc. ecclesiam parochialem de Oakele prædicta in proprios usus obtinentium, vicarii que loci ejusdem, ac voluntate et assensu omnium et singulorum quorum interest intervenientibus, munere consecrationis insignivit, reservatis semper honore debito dictæ ecclesiæ parochiali de Oakele ac reparatione refectione constructione ædificatione ejusdem ecclesiæ campanilisque et campanarum, ac clausura cœmeterii emendanda, librorumque et vestimentorum de novo emptione, ac aliorum ornamentorum opportunorum dictæ ecclesiæ ac omnibus et singulis aliis

eidem ecclesiæ quomodolibet opportunis totiens quotiens casus requirit, ac in recognitionem dictæ ecclesiæ de Oakele duodecim denariis in festo sancti Michaelis singulis annis imperpetuum solvendis vicario qui nunc est et successoribus suis qui in futurum erunt, dictos incolas eorumque successores, ut parochianos ecclesiæ prædictæ de expresso consensu et voluntate dictorum incolarum et parochianorum villæ de Oakele ac vicarii ejusdem, et ad eorum instantiam petitionem oneravit . . . et realiter imposuit incolis supradictis prout satis evidenter ex actis coram ipso suffraganeo nostro factis et in eisdem contentis plenius continetur. Ac subsequenter magister Thomas Bruns utriusque juris doctor archidiaconus Stowe in ecclesia nostra Lincoln. ad visitandum clerum ipsorum archidiaconatum Oxon. et Buck. ecclesiasque parochiales ac alia beneficia ecclesiastica quæcunque in eisdem ac ad corrigendum et puniendum crimina et excessus in eisdem commissa commissarius sufficienter deputatus ad instantem petitionem, &c. statuit, ordinavit, assignavit, deputavit, et limitavit: videlicet, quod singulis annis in festo S. Michaelis seu aliquo die festivo vel solempni vocari debent per curatum dictæ ecclesiæ de Oakele ad ecclesiam parochialem de Oakele prædicta parochiani inhabitantes villam de Oakele et conformiter hamlettam de Borstall maturiores et discretiores prout inter eosdem mutuo poterunt concordare, qui ibidem compotum yconomorum dictæ ecclesiæ de Oakele, &c. et ipsos onerent sive liberent, et novos yconomos eligant et deputent, quodque ad omnem refectionem reparationem constructionem et cætera omnia et singula superius expressata de bonis parochianorum prædictorum et tenementorum prout constitutiones in hac parte editæ sive consuetudo a retroactis temporibus usitata exigunt et requirunt, et portiones quæ a personis prædictis sunt factæ singulis parochianis utriusque imponent et onerabunt, et eorum summam imposterum fideliter recipient levabunt colligent et per capita singulorum parochianorum de receptis et solutis non receptis et non solutis a singulis parochianis singulis annis in festo S. Michaelis archangeli fideliter computabunt, et juramentum quod præmissa fideliter exequentur præstabunt corporale. Quæ omnia et singula partes prædictæ coram dicto magistro Thoma commissario nostro acceptarunt, et se eisdem ordinationi et limitationi

ac decreto suis sub quibuscunque pœnis et censuris ecclesiasticis per nos et successores nostros episcopos Lincoln. ferendis submiserunt et acquieverunt. Nos igitur omnia et singula præmissa per venerabilem fratrem nostrum et commissarium nostrum supradictos acta facta ac gesta ac per dictos incolas et parochianos acceptata approbantes, attendentes præmissa ad decorem ecclesiæ redundare, vobis omnibus et singulis sub pœna excommunicationis majoris in personas singulorum vestrum præmissis non obtemperantium fulminandæ, mandamus firmiter injungentes quatenus omnia et singula præmissa quatenus vos et vestrum quemlibet concernunt observetis et faciatis observari. Potestate nobis et successoribus nostris episcopis Lincoln. vigore submissionis vestræ dubium seu ambiguum siquod in futurum emergerit in hac parte interpretandi declarandi et præsentibus addendi, ac vos et successores vestros futuros ad observationem omnium et singulorum prædictorum ut præmittitur per censuras ecclesiasticas compellendi loco et tempore opportunis specialiter reservata. In quorum omnium et singulorum testimonium atque fidem sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum^h.

An. MCCCCXXXI. 9, 10. Henry VI.

Edmund Rede, esquire, of Borstall, (who had married Christina, daughter and heir of Robert James, esquire, lord of Borstall,) departed this life on the eighth day of October 1430, 9. Hen. VI. leaving Edmund his son and heir, sixteen years of age and upwards, by the said Christina his wife surviving. After his death, on April the ninth, 1431, an inquisition was taken at Goryng, com. Oxon.

Inquisitio capta apud Goryng in com. Oxon. nono die Aprilis anno Henrici sexti nono coram Willielmo Borde feodario dominæ Katherinæ reginæ Anglinæ honoris sui Walyngford, &c. Qui dicunt quod Edmundus Rede tenuit die quo obiit conjunctim feoffatus cum Christina uxore sua adhuc superstite manerium de Standelf cum suis pertinentiis

^h Ex Chartular. de Borstall, MS. f. 115.

in com. Oxon. infra honorem prædictum. Et tenuit die quo obiit conjunctim feoffatus cum Willielmo Motte adhuc superstite, &c. sexdecim acras terræ arabilis jacentes in quodam campo vocato Horshole, ac ad-vocationem ecclesiæ de Chakynden. Et tenuit die quo obiit conjunctim feoffatus cum Waltero Cotton et Johanne Ernesby clerico adhuc superstite quandam insulam prati in Schyllingford in com. Oxon. infra honorem prædictum. Et tenuit conjunctim feoffatus cum Waltero Cotton et Johanne Ernesby unum messuagium octoginta acras terræ arabilis triginta acras bosci cum suis pertinentiis in Rytherfeld-Grey, et sexaginta acras terræ arabilis, triginta acras bosci cum pertinentiis in Bensyngdon, &c. Et quod prædicta terra et boscus in Rytherfeld-Grey tenentur de abbate de Abbyngdon ut parcellum de feodo de Padendale, &c.. Et dicunt quod dictus Edmundus obiit octavo die mensis Octobris, anno Henrici sexti nono. Et quod Edmundus Rede est filius et hæres dicti Edmundi ætat. sexdecim annorum et ampliusⁱ.

Robert James, esquire, lord of Borstall, and chief forester of Bernwode, Shotover, and Stowode, died on the sixteenth day of February, 10. Henry VI. leaving Maud his second wife surviving, and Christina, the relict of Edmund Rede, his daughter and heir, (by Catherine his first wife,) now thirty years of age and upwards. Upon his death the following inquisition was taken at Borstall.

Inquisitio capta apud Borstall in com. Buck. sexto die mensis Martii, anno Henrici sexti decimo coram Johanne Hampden escaetore domini regis in prædicto comitatu virtute brevis, &c. Qui dicunt, &c. quod Robertus James tenuit ad terminum vitæ suæ maneria de Borstall Adyngrave et Ocle, ac viginti messuagia, duas bovatas, octo carucatas, et quadraginta acras terræ, quinquaginta acras prati, sexcentas quater viginti et unam acram pasturæ, sexaginta acras bosci, et duodecim libratas quinque solidos et quinque denarios redditus cum pertinentiis in Ocle, Brehull, Borstall, Est-claydon, Middle-claydon, Botel-claydon, Thomele, et Ikford, ac ballivam forestæ de Bernwode, &c.

ⁱ Ex Chartular de Borstall, MS. f. 119.

quæ post decessum prædicti Roberti remanerent Edmundo Rede jam defuncto et Cristinæ nuper uxori ejus adhuc superstiti, &c. Sed prædicta maneria de Adyngrave et Ocle cum pertinentiis integre remanerent Matildæ uxori Roberti adhuc superstiti tota vita ipsius, &c. Et dicunt quod manerium de Borstall, exceptis duobus messuagiis uno tofto et tribus carucatis terræ, tenetur de domino rege in capite per serjantiam custodiendi forestam de Bernwode et per redditum LX. solidorum, et valet per annum in omnibus exitibus ultra reprisam centum solidos. Item duo messuagia unum toftum et una carucata terræ tenentur de Catherina regina Angliæ ut de honore suo de Wallyngford per sectam ad curiam dictæ reginæ de Wallyngford, &c. et valet per annum ultra reprisam viginti solidos. Item prædictæ duæ carucatæ terræ superius exceptæ tenentur de Thoma Chaucer armigero et Johanne Borton ut de manerio suo de Brehull per servitium reddendi per annum sexaginta et duodecim solidos, et sectam ad curiam de Brehull, et valet per annum ultra reprisam decem solidos. Item manerium de Adyngrave tenetur de domina de Bourychier ut de manerio de Polycote, per quod servitium ignorant, et valet per annum ultra reprisam LX. solidos. Et Robertus James obiit sextodecimo die mensis Februarii ultime præteriti, et Christina quæ fuit uxor Edmundi Rede est filia et hæres Roberti James et Catherinæ uxoris, et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius^k.

On the eleventh day of March another inquisition was taken at Thame, to give an account of the lands which he held in this county.

Inquisitio capta apud Thame com. Oxon. undecimo die mensis Martii, anno regni regis Henrici sexti decimo coram Petro Fetiplace escaetore domini regis, &c. qui dicunt, &c. quod Robertus James tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Adewell in comitatu prædicto in dominico suo ut de feodo, quod quidem manerium cum pertinentiis tenetur de Caterina regina Angliæ ut de honore suo de Walyngford, et valet per annum ultra reprisam sex libras tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios. Et per finem levatum anno sexto Henrici sexti maneria de Musewell et

^k Ex Chartular de Borstall, MS. f. 105.

Hedyngdon et balliva forestariæ de Shotover et Stowode tenentur per Robertum James tota vita ipsius, et post mortem ejus remanent Edmundo Rede jam defuncto et Christinæ uxori ejus adhuc superstiti. Et dicunt quod manerium de Hedyngdon continet in se viginti messuagia et duas carucatas terræ quæ tenentur de domino rege in capite per servitium custodiendi forestas prædictas, et valet per annum ultra reprisam sexaginta solidos. Et dicunt quod manerium de Musewell non tenetur de domino rege, de quo vel de quibus ignorant, et valet per annum ultra reprisam quadraginta solidos¹.

An. MCCCCXXXII. 10, 11. Henry VI.

About this time Thomas Nufferton, rector of Bucknell, adjoining to Burcester, deceased, and Thomas Darcy was presented by the abbot and convent of Oseney to the said vacant church of Bucknell, who dying in the year 1459, was succeeded by Thomas Walton, presented by the said abbot and convent, and admitted at Woodstock on the first of May 1459. After his death, the vacant church was conferred by William Spencer, who had a grant of the presentation from the said abbot and convent, on Thomas Fixby, admitted the twelfth of October 1496, who, in the following year, by death, voided the said rectory; to which the same religious patrons presented John Barber, bachelor of both laws, admitted on the first of February 1497; upon whose death, within six months, the said vacant church was bestowed by the said abbot and convent upon Edmund Crofton, admitted at Lydington on Aug. the twenty-fifth, 1498, who deceased 1503. when the same patrons presented Christopher Lothum, admitted at Banbury the twenty-second of December 1503, who after two years' enjoyment died, and made room for Bryan Higgdon, bachelor of laws, presented by the said abbot and convent, and admitted at Buckden June the fifteenth, 1505. After his decease, a certain clerk was simoniacally presented by those regular patrons; for which reason the said church by lapse was collated by John Long-

¹ Ex Chartular. de Borstall, MS. f. 105.

land, bishop of Lincoln, on Thomas Stanley, admitted at Oxford April the sixteenth, 1524. After whose decease William Hall was presented by James Watbeef, by reason of a grant of this turn of presentation from the said abbot and convent, and was admitted at Wooburne the twenty-third of September 1529. who was succeeded by one master Edwards, who dying in the year 1537, the said religious of Oseney presented John Merton, admitted at the Old Temple, London, on March the twenty-fourth, 1537, succeeded by John Ayland, who resigned in the year 1542. when John bishop of Lincoln, by concession of one turn of presentation from the abbot and convent of Oseney, conferred the said rectory on John French, admitted on July the seventh, 1542^m. Upon whose death Richard Weston of London, esquire, presented Richard Bennett, M. A. instituted on January the twenty-ninth, 1551ⁿ.

An. MCCCCXXXIII. 11, 12. *Henry VI.*

Henry Morgan of Borstall, com. Buck. granted to Thomas Wyfold of Borstall, and John Pophamme, all his lands and tenements in the several villages and fields of Borstall, Brehull, and Oakele. *Hiis testibus; Johanne Fitz-Elys armigero, Willielmo Adyngrave, Willielmo Berewell, Richardo Pedyngton, Johanne Swift, Richardo Gratele, Richardo Gratard, et aliis; dat. vicesimo quinto die Martii, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum undecimo^o.*

An. MCCCCXXXIV. 12, 13. *Henry VI.*

Maud, the widow of Robert James, esquire, obtained from Humphrey duke of Gloucester and chief justice in Eyre a mandate for the delivery of as many oaks and thorns as should be to the value of forty shillings, due upon custom to the forester, detained for one year during the life of her late husband.

^m Ex Regist. Eccles. Lincoln.
MS. f. 61.

ⁿ Ex Regist. Oxon.

^o Ex Chartular. de Borstall,

Humfridus regum filius frater et patruus, dux Gloucestricæ, comes Pembrochiæ, ac capitalis custos forestarum domini regis et reginæ Johannæ citra Trentam custodibus forestæ de Shotore et Stowode Ixhull et Bernvode vel loca tenentibus in eisdem salutem. Cum in jure et concessione regum Angliæ progenitorum domini mei regis nunc quilibet custos ballivarum prædictarum vesturam forestariorum suorum annuatim percipiendam tantum de roboribus et brueriis quantum pro vestura indiguerit habere prosternere et vendere consuevit, ut in plena sessione presentatum est et affirmatum per viridarios redargarios et alios juratos, super quo conquestum est nobis de vestura prædicta restricta per unum annum tempore Roberti James tunc custodis ballivarum prædictarum elapsam ad ipsorum forestariorum prædictorum dampnum non modicum. Ideo vobis mandamus quod ad requestum Matildis nuper uxoris dicti Roberti et executricis liberare faciatis eidem tanta robora et brueria quanta indigent usque ad XL^s. pro vestura sic restricta nunc allocand. et hoc non omittatis. Dat. apud Thame die Martis proxime post festum S. Jacobi apostoli, anno regni regis præfati domini mei Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ duodecimo^p.

William Champion, vicar of Burcester, resigned his church into the hands of the prior and canons of Burcester, who presented John Odam, admitted at Lyddington, Octob. 18, 1434, succeeded by John Adams, who died 1479, when the said prior and canons presented Richard Brails, admitted at Peterborough July 29, 1479. Upon whose resignation the church was conferred by the same religious body upon Thomas Kirkby, admitted at the Old Temple, London, December 1, 1481. The next vicar entered in the Lincoln register was Peter Gryffyth, presented by the said prior and convent on the resignation of Florentius and admitted March 26, 1529, who died 1537, when John Longlond, bishop of Lincoln, obtained from the religious one turn of presentation, and collated the said benefice on John Philips, admitted December 6, 1537, who deceased

^p Ex Chartular. de Borstall, MS. f. 99.

1541, at which time Roger *Moor, esquire, granted the right of presentation *pro hac vice* to Bennet Wilkins and Thomas Shore of Burcester, who jointly presented John Wilkins, admitted at Buckden September 21, 1541^q. Upon his death, Agnes Wentworth, widow, presented Thomas Aspler to the said church, in which he was instituted March 8, 1558. He died 1564, when dame Anne Chamberlain, widow, presented Mr. Rich. Aldridge, instituted June 25, 1564, who, on the sixteenth of August 1565, resigned the said vicarage into the hands of John Kennall, guardian of the spiritualities, at his lodgings in Christ Church, Oxon. when Anne Chamberlain, widow of Sir Rog. Ormeston, presented Mr. George Osbath, instituted Decemb. 4, 1565, who was succeeded by Robert Cauham, upon whose cession John Bird, clerk, B. A. was presented by Sir Michael † Blount, knight, and instituted February 15, 1604^r, succeeded by Mr. William Hall, upon whose death Mr. Samuel Blackwell, M. A. was inducted August 6, 1670, who made a cession by induction to the rectory of Brampton, com. Northampt. August 1, 1691, when Sir William Glynne, baronet, presented Thomas Shewringe, M. A. lately presented to the rectory of Crudwell, com. Wilt. and succeeded by Mr. Tho. Taylor, M. A. of Magd. coll. Oxon.

John Ornysby, rector of the church of Chakynden, and William Motte, granted and confirmed to Christina, late wife of Edmund Rede of Borstall, the fourth part of the manors of Chakynden and Stoke-Marmyon, com. Oxon. and one messuage called Haw-

* 1612. Epitaph of dame Elizabeth Brocket, late wife of Sir John Brocket, of Brocket Hall, in the county of Hertford, and formerly the wife of Gabriel Fowler, of Tilsworth, in the county of Bedford, esq. daughter and coheir of Roger Moore, of Burcester, in the county of Oxford, esq. which Eliz. deceased the 24th of June 1612. Chauncey's Hertfordshire, p. 313.

† Among the monuments in the church of St. Peter's, within the Tower of London, in the chancell, a stately monument of the Blounts—Dame Mary, wife of Sir Michael Blount, one of the coheirs of Thomas Moor of Bisseter, deceased Dec. 23, 1592, who lies here also interred. See Strype's edit. of Stow, vol. 1. p. 69.

^q Ex Regist. Lincoln.

^r Ex Regist. Oxon.

mannys, with one messuage, toft, and carucate of land in Stoke-Basset and Ipesden, and all their lands and tenements in Mounge-well, with remainder to Edmund, son of the said Edmund and Christina his wife, and Agnes his wife, daughter of John Cottesmore. *Dat. apud Chakynden in festo Nativitatis beatæ Mariæ virginis*^s.

The said John Ornysby and Walter Cotton being enfeoffed by Cecily, the late wife of John Rede, in the manor of Gathampton, nigh Goring, com. Oxon. granted and confirmed the said manor to Edmund Rede the second, and to Agnes his wife, daughter of the said John Cottesmore. *Hiis testibus; Willielmo Lynde armigero, Richardo Marmyon, Johanne Haryngton, Thoma Hyde, Willielmo Ravenynge, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Gathampton in festo Nativitatis beatæ Mariæ virginis, anno regni Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ tertio decimo*^t. The said John Ornysby, by another deed, made a like conveyance of the manor of Standelf. *Testibus; Thoma Chaucer, Reginaldo Parentyn, Richardo Quatremayns, &c.*^u

The king committed to Thomas Chaucer, esquire, the custody of the manor of Adington, in com. Buck. which John Burton, sen. lately deceased, held for life, by demise from William Molyns, sen. deceased: and which, after the death of the said John Barton, fell into the king's hands, by reason of the minority of Alianore, daughter and heir of William Molyns, knight, son of the foresaid William, who held *in capite*, and for that reason came into the king's hands^x.

An. mccccxxxv. 13, 14. Henry VI.

Maud, the relict of Robert James, esquire, late lord of Borstall,

An. mccccxxxv. 13, 14. Hen. VI.
Mag'r Joh. Repynton p'b'r pres. per
Joh. Blount armig. ad eccl. de Ardley per
mort. d'ni Rob'ti Hoeger. 5. Sept. 1435.
Reg. Gray.

D'n's Henr. Lloyd p'b'r pres. per Joh.

Gyse de Elmor Wigorn. dioc. milit. ad eccl.
de Ardele per resign. d'ni Oweni ap David.
22. Jul. 1407.

D'n's Will'us Giles capellan. coll. per
lapsum ad eccl. de Ardeley per mort. ult.
rectoris. 22. Dec. 1510. Reg. Smith.

^s Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 22.

^t Ibid. sub tit. Gathampton, f. 7.

^u Ibid.

^x R. Dods. MS. vol 52. f. 154.

in her pure widowhood, granted to Thomas Wyfold of Borstall, William Adyngrave of Ludgareshale, gentleman, and William Fitz-Walter of Wendlebury, com. Oxon. gentleman, those six virgates of land called Saytones, in Oakle, which she held together with Robert James her husband, deceased, by the grant and feoffment of Walter Cotton, William Motte, and John Boys. *Hiis testibus; Edmundo Rede, Johanne Fitz-Elys armigeris, Ricardo Pilkington, Ricardo Gratele, Johanne Shakill, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Oakle prædict. in festo S. Gregorii papæ, anno regni Henrici sexti post conquestum quarto decimo^y.*

Christina, the widow of Edmund Rede, and mother of Edmund, now lord of Borstall, died on the twenty-eighth of March, leaving the said Edmund her son and heir, who, in the feast of St. Matthew the apostle, was of the age of twenty-one years. After her death an in-

An. MCCCCXXXV. 13, 14. Hen. VI.

Eccl'ia de Langton antiquitus non habebat sepulturam in eccl'ia aut parochia sua sed deferebant cadavera mortuorum ad eccl'iam de Burcestr unde fit ut rectori et parochianis de Langton multa incommoda evenerint ex delatione corporum propter distanciam locorum et itineris profunditatem saltem hiemali tempore. Etiam prior et conv. de Burcestr per hujusmodo cadaverum importunis et indebitis temporibus supervenientium sepulturam inhumaniter fatigabantur, quorum occasione nonnunquam inter partes easdem lites et discordiæ ortæ sunt, unde partes eadem viam pacis quærentes—de licentia e'pi Linc. et assensu abbatis et conv. Westm. ejusdem eccl'ie de Langton patronorum quandam compositionem inter se fecerunt videlicet quod rectores et parochiani de Langton corpora seu cadavera ibidem morientium seu sepulturam eligentium in dicta eccl'ia et ejus cimi-

terio eidem contiguo pontificali auctoritate dedicando libere sepelire valeant, et rectores percipiant pacifice et cum integritate jure et nomine eccl'ie ejusdem omnes et omnimodas oblationes et obventiones ac emolumenta alia quæcumque ex hujusmodi corporum exequiis—qualitercunque provenientibus, et ne dicta eccl'ia de Burcestr in suis juribus—ex præmissis sentiat se læsam—parochiani dictæ eccl'ie de Langton et successores sui singulis annis in perpetuum in festo S. Edburgæ solvent dicto priori et conventui de Burcestr seu vicario ejusdem in signum reverentiæ et honoris eidem ecclesie antiquitus debitorum ac in recompensationem oblationum et aliorum jurium—duodecim denarios in eccl'ia de Burcestr prædicta—in eorundem proprietariorum aut vicarii usus proprios convertend.—Hæc compositio confirmata fuit per e'pum Linc. 3. Oct. 1435. Ex registro Will'i Gray e'pi Linc. f. 174.

^y Ex Chartul. de Borstal, MS. f. 89.

quisition was taken at Ailesbury, com. Buck. on the Monday after the feast of Holy Trinity, before John Barton, escheator of the king, where the jury made return, that the said Christina Rede assigned to Maud, the wife of Robert James deceased, for her dowry, (besides the manors of Adyngrave and Oakle,) the third part of the moiety of the manor of Borstall, of twenty messuages, two bovates, eight carucates of land, and forty acres of meadow, six hundred and eighty-one acres of pasture, sixty acres of wood, twelve pounds five shillings and fivence yearly rent, and of the bailiwick of the forest of Bernwode^z.

On this occasion, another inquisition was taken at Oxford on Thursday in Whitsun-week, where the jury found that the said Christina Rede assigned to Maud, the widow of Robert James, a third part of the moiety of the manors of Musewell and Hedyngdon, and of the bailiwick of the forests of Shotover and Stowode; and that the said Christina died seized of one moiety, and two parts of the other moiety of the same manors; and that she held for term of life the fourth part of the manor of Chakynden and Stoke-Marmyon, with their appertenances, and two messuages, one toft, and one carucate of land in Stoke-Basset, Ippesden, and Moungevell, held by grant from John Ornesby, rector of the church of Chakinden, and William Motte, with remainder to Edmund, son of Edmund, and her the said Christina, and to Agnes, daughter of John Cottesmore, wife of the said Edmund^a.

The vicarage of Merton becoming void by the resignation of William* the abbot and convent of Egnesham, appropriators and patrons, presented William Brackley, who was admitted at London on the fifteenth of October^b.

An. mccccxxxvi. 14, 15. *Henry VI.*

On the death of Tho. Chaucer, esq. an inquisition was taken in

* Sugge.

^z Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 106.

^a Ibid.

^b Ex Regist. Lincoln.

these parts; and the jury returned, that he held at his death in demesne, as in fee, the manor of Brehull, com. Buck. of the king *in capite* by the service of one knight's fee; and that Alice, the wife of William de la Pole earl of Suffolk, was daughter and heir of the said Thomas, of the age of twenty-five years. By another inquisition it was found, that the said Thomas Chaucer held the manors of Hokenorton and *Cudlington of the king *in capite* by knight's service^c. Whereupon William earl of Suffolk did his fealty, and in right of his wife had livery of this estate: and on the third day of July, the king, by letters patent dated at his manor of Kenyngton, granted to the said William and Alice his wife, that they or either the longest liver of them should found an hospital at their manor of Ewelme, com. Oxon. and settle a sufficient endowment, not exceeding the yearly value of two hundred marks, for the maintenance of two chaplains and thirteen poor men, to be incorporated, and to have a common seal, &c.^d

An. mccccxxxvii. 15, 16. *Henry VI.*

John Nele, *i. e.* Nigel, of Borstall, granted to Thomas Wyfold one messuage, with curtilage adjoining, nineteen acres of land, and one acre of meadow in Borstall. *Hiis testibus; Ricardo Grataro, Johanne Burwyn, Wilhelmo Peynton, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstall prædict. in festo Matthiæ apostoli, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum quinto decimo^e.*

Maud, the relict of Robert James, and grandmother of Edmund Rede, lord of Borstall, died on the fifth day of August: upon which, on the twentieth of September following, an inquisition was taken at Brill, com. Buck. before John Hamham, the king's escheator for that county, where the Jury made a return upon oath, that the said Maud held at the day of her death in dowry (as part of the inheritance

* Mag'r Edm. Croston, A. M. pres. per lyngton per resign. d'ni Chr. Latham. 22. abb. et conv. de Oseney ad vicar. de Cude- Sept. 1503.

^c R. Dods. MS. vol. 37. f. 180. ^d Mon. Angl. tom. 2. p. 476. ^e Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 57.

of Edmund Rede, son of Edmund and Christina) a third part of the moiety of the manor of Borstall, and twenty messuages, two bovates, eight carucates, forty acres of land, fifty acres of wood, six hundred and eighty-one acres of pasture, with sixty acres of wood, and twelve pounds five shillings and fivepence yearly rent, with appertenances in Oakle, Brehull, Borstall, Ast-Claydon, Botel-Claydon, Middle-Claydon, Thomele, and Ikford, and the bailiwick of the forest of Bernwode, and one close, called Lachmede, with appertenances in the village of Borstall, containing sixty-five acres of pasture, of which each acre was worth *ultra reprisam* 11^d. And that Edmund Rede was her heir, aged twenty-three years and upwards^f.

The said Edmund Rede, esquire, granted and confirmed to Thomas Billyngdon of Eysingdon one close in Adyngrave, called Pen-nec-leys, lying between the king's highway on the north side, and a furlong called Alkermesrh on the south side. In consideration whereof the said Thomas Billyngdon quitted and resigned his right to the free pasturage of four oxen, to feed with the cattle of him the said Edmund Rede, lord of Adingrave, and all right to any common in the pasture or inlandys of the said Edmund. *Dat. apud Adingrave prædict. die Martis proxime ante festum S. Laurentii, anno regni Henrici post conquestum sexto decimo*^g.

By an inquisition taken on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Barnabas it appeared, that Maud, the relict of Thomas Chaucer, died on Saturday next after the feast of St. Philip and James, and left heir Alice her daughter, wife of William earl of Suffolk, aged thirty-two years and upwards^h. Which earl William was now appointed one of the lords of the king's privy council, and procured a grant for the custody of the honor of Wirmgay, with all the lands thereto belonging: as likewise of the manors of Stow-Bardolf and North Rungeton, parcel of the possessions of Thomas lord Bardolf, formerly attainted, to hold for seven years. And within this same year he obtained a licence to hold a market every week upon Tuesday, at his manor of Hoknorton, com. Oxon. with two fairs at the said

^f Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 108.

^g Ibid. f. 68.

^h El. Ashmole, MS.

place, the one on the festival of the apostles St. Peter and Paul, the other on the feast day of St. Hugh, in winterⁱ.

An. MCCCCXXXVIII. 16, 17. Henry VI.

Thomas Wyfold of Borstall, gentleman, granted to Edmund Rede, esquire, lord of Borstall, Richard Pidington, sen. of Oakle, gentleman, and John Chamberlain of Brehull, one messuage with thirteen acres of land in Borstall, called Porters-place; as also one messuage with eighteen acres of land and meadow, called Morganys-place; two and twenty acres and one rood of land, which he lately purchased of John Nele of Borstall; with eight acres of land and meadow, purchased from John Mershe; and a messuage and curtilage in the said village lately belonging to John Elys. *Hiis testibus; Johanne Swift ballivo de Brehull, Richardo Grately, Richardo Gratard, et aliis. Dat. apud Borstall prædict. die Dominica proxime post festum S. Jacobi apostoli, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum sexto decimo*^k.

Robert Symeon of * Little-Hasely granted to Edmund Rede,

An. MCCCCXXXVIII. 16, 17. Hen. VI.

1438. Magister Joh. Thorneton vic. de Carsfield com. Oxon. Reg. Cur. Cancellar. Oxon.

* Rectores ecclesiæ de Haseley, com. Oxon.

1223. Rob. de Wicheford acolitus ad eccl. de Hesell ad pres. Rog. Pippard, facta prius inquis. per A. archid. Oxon. Rot. Hug. Well. pont. 13.

Will. de Pochleya subdiac. ad eccl. de Haseleya ad pres. procuratoris Will'i Pipard. Rot. Hug. Well. pont. 18.

Anno 9. Rob. Grosthead. 1243. 7. id. Nov. consolidata est vicaria eccl'ia de Hasele personatui. Test. R. de Cad. R. de Camped. W. de Pokel. N. Greco. Rot. Rob.

Grosthead. an. 9.

1260. Henr. de Bakepuz. subdec. ad eccl. de Haseley vac. per mort. Will'i ad pres. d'ni Rad'i fil. Nich'i milit. Rot. Ric. Gravesend. an. 3.

Henr. fil. Joh'is fil. Nigelli subd. pres. per d'num Rad. Pipard milit. ad eccl. de Hasele vac. per mortem Henrici, x. kal. Jan. inquis. facta per J. archid. Oxon. Rot. Ric. Gravesend. anno 16. 1273.

Will. de Handlo cap. pres. per Hug. le Despenser milit. ad eccl. de Hasele vac. per mort. Henr. fil. Nigelli. 4. kal. Oct. pont. 6. 1305. Reg. Dalderby.

Rob. de Hanlo p'b'r pres. per dom. Hug. le Despenser sen. mil. ad eccl. de Hasele vac. per dimiss. Will'i Hanlo ult. rect.

ⁱ Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 187. b.

^k Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 64.

esquire, one messuage with fifteen acres and one rood of land in the village and fields of Borstall, which he held by the gift and feoffment of Thomas Bishopeston of Borstall and Alice his wife; by deed dated

ejusd. 16. kal. Maii 1318. ib.

Tho. de Maldon cl'icus pres. per dom. Joh. Engayne mil. attornat. general. d'ni Will'i Bohun comit. Northt. ad eccl. de Haseleye vac. per mort. d'ni Rob. de Hanlowe. 1337. Reg. Burgwersh.

Permutatio inter Tho. de Maldon rector. eccl. de Hasele et Ric'um atte Lee rector. eccl. de Bradewell Linc. dioc. 11. kal. Aug. 1340. ib.

Ric. Gerland cl'icus pres. per dom. Will. de Bohun com. Northt. et constab. Angl. ad eccl. de Haselee per resign. d'ni Ric'i. 6. non. Oct. 1349. ib.

Reginald Berners cl'icus pres. per Will. Bohun com. Northt. et constab. Angl. ad eccl. de Haselee per resign. d'ni Ric'i. 6. non. Oct. 1349. ib.

Permutatio inter Reginaldum Berners rectorem eccl. de Haselee et Nich. de Neuton rector. eccl'iae de Depeden Lond. dioc. 9. kal. Nov. 1350. ib.

Permutatio inter dom. Nich. de Newenton rector. eccl. de Hasele Linc. dioc. et mag'rum Joh. de Sayceio rector. eccl. de Marteley Wigorn. dioc. et canonicum prebendam ecclesiarum Exon. et Glasneye Exon. dioc. 27. Oct. 1355. Reg. Ginewell.

Rob. de Walsham pres. per reg. ad eccl. de Hasele; admiss. 15. kal. Jan. 1360. ib.

Permutatio inter Tho. Strete de Knesworth thesaur. S. Pauli Lond. et Henr. Wakefeld rector. eccl'iae de Hasele et prebendar. prebendæ S. Pancratii in eccl. S. Pauli Lond. et prebendar. de Keten in Maldon in eccl. S. Martini magni Lond. 5. id. Feb. 1368. Reg. Bokingham.

Permutatio inter d'num Tho. Strete rectorem de Hasele et prebendar. de Keten in eccl'ia S. Martini magni Lond. et d'num Will'um Lye rect. eccl'iae de Hadham Lond. dioc. 24. Dec. 1385. ib.

Permutatio inter Will. Lye rect. eccl'iae de Hasele et mag. Joh. Prophete rector. eccl'iae de Adesham Cant. dioc. 11. Maii 1386. ib.

Raymundus Pelegrine canon. Linc. prebendar. de Mylton manerii pres. per d'num Tho. ducem Glouc. ad eccl. de Haseley per resign. Joh. Prophete ex causa permutationis de ipsa cum dicta preb. de Mylton. 2. Dec. 1386. ib.

Permutatio inter Walt. Nicoll rector. eccl'iae de Haseley Wigorn. dioc. (quære) et Laur. Staunde vicar. eccl'iae de Leuknore. 13. Jul. 1404.

Joh. Collys p'b'r pres. per dom. Will. Burgchier mil. et Annam comitissam Stafford consortem suam ad eccl. de Haseley per mort. mag'ri Joh. Haseley. 6. Octob. 1412. Reg. Repingdon.

Joh. Parys cl'icus pres. per Margaretam reginam Ang. filiam regis Siciliæ et Jerusalem ad eccl. de Haseley per resign. Nich. Neuton. 6. Feb. 1453. pensio ann. 40. marc. resignanti. Reg. Chedworth.

Permutatio inter mag. Rob. Kaynell decr. doct. rectorem eccl'iae de Northtbroxhale Sarum. dioc. et mag'rum Joh'em Parys, LL. B. rectorem eccl'iae de Haseley magna una cum capella de Reycote eidem eccl'iae annexa, et ab eadem dependente de patronatu Elizabethæ reginæ Angliæ. 25. Feb. 1468. Reg. Chedworth.

Octob. 24, 17. Hen. VI. And on the twelfth of January following, John Hikkys of Borstall and Alice his wife granted to Edmund Rede, esquire, one messuage with two acres of land and meadow in the village of Borstall, of which one half acre lay in Cowhous-feld, in the furlong called Chalcroft, and three roods of meadow in Frithfeld, in a furlong called Bradmore¹.

Edmund Rede, esquire, lord of Borstall, gave the sum of twenty pounds to the abbot and convent of Dorchester, com. Oxon. who, in consideration of the said money, sold him the benefit of their prayers, and the privilege of inserting the names of him and his relations in their martyrology, and keeping their anniversaries, and paying threepence to the canon, who should say mass for their souls.

Noverint universi præsentem seriem inspecturi quod nos Johannes Clyfton et conventus canonicorum regularium monasterii Dorcestre Lincoln. dioc. mente sedula revolventes in visceribus caritatis quod

1472. 15. Maii. D'nus Tho. Boteler rector eccl'ie S. Botielfi extra Bishopsgate Lond. et Magister Rob. Kaynell decr. doct. rect. eccl. de Haseley Linc. dioc. permittant. Reg. Rotherham.

Mag'r Joh. Morgan decr. doctor pres. per decan. et canonicos de Wyndesor ad eccl. de Haseley per mort. mag'ri Tho. Boteler. 26. Aug. 1494. Reg. Russel.

In the chancel of the church of Haseley, on a brass, upon a marble grave-stone—Orate pro anima mag'ri Tho. Butler quondam rectoris istius eccl'ie, qui obiit anno D'ni mccccxciv.—cujus anima &c.

Mag'r Nich. Beaumont, A. M. pres. per decan. et capit. liberæ capellæ regie S. Georgii infra castrum de Wydesor ad eccl. de Hasley per cessionem mag'ri Joh'is Morgan. 1496. Reg. Smith e'pi Linc.

Mag. Tho. Haropp A. M. p'b'r pres. per decan. et canon. de Wyndesor ad eccl. de Haseley per resign. mag. Nicolai Beaumont. 12. Apr. 1504. ib.

1573. 29. Nov. Vincent Twke cl'ic. institutus in eccl'ia de magna Haseley per resign. Joh. Apleton ad pres. decani et canon. capellæ regie s'cti Georgii Windesor. Reg. Parker ar'e'pi Cant.

1597. 3. Maii. Geo. Lawson, A. B. ad eccl. de Hasely magn. per resign. Walt. Hayle per concess. a decano et canon. Wyndesor. Reg. Whitgift ar'e'pi Cant.

On a stone upon the ground (in the chancel of the church of Haseley,) this engraven. Carolus Sunnibank S. T. D. hujus eccl'ie rector Windsoriensis canonicus quod mortale habuit hic deposuit. 14. Oct. 1638. Veni cito Domine Jesu.

¹ Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 73.

beneficia devotorum Christi fidelibus erogata decet de lege gratitudinis spiritualibus suffragiis compensare: propterea ad specialem devotionem et singularem affectionem quam dilectus nobis in Christo Edmundus Rede sincera caritate gerit in Domino ad supradictum nostrum conventum, dedimus et concessimus quantum in nobis est pro nobis et successoribus nostris eidem Edmundo commoda spiritualia quæ sequuntur inferius annotata. Primo quod singulis diebus durante vita prædicti Edmundi et Agnetis uxoris ejus, Johannis Stokys Aliciæ uxoris ejus, et Thomæ Wyfold Isabellæ uxoris ejus, per canonicum qui pro tempore fuerit in capella beatæ Mariæ missam celebrantem dicatur Deus qui caritatis pro bono statu eorum, ac alia colecta Deus cui proprium ad missam pro defunctis ad altare S. Michaelis quolibet die in monasterio prædicto imperpetuum celebratam salutem pro animabus Roberti James Catherinæ et Matildæ uxorum ejus, Johannis James Christinæ uxoris ejus et omnium benefactorum prædictorum. Ac etiam concessimus pro animabus omnium supradictorum unum anniversarium novem lectionum videlicet Placebo et Dirige semel in anno imperpetuum celebrandum, videlicet in festo S. Julianæ virginis vel infra sex dies proxime sequentes, ac specialem participationem orationum jejuniorum abstinentiarum vigiliarum cæterorumque bonorum quæ per canonicos nostri conventus dominus fieri dederit universis in vita prout et in morte, ut sic multiplici suffragiorum præsidio valeant post hujus vitæ foelicem transitum ad æternam pervenire. Ne autem lateat hæc nostra concessio, et succedenti longo tempore per oblivionem negligatur, sed ut imprimatur cordibus nostrorum futuris temporibus successorum, voluimus et ordinavimus quod cum contigerit eundem Edmundum ab hac luce migrare, ut nomina omnium supradictorum cum obitu eorum in nostro martilegio inserantur et singulis annis futuris perlegantur in die anniversariorum suorum præsentī conventu in domo nostra capitulari. Necnon cuicumque canonico prædictam missam per septimanam celebranti, videlicet Deus cui proprium per manus dicti abbatis vel successorum suorum septimanatim solvere tres denarios imperpetuum duraturos. In quorum omnium testimonium sigillum nostrum commune præsentibus est appensum. Dat. in

domo nostra capitulari decimo nono die mensis Februarii, anno Dom. millesimo cccc. tricesimo octavo.

Pro quo servitio in prædicto scripto per abbatem et conventum de Dorkcestre imperpetuum solvendo prædictus Edmundus Rede dedit præfatis abbati et conventui xx. libras^m.

Constance, the wife of Richard l'Estrange, baron of Knokyn, lord of the manor of Burcester, did by special licence make her last will and testament on the eighth day of March, 1438. 17. Hen. VI. whereby she bequeathed her body to ecclesiastical sepulture, where-soever it should please her husband, giving five pounds that a *Placebo* and *Dirige*, with two hundred masses, should be said for her soul ⁿ.

An. mccccxxxix. 17, 18. Henry VI.

Joan Dorsete of Borstall, in her pure widowhood, granted to Edmund Rede, esquire, one messuage, with three roods of land in the village and fields of Borstall. *Hiis testibus; Richardo Gratard, Wilhelmo Peynton, Roberto Potter, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Borstall xxii. die mensis Aprilis, anno regni Henrici sexti post conquestum decimo septimo^o.*

John Mancorn, of Henley upon Thames, and Mariana his wife, granted to Edmund Rede, esquire, a tenement with a croft adjoining in Borstall, of which possession was given by John Andrew and John Syelle on the festival of St. James the apostle^p. And John Bishopeston, of Borstall, granted to the said Edmund Rede all his lands and tenements in the village and fields of Borstall, and made Robert Peyvale, his attorney, to give possession of the premises. *Dat. apud Borstall in festo S. Michaelis archangeli, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum decimo octavo^q.*

An. mccccxxxix. 17, 18. Hen. VI. de Bigenhull in Burcestre concess. Joh'i
Confirmatio mercati et feriæ facta Hum- Worthe mil. per cartam Ric. 2ndi. Pat. 17.
frido com. Stafford apud manerium suum H. VI. p. 3.

^m Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 132. ⁿ Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 666. ^o Ex Chartul.
de Borstall, MS. f. 71. ^p Ibid. f. 72. ^q Ibid.

John Hall of Borstall appointed Richard Quenton of Brehull and Robert Chapman of Borstall his attornies, to deliver seisin to Simon Edlowe and Joan his wife of a cottage and two acres of land in Borstall, which he held by the gift and feoffment of Thomas Pypatt^r.

An. mccccxl. 18, 19. *Henry VI.*

William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk and baron of Hokenorton, com. Oxon. lord of the manor of Mersh, com. Buck. &c. obtained from the king a grant of the manors of Neddyng and Kerelberston, in com. Suff. to himself and the heirs of his body by Alice his wife; which lordships, by reason of a former grant to Sir John Philips and her the said Alice his wife, and to the issue of their bodies, (he dying without issue,) were at this time in the crown, as parcel of the possessions of Henry lord Scrope of Masham then attainted^s.

Richard Parentyn, late prior of Burcester, held for life from the lord of the manor one parcel of ground, called the Mulle-piece, or Mill-piece, near to the said convent, extending in length by an acre of land belonging to the priory, called le Mulleacre, lying near the highway, under the wall of the priory close, called le Horscrofts, (now the horsclose,) on one part, and the mete or boundary reaching toward the meadow, nigh the Brech, on the other part: and abutting on the south upon Lampdych, near the foresaid meadow; and on the north, along the highway, near the croft of John Russel. Which said parcel of ground was now granted and demised by Sir Richard l'Estraunge to John prior of Burcester and the convent of that place, to hold by the yearly service of one red rose at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, by this charter.

Sciunt præsentes et futuri quod nos Richardus Lestraunge dominus de Knokyn et de Mohun dedimus concessimus et hac præsenti carta nostra confirmavimus Johanni priori prioratus de Burcestre ac ejusdem loci conventui unam parcellam terræ nostræ infra manerium nostrum de Burcestre vocatam le Mullepece quam quidem parcellam Richardus

^r Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 118.

^s Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 187.

Parentyn nuper prior ibidem habuit ex concessione nostra ad terminum vitæ suæ. Habend. et tenend. totam dictam parcellam terræ nostræ prædicto Johanni et conventui et eorum successoribus imperpetuum, sicut se extendit conjunctim in longitudine per quandam acram terræ prioratus prædicti vocatam le Mulleacre jacentem juxta viam regalem subtus murum cujusdam clausi dicti prioratus appellati le Horscrofte ex una parte, et quandam metam extendentem versus pratum nostrum juxta le Brech ex altera, et abuttat versus austrum in le Lampdych juxta pratum prædictum, et versus boream per regalem viam juxta croftam Johannis Russel quondam Richardi atte Mulle. Reddendo nobis et hæredibus nostris annuatim unam rosam rubeam ad festum Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptistæ pro omnibus servitiis sæcularibus et demandis. Et nos vero Richardus Lestraunge et hæredes nostri totam dictam parcellam terræ prædictæ Johanni et conventui et successoribus eorundem contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī cartæ nostræ sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Hiis testibus; Roberto Balley, Willielmo Marmyon, Johanne Stokes, Richardo Wymbush, Richardo Purcell, Willielmo Ardern, Jacobo Camewell, et aliis. Dat. apud manerium nostrum de Burcestre prædicta septimo die mensis Augusti, anno regni Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ decimo octavo^t.

On the fourth day of October following, the said Sir Richard l'Estraunge commissioned Thomas Blac, esquire, to give possession of the said parcel of ground, by these letters of attorney.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quorum notitiam hoc præsens scriptum pervenerit Richardus Lestraunge miles dominus de Knokyn et Mohun salutem. Noveritis nos posuisse attornasse et nomine nostro constituisse dilectum nobis in Christo Thomam Blac armigerum nostrum verum attornatum sive deputatum ad deliberandum pro nobis et nomine nostro Johanni priori prioratus de Burcestre et ejusdem loci conventui plenam ac pacificam possessionem ac seisinam de et in una parcella terræ prout jacet in longitudine et latitudine præfatis priori et conventui ac

^tEx Autog. membran. penes D. Guil. Glynne, Bar.

eorum successoribus secundum veram formam et effectum cujusdam chartæ inde per nos eisdem confectæ. Ratum et gratum habentes et habituri quicquid prædictus attornatus noster pro nobis seu nomine nostro fecerit in præmissis per præsentis. In cujus rei testimonium præsentibus sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Dat. apud Burcestre prædictam quarto die mensis Octobris, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ decimo nono^u.

Richard Marmyon, of Stoke-Marmyon, com. Oxon. confirmed to Edmund Rede, son and heir of Edmund Rede and Agnes his wife, a moiety of the manors of Chakynden and Stoke-Marmyon, com. Oxon. with all other his lands and tenements in Chakynden, Stoke-Marmyon, and Stoke-Abbat. *Hiis testibus; Reginaldo Parentyn, Petro Fetiplace, Ricardo Englysh, Johanne Upham, Thoma atte Hyde, et aliis. Dat. apud Chakynden prædictam in festo S. Matthæi apostoli, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ decimo nono^x.*

AN. MCCCCXLI. 19, 20. Henry VI.

Robert Hungerford, esquire, eldest son of Sir Robert Hungerford and Margaret his wife, daughter and sole heir to William lord Boreaux, having married Alianore the daughter and heir of Sir William Molins, making proof of the age of her the said Alianore, and doing his fealty, had livery of the lands of her inheritance, part of which were Henley upon Thames, Broughton*, Aston, Bampton, and a fourth part of the manor of Stanlake, com. Oxon. Stoke-Pogeis, Ilmere, Aston-Barnard alias Aston-Molins, Datchet, Ludgaresdale, &c. com. Buck.†

* 17. Jan. 1593. Joh. Crayker, A. M. ad eccl. de Broughton per resign. ult. incumb. ad pres. Ric'i Fenys. mil. Ex reg. Whitgift. pars 2da.

20. Maii 1596. Heimon Leigh cl'icus verbi divini concionator ad eccl. de Broughton per resign. Joh. Croker ad pres. Ric'i Fenys mil. ib.

^u Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynn, Bar.
^y Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 210.

^x Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 23.

An. MCCCCXLII. 20, 21. Henry VI.

William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, baron of Hokenorton, &c. in consideration of his many services formerly performed, and the good services of Alice his wife, obtained a grant to himself and the said Alice, and the issue male of their two bodies, (in case Humphrey duke of Gloucester should happen to die without issue of his body,) of the name, title, and honour of earl of Pembroke, and (for the better support of the same honour) of the castle and lordship of Kilguran, and commots of Estrelaw, Treyne, and Seyn-Clare, as also of the lordship of Landstephan, all in Wales; to hold to himself and the said Alice, and the issue male of their two bodies; but for lack of such issue to revert to the crown^z.

On some dispute relating to the manor of Brehull, and the advowson of the church of Oakle, com. Buck. a reference was made to a verdict of a jury returned in the latter end of the reign of Edw. III. which is good authority for the conveyance of the said manor, and the title of the said advowson.

Jurati de Brehull dicunt quod manerium cum pertinentiis est de antiquo dominico domini regis, et quod dominus rex pater istius regis dedit dictum manerium Richardo Lovell militi et Muriellæ uxori sua et hæredibus eorum anno regni septimo. Et prædictus Richardus et Muriella dictum manerium tenuerunt ab illo anno usque in annum nonum regis nunc. Et quia consideratum fuit per concilium regni quod dictum manerium non potuit alienari a corona regia, prædictus dominus rex prædictum manerium cum pertinentiis cepit in manu sua, et dictum manerium dedit Johanni de Molins qui fecit unam forisfacturam contra regem propter quam dominus rex seisivit dictum manerium in manu sua. Deinde dominus rex concessit dictum manerium Willielmo filio Johannis de Molins ad terminum vitæ suæ. Item dicunt quod rex est verus patronus ecclesiæ de Acle cum capellis de Brehull et Borstall, et quod dominus rex pater istius regis præsentavit unum cleri-

^z Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 187. b.

cum dictæ ecclesiæ nomine Willielmum de Wrottham, et dictus Willielmus fuit persona dictæ ecclesiæ per præsentationem domini regis multo tempore. Et post decessum dicti Willielmi dominus rex præsentavit unum clericum ad dictam ecclesiam nomine Willielmum de Wythington qui fuit persona dictæ ecclesiæ per multum tempus. Deinde venit Johannes de Molins et præsentavit ad dictam ecclesiam unum clericum nomine Richardum Byfeld^a.

AN. MCCCCXLIII. 21, 22. Henry VI.

At a general chapter of the Augustine order held this year at Oseney, John, abbot of St. Osithe, one of the presidents, appointed several abbots and priors for delegates, to examine the state of their respective houses of religion, and to return certificates upon their inquiries of visitation, among whom the last mentioned delegate is the prior of Burcester^b.

Upon the resignation of Richard Hibbling, rector of Wendleburg, Richard Dalley was presented to that church by Thomas Wynslow, patron and lord of the manor, and was admitted at London on the twenty-ninth of October^c.

AN. MCCCCXLIV. 22, 23. Henry VI.

William de la Pole earl of Suffolk, baron of Hokenorton, lord of the manors of Ewelme, com. Oxon. and Mersh, com. Buck. was one of the ambassadors sent into France to treat of a peace between the two crowns; and was greatly instrumental in accomplishing the marriage betwixt king Henry and Margaret, daughter to Reyner king of Sicily. And in consideration of his great merits, he was by patent, dated at Eltham, September 14, advanced to the title of marquis of Suffolk; and obtained a grant to himself and Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, of the manors of Neddyng and Kettilberston, com. Suff. to hold by the service of carrying a golden

^a Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 126.
Bibl. Bodl. nuper penes Anton. a Wood.

^b Capit. gen. Ord. S. Aug. MS. in Musæo
^c Ex Regist. Eccles. Lincoln.

sceptre, with a dove on the head of it, upon the coronation day of the king's heirs and successors; as also another sceptre of ivory, with a golden dove on the head thereof, upon the day of the coronation of the then queen, and all successive queens of England. And being now great steward of the king's household, he was sent in November into Sicily, as proxy of king Henry, to perform the solemnity of marriage with the said Margaret, and espoused her honourably in the church of St. Martin, at Tours, in Turin. And in consideration of this voyage, and the great expences of it, he obtained a grant, that in case he should depart this life leaving his heir in minority, Alice his wife, with his executors, should have the wardship and marriage of his heir^d.

Nigh this time a register was made of the tenths of all ecclesiastical revenues, spiritual and temporal, within the archdeaconry of Oxon. bearing this title. *Registrum de decimis domini regis tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus infra archidiaconatum Oxon. existentibus.* Where the valuation and tenths of the vicarage and impropriation of Ambrosden are thus recorded.

Decanatus de Codesdon.

Ecclesia de Ambrosden XL. marc. decima IV. marc. Ista ecclesia appropriatur domui de Asherugge.

Temporalia rectoris de Asherugge.

Idem habet in Ambrosden XVI. lib. XI. sol. II. den. q. in decanatu de Codesdon.

Nomina beneficiorum non taxat. sed æstimat.

Vicaria de Ambrosden x. lib. decima XX. sol.^e

Forty marks was the standing valuation of the benefice of Ambrosden, as taxed before the impropriation of it, anno 1291, 19. Edw. I. The proportion of the parsonage to the vicarage is here computed 14^l. 11^s. 2^d. q. to 10^l. but the inequality is now at least much more unjust, even above three parts to one. This estimation of the vicarage at 10^l. was in 26. Hen. VIII. advanced to the taxation of 11^l.

^d Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 188.

^e Apographum hujus libri penes me W. Kennett.

17^s. a higher rate than is fixed to some benefices of more than double the value. But this at the time of reformation was a new abuse put upon the poor vicars, that instead of obtaining a restitution of what the monks had plundered from their parish churches, they were with strange oppression taxed for the very profits that had been stolen, and were still detained from them. For in this new valuation of Hen. VIII. vicarages were computed, as if the greater tithes were included with them : so as the first-fruits and tenths fell as heavy on the vicar, as if he had been rector of the same church. Though this was an injustice so apparent, that it could never have been established into a law, if the nobility and gentry had not thought they were themselves more likely to be appropriators than vicars of a church.

As at the time of taxation under king Edw. I. so the church of Ambrosden did still continue within the deanery of *Cudesdon ; but at the erection of a new see at Oxford, or near that time, it was transferred where now fixed, to the deanery of Burcester. The dean of which place had a seal of his office, which was found among the ruins of the adjoining fort of Allchester, of which a double impression in wax is to be found before and after the Manuscript History of Allchester, of which the figure is a pelican standing on a font, or other pedestal, opening her breast with her bill, and feeding a brood of young ones with her own blood ; as tradition goes of that indulgent bird : the form of the seal (agreeable with the most ancient) is oblong oval ; and round the margin, nigh the extremity of the circumference, is this inscription, *S. Decani Berencestrie*. Under the impress the author of the said manuscript has put this note ; “ The inscription of this seal is, *Sigillum Decani Berencestrie*, shewing it

* Institutio vicariæ de Cudesdon. Omnibus, &c. Noverit un. v'ra nos auctoritate Gregor. papæ 9. abb'em et conv. de Abendon in eccl'ia de Cuddesdon canonice rectores instituisse, ipsosque in corporalem possessionem ipsius eccl'ie induci fecisse,

salva vicaria per dil. filium mag'rum R. de Weseham archid. Oxon. in eadem taxata. Dat. 18. cal. Jan. pont. 3tio. Taxatio vicariæ sequitur. Rot. Rob. Grosthead. anno 3. (1237.)

“to be the seal of the dean of Burcester; but whether rural or cathedral I know not; only it was found at Allchester within mentioned.”

Burcester most certainly had never any cathedral dignity, but is still the head of a rural deanery. Not to trace the original institution and jurisdiction of rural deans beyond our own church and nation, we find this practice to have obtained among our Saxon ancestors. For in one of the laws ascribed to Edward the Confessor, it is provided, that of eight pounds penalty for breach of the king's peace, the king shall have one hundred shillings, the earl of the county fifty shillings, * *Decanus autem episcopi in cujus decanatu pax fracta fuerit reliquos decem*^f, which words can be applied only to the office of rural deans, according to the respective districts which they had in the parts of every diocese. As no precise time can be determined, when this office first began, so neither have any writers assigned the cause or reason of its institution, which I think to be this. In the external policy of the Christian church, several ecclesiastic offices of dignity and power were modelled by the examples of places and persons in the civil government. It was so in the primitive ages through the east and western empires, where (as if the church by this compliment courted the favour and protection of the state) the titles and preeminence of patriarchs, primates, metropolitans, and some other dignitaries, took the rise and foundation from the temporal powers, that is, from their different exercise of government in cities and countries. The office of rural deans was undoubtedly owing to the same emulation of following the methods and forms of civil government; and therefore, as in this northern kingdom, for the better

* Under the Saxon government, because there could be no breach of the king's peace, but it must also break the peace and unity of the church, the bishop or dean in whose deanery the peace was broken, had

in some cases 10^s. for his part of the mulct or fine, as appears in the laws of Edward the Confessor. Sir Hen. Spel. Antient Gov. of Engl. MS.

^f Leges Edw. Confess. 31. de emend. Pacis.

conservation of peace, and the more easy administration of justice, every hundred was divided into ten districts or tithings; each tithing made up of ten friborgs, each friborg of ten families; and in every such tithing * *Statuerunt justitios super quosque decem friborgos, quos decanos possumus appellare, Anglice vero Tienhepob, i. e. caput de decem*^g; which justices, or civil deans, were to examine and determine all lesser causes between villages and neighbours; to levy the fines or emendations according to legal forfeitures; to compose all occasional differences, and prescribe the measures of satisfaction: and for this purpose to keep their stated meetings for complaint and inquiry; but to refer all greater or more criminal causes to the superior justices, or those who had † jurisdiction over the whole hundred^h. So in compliance with this secular method, the spiritual governors, the bishops, divided each diocese into deaneries or tithings, each of which was the district of ten parishes or churches; and over every such district they appointed a dean, who should in like manner reconcile the differences of Christian neighbours; and receive complaints, and inquire into grievances, and impose the lesser censures of the church: and for this purpose to hold their solemn chapters, and preside in them, and judicially determine all matters of less concern; but to refer the cognizance of all greater causes, and suffer appeals to the superior courts of Christianity, and so on, to the su-

* Ed. Conf. L. L. 32. sais that there were justices over every ten freeborghs, called deans or tienheofod, (that is, head of ten,) which among their neighbours in townes compounded matters of trespasses done in pastures, meadows, corn, and other strifes arising among them. But the greater matters (saith he) were referred to superior justices appointed over ten of them, whom we call centurions, centenaries, or hundredors, because they judged over an 100 freeborghs. ib.

† The lords of the hundred by the laws of Hen. I. c. 8. were to hold their courts twelve times in the year, *i. e.* once a month; especially a full appearance was required twice a year. So the deans had their synods.

The like similitude between the earl and the bishop; both their æstimations valued alike in the laws of K. Ethelstan; and two schiremotes every year, as two episcopal synods.

^g Leges Edw. Confess. 32. de centurionibus.

^h Ibid. et cap. 33. de hundredis.

preme ecclesiastical judicature. These deans were constituted over such a number of churches within a large city, and were then called *decani urbani*ⁱ and *vicani*; or else over the like extent of country churches, and were then strictly called *decani rurales*. And indeed, the tithing-men in the state, and the rural deans in the church, had the extent of their jurisdiction and the exercise of it so much alike, that the one could be no less than a transcript of the other. And therefore it is farther observable, that we meet with no such offices as rural deans in Italy or Spain; but I think only in England, France, and Germany, or those northern parts, where the like custom in civil policy prevailed. And as hundreds and tithings kept their name, when they bare no longer a strict relation to the number of villages or people; so likewise the rural deaneries continued, when they lost their first allusion to ten parishes or churches, and the district of them was contracted or enlarged at the pleasure of the bishop. Though some deaneries do still retain the primitive allotment of ten churches, especially in Wales, where the most ancient usages continue: in the diocese of St. Asaph, the deaneries of Bromfield and Yale, and of Kidwen; in Bangor diocese, the deaneries of Llin and of Llivon; in the diocese of Landaff, the deanery of Usk; in that of St. David's, the deanery of Emlin, have the precise number of ten parish churches. And several other deaneries, that upon their new division were made up of two conjoined, or three contracted into two or one, do now contain the number of fifteen, twenty, or thirty churches, according to the division so made. As for instance, the present deanery of Burcester is made up of thirty-one parish churches: of which the one church of Ambrosden being excepted, as before the Reformation being in the deanery of Codesdon, the remaining thirty do expressly answer the three distinct deaneries of Curtlington, Islip, and Burcester, of which the two former were annexed to the latter.

The like office of deans began very early in the greater monas-

ⁱ Duarenus de sacris Eccles. Ministeriis. l. 1. c. 8.

teries, especially in those of the Benedictine order^k; where the whole *convent was divided into decuries, in which the dean or tenth person did preside over the other nine; took an account of all their manual operations^l; suffered none to leave their station, or omit their particular duty without express leave; visited their cells or dormitories every night; attended them at table, to keep order and decorum at their meals; guided their conscience; directed their studies, and observed their conversation; and for this purpose held frequent chapters, wherein they took public cognizance of all irregular practices; and imposed some lesser penances, but submitted all their proceedings to the abbot or prelate, to whom they were accountable for their power, and the abuses of it^m. And in the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminenceⁿ, and had sometimes the care of all the other devolved upon him alone. And therefore the institution of cathedral deans was certainly owing to this practice. When in episcopal sees the bishops dispersed the body of their clergy by affixing them to parochial cures, they reserved a college of priests or secular canons for their counsel and assistance, and for the constant celebration of divine offices in the mother or cathedral church; where the tenth person had an inspecting and presiding power, till the senior or principal dean swallowed up the office of all the inferior, and in subordination to the bishop was head or governor of the whole society. His office, as described in the churches of Litchfield and

* The writer of Kentigern's life saith, that in his monastery at St. Asaph, he had 365 monks for divine service; which no man will literally understand, that knows the place. Perhaps the meaning might be, that beside those thirty bishops which Patrick ordained for the bishops sees, he also ordained as many suffragans, as there were rural deaneries, in each of which there were eight or nine parish priests, taking one deanery with another. If St. Patrick would so far consult the eas of the bishops or the people's convenience, he might doe it without altering the species of the church government. B'p of St. Asaph's Hist. Account of Ch. Gov. p. 92.

^k Regul. S. Bened. 63. et Synod. Mogunt. 1. Can. 10. ^l B. Isidor. de Eccles. Officiis, l. 2. cap. 15. ^m Alteserra, Ascetic. l. 2. cap. 9. ⁿ Synod. Aquisgran. Can. 55.

St. Paul's, was to have authority over all the canons, presbyters, and vicars; to give possession to them when instituted by the bishop; to inspect their discharge of the cure of souls; to convene chapters, and preside in them; there to hear and determine proper causes; and to visit all churches once in three years within the limits of their jurisdiction°. The men of this dignity were called *archipresbyteri*, because they had a superintendence or primacy over all their college of canonical priests; and were likewise called *decani Christianitatis*, because their chapters were courts of Christianity, or ecclesiastical judicatures, wherein they censured their offending brethren, and maintained the discipline of the church within their own precincts. But now both these titles of archpresbyter and dean of Christianity were equally and indeed more commonly attributed to the urban or rural deans. And therefore it is a disingenuous reflection made^p (by a late publisher of many useful tracts) on the learned and noble Du Fresne, for confounding in his glossary the dean of Christianity and the rural dean; whereas this wise reflector would have the dean of Christianity to signify no other office but the dean of a cathedral church; though he seems to advance this notion only for an opportunity (which he might have more justly taken in another place) of commending Dr. John Tillotson, then dean of Canterbury, "who was worthily to be called a dean of Christianity, because no man in that age taught Christianity more happily than he did." I would forgive him the wit and sense of this allusion, if the whole fancy were not built upon a most false supposition. For first, this editor has delivered his judgment by way of note or explication to an epistle of bishop Grosthead, wherein he complains to the itinerant justices, that they had highly injured *H. decanum Christianitatis Lincoln.* which person our annotator would have to be Henry de Lexinton, then dean, after bishop of Lincoln. An apparent mistake; for this Robert de Lexinton, justice, made his last itinerant

° Mon. Angl. tom. 3. p. 241. et 336.

p Ed. Brown. Append. ad Fascic. p. 364.

circuit^q an. 1246. 26. Hen. III. at which time not this Henry, but one William, was dean of Lincoln, and seems to have so continued during the whole contest between the bishop and the chapter, which was not determined till the year 1250^r. Besides, the bishop's letter states the case of the dean's forbidding the justices to try sanguinary causes upon the Sunday, and for this affront to have been turned out of his house, and the doors shut up; with such other circumstances as could not so well agree to the cathedral dean, but to the city dean, whose office it was to preserve ecclesiastical discipline under the bishop within the city, as the rural deans did in the country. But, what alone is a demonstration, if Henry de Lexinton, dean of Lincoln, were here meant, then he suffered all this barbarous usage from his own brother; for this Henry was the younger brother of the said Robert de Lexinton, justice, by whose interest he was advanced to the deanery; and after the death of his elder brother John, 41. Hen. III. did succeed to the whole estate of his two brothers^s. So as our editor plainly mistakes the matter of fact, and offers at a comment to destroy the text, by imagining the bishop to mean Henry de Lexinton by H. dean of Christianity; when the history will by no means agree to that person; but must refer to some other officer, who was not dean of the church, but dean in the city: and therefore the editor, in his following notes, should have retracted this error, as he has done that other, of calling the monks of Canterbury, *Augustine Benedictines*^t. Secondly, the editor founds his own judgment of the identity of cathedral dean and dean of Christianity, on the sole authority of Mr. Somner^u; wherein he commits another absolute mistake in delivering the judgment of that learned antiquary; who does no way assert that the dean of Christianity in Canterbury, and the dean of the cathedral in Canterbury, were both one office. Mr. Somner knew it had been ridiculous to have hit upon such a

^q Dugd. Orig. Jurid. sub anno. ^r Whartoni Ang. Sacra. Pars 2. p. 347. ^s Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 743. ^t Append. ad Fascic. p. 374. ^u Antiq. Canterb. p. 362, 363.

notion. For within the time he mentions, there was no such dignity or style as a dean in the collegiate church of Canterbury, (excepting the bishop of London, who by his place was dean of the see of Cant.) Indeed, while there was a body of secular canons before and at the conquest, the president of them had the title of dean. But when archbishop Lanfranc introduced regular monks, their governor was a prior. *Canonici cathedrales præpositum suum decanum vocabant, quem nos post adventum Lanfranci priorem appellamus*^x. How could Mr. Somner be guilty of such ignorance, as to mean a cathedral dean of Canterbury, when there was no such name or office in being. He had before said, that rural deans were the same with *archipresbyteri vicani* or *rurales*, set to oversee a certain number of parishes, &c. and after some discourse of rural deans in general, he comes to him whom he calls *our particular dean*, by whom he expressly understands an ecclesiastical dean within the city before the Reformation, not the modern cathedral dean. And he observes this officer wrote and styled himself *decanus Christi* (it should be *Christianitatis*) *civitatis Cant.* where his titular relation to the city does plainly enough exclude his immediate dependance on the cathedral or priory: and it was for this reason the treasurer of the church appealed to him to excommunicate the citizens who detained their rent, because the inhabitants of the city were under his proper jurisdiction, and not in subjection to the prior. And therefore, thirdly, the editor begins to be less confident of Mr. Somner's judgment; and observes, that in his glossary to the *Decem Scriptores*, he seems to have changed his opinion. True, in his excellent glossary he does more than seem to make the dean of Christianity a rural or an urban, not a cathedral dean; but it is no change of opinion, for he had said nothing to the contrary in any other of his writings. Nay, the person styled *Decanus Christianitatis*, upon which he glosses, as occurring in the chronicle of William Thorn, is there expressly distinguished from the prior of the church of Canterbury,

^x Gervasius Dorob. in Egelnotho.

and called *Decanus Christianitatis ejusdem civitatis*, for a plain declaration, that his authority obtained within the city, not within the precincts of the church. After all, this editor refers the reader, barely as Mr. Somner had referred him, to Roverius's History of St. John's Monastery at Rhemes. Whereas if he had consulted that book, he must have found, that the learned author does expressly distinguish the deans of Christianity from the cathedral dean^y, and seems to imply, that the latter had never the office or appellation of the former; but that deans of Christianity were altogether those archpresbyters who were set over the parochial clergy and people within such a district, either in cities or in country villages. Though I rather believe, that father Rovier is almost as much in one extreme as Mr. Brown is in another. The truth seems to be this. As the style of dean of Christianity was by no means appropriated to the cathedral deans, so it might perhaps be sometimes ascribed to them, yet not in reference to their own cathedral church, but with relation to the city or country churches which the canons held as prebends, or the whole body as appropriations. For as in larger monasteries we meet with those officers who bore the dignity and name of * deans of Christianity of their respective houses, because it was their duty to inspect those monks who had the care of parish churches, and for that purpose to keep chapters and courts, and exercise a discipline within the parishes so subjected to their convent; so likewise the cathedral deans might have the same authority over those churches which were annexed as prebends to their canons; and therefore, though in respect of their cathedral church they were simply called archpresbyters or deans, yet in the other respect of

* Giraldus Cambrensis in his "Gemma ecclesiastica," cap. 49. complains of the many grievous tricks and frauds practised by the inferiour priests in masses, commemorations, &c. and prescribing the means of reformation, he proposes this as the second effectual method: "insuper delectus maxime præpositorum minorum sacerdotum sicut decanorum."

y Pet. Roverii Reomaus, seu Histor. Monast. S. Joh. Reom. 4to. p. 629.

being visitors of the churches to which their own canons were entitled, by virtue of this jurisdiction so far in common with the urban, rural, and conventual deans, they might be styled on this account (as the others all were) *decani Christianitatis*. It was by virtue of such practice, that secular deans and chapters (like the regular monks and canons) pretended an exemption of their own parish churches from the jurisdiction of the bishop. It was on this false title the dean and canons of Lincoln denied to bishop Grosthead the power of visitation within their prebendary churches; and when he prosecuted them for this contempt, they sued a prohibition in the king's court, and forced the good bishop to appeal to the pope, and take a long journey to him; where the power of visitation was adjudged to the bishop, and in like case to all diocesans^z.

The antiquity of these deans of Christianity was much greater, and their office more honourable, than that of archdeacons, who were at first employed by the bishops in more servile duties, and always in subservience to the urban or rural deans, to whom they were as much inferior, as their order of deacon* was to that of priest. But the archdeacons, by the advantage of a personal attendance on the bishop, were by him intrusted to examine and report some causes, and by degrees were commissioned to visit the remoter parts of the diocese, and so to exercise some other judicial power; till under the bishop's favour and protection they † encroached upon the rights and

* The lord bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Will. Nicholson, in a letter to me, dated from Rose, May 8, 1704, writes thus—"Where have you asserted that a bare deacon is capable (at this day) of bearing the dignity of an archdeacon in our church? This opinion Mr. Battely seems to fasten upon both you and me. For my own charge, I am pretty certain, that no such thought ever came into my head, and I

can find as little of it in your Parochial Antiquities."

† Giraldus Cambrensis in Gemma Ecclesiastica, distinct. 2. cap. 33. officialium rapinas insectans hæc habet.—Sed et solus metus archidiaconi hodie exufflat ab ecclesia transactionem, nisi peruncta manu et etiam indulgentiam et remissionem injuriarum, ad quam tenemur ex præcepto Domini dicentis "dimittite et dimittetur vobis." Item

^z Epist. R. Grost. 114. in Append. ad Fascic. p. 388.

jurisdiction of the deans, getting first an ascendant, and at last, by prescription, a superiority of office^a. Rural deans, at the beginning of their institution, were elected by the clergy of their own district; and when confirmed by the bishop, were not to be ejected without the joint consent of their own presbyters^b. But in latter times they were delegated and removed by the bishop's sole power, and were called his adjutors and ministers^c. Nay at last, they became such dependants on their former servants, that they were nominated in some divisions by the archdeacon, and had a delegation of his power, revocable at pleasure. And this precarious title made them to be called temporary deans, in distinction from the perpetual deans of cathedral and collegiate churches^d. But they were often unwilling to be divested of their office; and for this reason a constitution of Otho, the pope's legate, anno 1236, did oblige them to a quiet cession of their place, and a delivery of their public seal, when thereto required, readily and without delay^e. Upon which John de Athon in his glossary, complains of the ill observance of this duty of submission; and says, the rural deans pretended to a right of possession against the will and command of their superiors, because they grew fat upon extortions, and sucking the blood of the poor. When perhaps the truer reason of their refusal was a sense of the invasion of their ancient rights, and their innovated subjection to the archdeacon's growing power. Before this declining state, they were sometime made a sort of *chorepiscopi*, or rural bishops, being commissioned by the diocesan to exercise episcopal jurisdiction, for the profits whereof they paid an annual rent; but as the primitive

exemplum de archidiacono, cui recusanti arietem oblatum, quia plus extorquere volebat, satis lepide a quodam responsum est; "Mirum" inquit, "quod lupus ovem recusat."—Adeo enim hoc officium hodie præ

cæteris in ecclesia rapacitati datum est, ut archidiaconi nomen tanquam archidiaboli cum horrore quodam auribus insonet auditum. Sicut enim ille raptor animarum, sic iste raptor pecuniarum.

^a Dr. Field, Of the Church, book 5. p. 509. ^b Concil. Turonen. 2. Can. 7. ^c Capit. Ludov. Pii. an. 1328. ^d Lyndwood. Provinc. Gloss. in Decanos Rurales, p. 14. ^e Ibid. Constit. Othon. de sigillis.

* *chorepiscopi* had their authority restrained by some councils^f, and their very office by degrees abolished; so this delegation of the like privileges to rural deans, as a burden and scandal to the church, was inhibited by pope Alexander III. and the council of Tours†.

But without episcopal rights, their proper office gave them sufficient authority and figure in the church. They held their *capitula*, or chapters, made up of all the instituted clergy, or their curates as proxies of them, and the dean as president or prolocutor. These were convened either upon more frequent and ordinary occasions, or at more solemn seasons for the greater and more weighty affairs. Those of the former sort were held at first every three weeks^g, in imitation of the Courts Baron, which run generally in this form, *De tribus septimanis in tres septimanas*; but afterward they were most commonly held once a month at the beginning of it, and were for this reason called *kalendæ*, or monthly meetings^h. But their more solemn and principal chapters were assembled once a quarter, in which there was to be a more full house, and matters of greater import were to be here alone transactedⁱ. All rectors and vicars, or their capellanes, were bound to attend these chapters, and to bring information of all irregularities committed in their respective parishes^k. If the deans were by sickness or urgent business detained from their appearing and presiding in such conventions, they had power to constitute their subdeans or vicegerents. The place of holding these chapters was at first in any one church within the district, where the minister of the place was to *procure for*, i. e. to entertain the dean and his immediate officers. But because in pa-

* Of the ancient chorepiscopi, the later b'pp suffragans, and rural deans; see Archbishop Usher's Reduct. of Episcopacy, and

the notes on it, published 4to. 1689.

† Vid. Con. Turonense; in Gul. Neubrig. p. 132.

^f Concil. Ancyran. et Nicæn.

^g Lyndwood. Gloss. ad verba, Capitulis Ruralibus, in

Provinc. lib. 1. tit. 2. de Constit. p. 14.

^h Du Fresne, in voce Kalendæ; et Dr. Brady's

Hist. Eng. p. 537. ⁱ Concil. Redingense, an. 1279. Can. de Concub.

^k Constit. Walteri

Episc. Dunelm. an. 1255. in Concil. Brit. tom. 2. p. 297.

ishes that were small and unfrequented, there was no fit accommodation to be had for so great a concourse of people; and because the deans brought a retinue that were a burden and grievance to the entertainer; therefore, in a council at London, under archbishop Stratford, anno 1342, it was ordained, that such chapters should not be held in any obscure village, where it was difficult to get provision; but in the larger and more eminent parishes, where the company could be best accommodated. And all the officials and servants of the dean were to have their charges defrayed by their master, without burden to the clergy¹. To secure the attendance of all the parochial clergy * at these chapters, within one year after their admission to their benefices, they took an oath to the dean *salvis juribus capituli*, to bind themselves to due reverence and obedience, and to come to the yearly chapters, and at all other times, when upon urgent cause the dean should call them together, and to bear

* Inquisition of title to benefices &c. in rural chapters. vid. Munimenta hospital. S. S. Trinitat. de Pontefracto. MS. f. 49.

Care of the repair of churches; vid. Chartular. abbat. Glaston. MS. f. 93. b.

The discipline of rural deans was recommended in a speech by the lord keeper at opening the parliament. 8. May, 1572, 14. Eliz. See Dewe's Journal, p. 193.

It was proposed by bishop Hall as the best method of restoring discipline in the church. See his Works, vol. 3. p. 547.

See Ley's Refusal of the Oath in Convoc. 1641. 4to. p. 44. of deans cathedral and rural; where he says, that in this diocese, (i. e. that of Chester,) the deans rural for many years past have had a great part of episcopal jurisdiction shared amongst them, and this by patent for lives or years from the bishops, &c.

This had been observed in the Puritan's Defence of the Admonition. 8vo. 1604. p. 419.

The dean, prebendaries, and canons have certain parochial churches exempted from the bishops, within their exempt and peculiar jurisdictions—nay, which is more, in Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Richmondshire, and other northern parts, there be many whole deaneries exempted from the bishop's jurisdiction, wherein the deans and their substitutes have not only the probate of wills, and granting of administrations, but also the cognisance of ecclesiastical crimes, with power to use the ecclesiastical censures. Yea, and this authority of the execution of eccles. censures have those deans, either long since, by some papal privileges obtained, or els by long use prescribed against the bishops.

¹ Can. de Consistoriis, *ibid.*

part of the public expences : nor were they admitted to sit in chapter before their taking such oath^m. In these stated chapters, they were to publish the decrees of provincial and episcopal synods, and all their ecclesiastical laws and canons, and to enforce the execution of them. And particularly in their four quarterly chapters, they were to take care that the constitution of Othobon, the pope's legate in England, anno 1260, against priests keeping of concubines, should be recited distinctly and openly before the whole chapter, all laymen being first excludedⁿ; who were allowed to be present during the agitation of such matters as were of common and general concern, but were to be shut out at the proclaiming any orders, or denouncing any censures that related to the clergy : a wise method to preserve the reputation of that sacred function. These were their courts of Christianity, where complaints and informations were exhibited of all offenders against the laws and discipline of the church : and upon examination and proof of any less irregularities, they were to admonish the parties, and exhort them to repentance and amendment ; while for the guilt of any greater crime, or for contempt of the court, they had power to suspend any laymen from the sacraments, and clergymen from the execution of their offices, but might not proceed to any greater punishment^o. In any personal suit, they were to stop all process, upon the parties' offer of composition, or their consent to stand to the arbitration of friends^p. They had at first the probate of wills, and the decision of all testamentary causes, till the archdeacons broke in upon this privilege, and assumed it to themselves : for which Mr. Somner cites an injunction of the archdeacon to all rural deans in the diocese of Canterbury^q. They had likewise the cognizance of all matrimonial causes, and matters of divorce ; till in the council at Oxford, under Stephen Langton, archbi-

^m Dr. Field, *Of the Church*, book 5. p. 507.

ⁿ Concil. Redingense, an. 1279. de

Concubinariis.

^o Dr. Field, *Of the Church*, book 5. p. 508.

^p Othon. Constit. de

Pace et Concordia ; et Concil. Oxon. an. 1222.

^q Antiq. Canterb. p. 359.

shop of Canterbury, it was ordained, that no suit of divorce should be determined but by the bishop or his deputy; and no sort of matrimonial cause should be any longer examined by rural deans, but by archdeacons with great diligence, or by their discreet officials^r. Yet the explanatory constitution of Otho on the same subject, anno 1236, does grant that these deans might still by privilege or custom claim the same authority^s; though the gloss indeed destroys the text, by pretending the word *decani* means cathedral, not rural deans; which is no doubt contrary to the sense of that constitution, and the signification of the word when it stands alone in all other canons and prescripts. But it is apparent, that the glossator, John de Athon, canon of a cathedral church, was a professed enemy to rural deans; and in several of his notes slurs over the dignity and authority of this office. The same partial humour runs through the glosses of William Lyndwood, official of the court of Canterbury, who visibly strains the sense of some terms and expressions, in prejudice to the rural deans; and does in one place roundly condemn them all for men unlearned and ignorant of the law^t. The reason of this is obvious. The rural deans were for the most part plain and honest divines, not much skilled in the subtilties of the civil or the canon law; but were not the less capable of such office and jurisdiction as depended on known custom and the rules of equity. But by degrees, when the methods of ecclesiastical justice corrupted into a greater art and mystery, then began the canonists to pretend themselves the only fit ministers in all courts of Christianity; and under this character insinuated themselves* into the favour and counsel of the bi-

* *Ordinatum fuit in capitulo Ebor. per d'num archiepisc. (Willielmum Weikwane) et capitulum quod ad exonerationem decanorum et sacerdotum parochialium ordinarentur communes servientes in singulis consistoriis cur. Ebor. die consistorii archidiaconi pro executionibus faciendis ac mandatis nostris recipiendis, ac de eisdem ut*

^r Concil. Oxon. an. 1222. can. de Matrimoniis. ^s Constit. Othonis, Cum non solum, &c.

^t Lyndwood. Gloss. ad Audire presumant, in Constit. de Judiciis Provinc. p. 79.

shops, and so obtained the new titles of archdeacons, officials, and chancellors; and then run down the rural deans for men of ignorance and incapacity, that they might the more easily invade all the powers and profits of their office. This seems the less strange, because the like humour does still prevail among our professors and students of the civil and ecclesiastical law, who can think none but themselves qualified for any office that relates to the judicial authority of the church. So that if a divine be made chancellor or official in a bishop's or archdeacon's court, they believe it no less than an usurpation of their right. Whereas, though greater rewards and honours be justly due to that noble and useful profession; yet those judicial offices are perhaps more agreeable to the function and abilities of many clergymen, who would preserve the discipline, and dispense the justice of the church, with more regard to equity, and more honour to religion. But to return: the rural deans, in their chapter or court of Christianity, had not only the probate of wills, but, as ordinaries of the place, they had cognizance of all other matters that were appendant thereto; as the confirmation of executors, the designation of administrators, the receipt of inventories, the disposition of legacies, the distribution of intestate's goods, &c.^u They

convenit certiorandis se presentent, &c. Ex regist. Will. Wickwane. Ebor. fol. 34.

D'n's archiepisc. officario suo salutem.—Amoveatur apparitor (utpote subditis nostris onerosus occasione questus extorquendi) et compleatur ejus officium per decanum sicut extitit hactenus observatum. Idem etiam decanus in suo de cetero decanatu sit sine quavis injusta sevitia sequestrator et superfluitas ministrorum indebita undique deleatur ne impropria deinceps sub inchoatis tediis abbrevient dies nostros, &c. Ex registr. Will. Wickwane. Ebor.

1325. 13. kal. Octob. Joh. de Roulesham

ad officium archipresbyteratus in eccl'ia de Pokyngton secundum formam ordinationis dicti archiepresbyteratus qui penes d'num remanet ad present. d'næ Aliciæ de Knovil dictæ eccl'iæ et archipresbiteratus patronæ. Regist. Joh. Drokenesford. e'pi. B. W.

Ordinatio vicariæ de Poryton cujus eccl'ia appropriatur abbatiæ de Tewkesbury, 1450.—Item dictus vicarius et successores sui invenient et exhibebunt unum decanum ruralem ad deserviend. ordinariis loci in decanatu de Powlett quotiens hujusmodi onus ad dictam eccl'iam juxta consuetudinem d'cti decanatus evenire contigerit. Reg. Well.

^u Lyndwood. Provinc. l. 3. tit. 13.

had likewise a great share in the trials* for the right of advowson, and the possession of benefices, while, by orders from a superior judge, they were to make inquisition into the *darrein presentment*, or last turn of presentation; and by the verdict of such inquest could prejudice the present incumbent, and give possession to a new clerk, till the abuse of this power occasioned a regulation of it in the council at Lambeth, an. 1281, where it was provided, that no dean should make any inquisition in the business of presentation, unless in a full chapter of that district to which the church belongs, to which the present possessor should be legally summoned, with such due notice, that he might have time to apply himself to counsel, and be sufficiently provided to defend his cause. And if the deans should make any other clandestine and false inquisition, they should satisfy the possessor in all damages sustained by such practice, and the intruder should be perpetually excluded from such benefice, and be suspended from all other ecclesiastical benefice for three years^x. In these conventions of the dean and clergy, (which were called chapters, consistories, calends, synods, and sessions,) a solemn publication was to be made of what cases were especially reserved to the diocesan, and what to the apostolic see, that no inferior court might presume to meddle beyond the just bounds of their own authority^y. And finally, all the parochial clergy were here to communicate the state of their own churches; and to give information of all delinquents, and to report the behaviour of all penitents within their parish, and how every one submitted to his penance and satisfaction, that the right courses might be taken for his admittance into the bosom of the church^z. But in short, rural deans and chapters were

* See the ordination of rural deaneries by the clergy within the precincts of that deanery, wherein the disputed church lay. Chron. W. Thorn, col. 1976. Chron. W. Thorn, col. 2080.

See an inquisition "De jure patronatus"

^x Concil. Lambeth. constit. Ne fiant clandestinæ Inquisitiones. ^y Concil. Rotomag. an. 1331, can. 11. ^z Thomassinus de Beneficiis, tom. 2. lib. 3. cap. 74. §. 10.

by degrees to give place * to the new office and jurisdiction of archdeacons and their officials, who pretended to have all the law, and resolved to have all the profit, in ecclesiastical causes. The first invasion upon the chapters' rights was this. By a constitution of Otho, anno 1236, the archdeacons were enjoined to be frequently present in the rural chapters through the several deaneries, and there diligently to instruct the priests to live well, and learn the duties of their function ^a. This intrusion of the archdeacons into rural chapters first

* *Stephanus Cant. ar'e'pus—cum hactenus temporibus nostris de consuetudine sit optentum quod officialis noster decanos constituit in dioc. Cant. qui constituti statim tenebantur Cant. archid'o respondere; volumus et de voluntate et assensu dicti cap'li nostri statuimus, ut de ceteri archidi. Cant. qui pro tempore fuerint decanos constituent et amoveant pro suæ voluntatis arbitrio prout melius viderint expedire in dioc. memorata qui sibi respondeant sicut decet, cum absurdum sit ut alius eos constituat quam is qui eis debet præesse, cui respondere tenentur, præsertim cum ipsis referentibus corrigere debeat ceterorum errata;—Dat. mense Decemb. 1227. Reg. eccl. Xti Cant. MS.*

Inter privilegia monasterii de Plimton—Volumus etiam ut decanatus Plympton sicut ab antiquo solet et autentico scripto bonæ memoriæ J. Exon. e'pi plenius et melius testatur eccl'ie de Plympton remaneat, ita scilicet ut clericus per te et successores tuos et canonicos archid'o Tottoniæ qui pro tempore fuerit presentetur et curam decanatus per eum suscipiat—quod e'pus et ejus officiales repellendi illos qui per vos fuerint presentati nullam prorsus habeant potestatem.—Temp. Ivellii prioris. Reg. Plimton, MS.

Omnibus—Gervasius Dei grat. Menev.

e'pus salut. Univ. vestræ notum facimus quod Ricardo decano de Breken viam universæ carnis ingresso prior et conv. S. Johannis de Brekon nobis significarint tam in eccl'ia S. Joh'is de Breken, et de veteri villa, et de S'cta Eilitha et de Bello ordinationem ad eos pertinere in capellanis ordinandis et amovendis prout viderint et quando viderint eis expedire—inquisitione facta recepimus—dictum priorem et conv.—posse capellanos ordinare et amovere prout viderint et quando viderint eis expedire.—Test. Hug. Menev. archid'o, David d'ni Menevensis capellano, Gerardo decano de Brechon, Ph. de Lummoys, Hug. Capellano. Lib. S'cti Joh'is de Brechon, MS. f. 50.

Inter constitutiones factas in pleno cap'lo eccl'ie Sarum. in festo Assumpt. B. Virginis, anno MCCXXII.—Item archid'i post predictum tempus creandi contenti sint tertia parte sequestrorum duabus partibus d'no e'po remanentibus. Decani etiam rurales de communi consensu d'ni e'pi et archid'orum instituantur et destituantur. Reg. Osmundi e'pi Sarum, MS.

See Ley, Refusal of the Oath by Canon, 1640—chapter of Archdeacons, p. 51. p. 64.

^a Othonis Constit. de Archidiaconis.

altered their primitive constitution, and then by degrees dissolved them. For though the archdeacons were not very forward to pay this attendance upon rural chapters, and therefore thought themselves well enough excused, if they appeared in them twice a year; and very rarely observed this constitution, *quia lucrum pecuniarium eis inde non applicatur*, i. e. because they got no money by it^b; yet their appearance gave them such a presiding place and authority, that they perfectly eclipsed the rural deans, and discouraged them from the customary convening of chapters, wherein they had sat once as judges, but now as ciphers. And as a farther grievance, when the archdeacons could not personally preside in these chapters, they sent their officials to represent them, who claimed the same preference above the rural deans, who by degrees absented from those courts, in which they saw themselves degraded; and left them to the sole management of those who had thus usurped a precedence in them. So as in the beginning of king Edw. I. John de Athon declares, that the rural chapters were generally kept by the officials of archdeacons, and more seldom by the rural deans. By such means these ancient chapters became obsolete and abrogated; while, so far as they were courts of Christianity, they resolved themselves into one standing ecclesiastical court in every archdeaconry; and so far as they were conventions of the parochial clergy, they passed into solemn visitations, in which the clergy of every deanery should assemble once or twice a year; but rather cited as delinquents, than admitted as judges and coassessors: an honour and privilege, which remained no longer than they were an ecclesiastical corporation of rural dean and chapter.

The rural deans, as distinct and separate from their chapter, had a great trust reposed in them, and very considerable power in preserving the peace, and asserting the discipline of the church. They were to have a general inspection and superintendence over all the inhabitants of every village within their district; where, if any Chris-

^b Jo. Athonis glossa ad verbum, frequenter, in eadem constitut.

tians lived in any open and scandalous sin, the dean was to reprove their offence, and admonish them to repent, as they would answer it to God and the church. And if any laymen should despise such correction and admonition of the dean, they should be kept from setting their feet within the doors of the church, till they should submit themselves to his reproof and wholesome advice^c. And if any laymen stood accused of incontinence, or other grievous crime, in any spiritual court, the deans, for their wisdom and fidelity, were intrusted to take their purgation^d; that is, to let the suspected persons clear themselves, either by their own oath, or the oath of credible compurgators, so to vindicate their innocence, and stop the prosecution. And no doubt the like custom obtained in the case of the laity, as it was especially provided for the clergy, that no purgation should be taken out of the deanery wherein the party lived^e. But if any person lying under a defamation upon a third admonition should refuse to make confession and satisfaction, then their purgation should be proposed to them, which should not be deferred for the consideration of any money paid or promised, but should be dispatched on the first solemn day after it was prepared, on penalty of the dean being suspended from his office^f. But the more especial duty of the rural deans was to inspect and censure the manners of their clergy, *Presbyterorum qui per minores titulos habitant vitam jugi circumspeditione*, &c.^g And in order to this, they were to solicit them to a due execution of their office, and a just regard to their function; to admonish them of all scandals and offences; to warn them against all cohabiting with wives or concubines; to forbid them an appearance at any indecent sports and plays; to press upon them the observation of canonical hours; to remind them of being strict in their clerical habit and tonsure, &c.^h And upon their default or offence in any such matter, to certify the bishop, by whom

^c Dr. Field, Of the Church, book 5. p. 707.

^d Somner's Antiq. of Canterb. p. 360.

^e Lyndwood. Provinc. lib. 5. tit. 14. de Purgatione.

^f Concil. Oxon. an. 1236. can. de

Diffamatis.

^g Concil. Turonen. 11. an. 567. can. 19.

^h R. Grosthead. Epist. 107.

Append. ad Fascic. p. 382; et Concil. Lambeth. an. 1261.

they were appointed to watch and to inform with diligence and singular courage. But at last, all this supervising care seemed to devolve entirely upon the archdeacons, who on this account were dignified with the title of the vicars, the curators, the privy counsellors, and the eyes of the bishopⁱ; who by this time had got a distinction, that though the archpresbyter or dean was *major ordine*, yet the archdeacon was *major dignitate*^k. Before which * encroachment,

* "To the Rev. Mr. White Kennett, Vicar
" of Ambrosden, Oxfordshire.

" *Buckden, Nov. 3. 1699.*

" Reverend Sir,

" I have received great satisfaction in perusing your book of Parochial Antiquities, and particularly in that part where you discourse of rural deans, which might be usefull officers in this diocese of Lincoln, especially in the present condition it is in, where none of the six archdeacons reside in their archdeaconries; by reason of which I want necessary information, and the people usefull admonition and correction, of which I have been sensible ever since I took this great charge upon me; therefore it has been much in my thoughts to restore the office of rural deans; which may supply the deficiency of the archdeacons, who (as you rightly affirm) have incroached upon their office. But I foresee many difficulties in it; in one of which I doubt not but you may help me out, which is a forme of commission. It is probable that you who are so very well versed in that subject may have seen some forms; if you have, I desire you would transmit one or more (if they vary) to me hither by the hand of my worthy friend Mr. Ostley, who knows how to send

to me; in which you will much oblige your affectionate friend,

" JA. LINCOLNE."

" To the Right Reverend Father James
" Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

" My Lord,

" I esteem it a particular honour to receive a letter from your lordship on a subject so important to the government of the church. The time which Mr. Ostley prescribes for conveyance of an answer will not allow me to recollect many thoughts of the matter, nor to run over some confused notes, which I have lying by me.

" I bless God for moving your lordship to restore such an antient and most usefull custom of the church, as that of rural deans; and I doe not question but your wise example, and the visible good effects of it, will soon dispose your R. R. brethren to the same laudable practise, than which nothing would more recover the fatal decaies of eccles. discipline, or more reinforce the true spirit of religion.

" What your lordship is now pleased to enquire for, is a form of commission, of which I doubt I have took notice of none that can be any fit precedent. As farr as

ⁱ Decret. Gloss. in cap. 1. verb. *subesse*.

^k Du Fresne in voce Archidiaconus.

the rural deans, for the more immediate influence on their clergy, were appointed to be their confessors and penitentiaries, because they were presumed to have the character of men of sufficient lite-

my present thoughts can reach, I beleive the rural deans were long appointed by the diocesan without any formal commission *in scriptis*, and invested in the office by delivery of the common seal, which at the death of each dean was returned to the bishop, or committed into custody by his order, to be given to a successor at the bishop's nomination. The truest light into this matter would arise from knowing the institution and observances of the antient court of Arches. For though it has not been observed, yet I am very confident the dean of Arches was at first no more than the urban dean in London, or the dean of Xtianity, who had under his peculiar district the churches exempt from the diocesan, and under the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. And though his authority afterward encreased by references, appeals, &c. yet at the beginning he was no more than any other rural or urban dean, and was commonly rector of the church of St. Mary le Bow, or B. Mariæ de Arcubus. The oldest register of the archbishop's is that of Peckham, which, when I run over, I took notice of this early appointment of a dean—*Frater Johannes eccl'ie Cant. minister humilis—dilecto filio magistro P. nuper decanatus eccl'ie beatæ Mariæ de Arcubus London. custodi salutem—dilectum filium mag'rum Rogerum de Rothewelle clericum nostrum in eccl'ia B. Mariæ de Arcubus prefecimus in decanum—vobis mandamus—ut sigillum decanatus eidem Rogero liberetis. Dat. apud Favresham ix. cal. Octob. consecrationis nostræ anno*

primo (i. e. 1279. 7. E. 1.) by which it seems plain, that upon decease of the dean another clergyman was made keeper of the seal, till the archbishop appointed a successor, who had seisin of his office by delivery of the said seal without any other delegation in writing.

“ And I beleive this nomination and transmitting the seal was the ordinary way of instituting rural deans: for had there been many deeds of commission, some at least would have remained in the rolls of your lordship's predecessors, H. Wells, or R. Grosthead, or of Walt. Grey of York; and yet in the worthy Dr. Hutton's most accurate collections from them, I doe not remember there is the least intimation of any such commissions given; nor I beleive is there any authentic form in any diocesan registers to the very time of the Reformation.

“ And yet probably there were short instruments of conveying this trust, though not remaining upon record. For it is certain the next successor to Peckham, archbishop Winchelse, made a dean of St. Mary Arches by these express letters patent.—*Robertus Cant. ar'epus dilecto filio mag'ro Henrico de Nassington canonico eccl'ie Linc. salutem. Officium decanatus eccl'ie beatæ Mariæ de Arcubus London. cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, et exercitium jurisdictionis ejusdem—tibi commitimus per presentes—Dat. apud Otteford. 3. kal. Jun. 1295.*

“ There be other continued forms in the archbishop's registers, and why there be

rature, and good report and favour with their brethren; and were therefore ordained to hear the confessions of rectors, vicars, and all other priests and ministers within the limits of their own deanery,

few or none in the registers of other bishops is this: The dean of the Arches or Peculiars in London kept his customary rights, and obtained some new prerogatives, because there was no archdeacon to restrain him; whereas in other ordinary deaneries, the respective archdeacons had so cramped the authority of rural deans, (nay and in some dioceses had extorted from the weaker bishops the power of constituting and removing them at pleasure,) that I presume there was no great solemnity in appointing men to execute the declining office, commonly bestowed by verbal nomination, and tradition of the seal.

“And where there was express designation by writ or patent, I believe it was in the usual form of the ordinary’s delegating any other official or commissary: of which there is a good old form in the *Chronica W. Thorn. inter x. Script. col. 1976*, and several of the like nature in MS. records. So that if your lordship doe not think it sufficient to ordain rural deans by oral declaration at your times of visitation, (which I think was the method of good bishop Fell,) but to give them particular commissions to authorize them, (which indeed will look more solemn and authentic,) your lordship may use a short and general form; such as one of the foregoing; or such as is now commonly used in creating an official or surrogate; or such *mutatis mutandis* as now constitutes a dean of Arches. Or else your lordship may have a new form drawn up, which shall decently mention the good old custom, and the benefits of restoring it,

and so delegate the person to exercise the office of dean of Xtianity within such a known deanery, without specifying the acts or bounds of his authority; because these must be limited or enlarged, as the prudence of governors shall direct, or indeed as the iniquity of times will bear. For at first, my lord, the archdeacons and officials, &c. will be jealous of them, and will create disturbance, if there be any seeming trespass upon their accustomed rights.

“And yet there be many parts of discipline that may be committed to the rural deans without any pretended invasion upon the archdeacons, or others, of which your lordship has wisdom to consider some of these.

“1. To have the mandates for induction into paroch. churches allwaie directed, as of old, to the rural dean.

“2. To have commissions *de jure patronatus*, or dilapidations, &c. executed by the rural dean and some assistants.

“3. To let the sentences of excommunication and absolution be denounced more especially by rural deans, &c.

“4. To call in some of the gravest and nearest rural deans to examine and assist at your ordinations.

“5. To require candidates for holy orders, if they have lately resided within your diocese, to bring a certificate from the rural dean, and his neighbouring brethren.

“6. To license no curate or schoolmaster within your diocese without a certificate from the rural dean, of the person, the place, the salary, the duties, &c.

and to enjoin them the sacrament of penance¹. Which laudable practice grew into disuse by the negligence of the clergy, and the contempt of some of their rural deans. And then to recover this omission of some priests, the bishops were to appoint in every deanery two presbyters, to receive the confessions of those men in holy orders, who either despised their deans, or presumed to confess to the monks, and other religious, who had no authority of binding and loosing^m. And because it seemed a farther inconvenience to the inferior clergy to confess to their deans, who had a judicial power over them, and might betray their private confessions in some public cause depending in their courts; therefore a legatine constitution of Otho, 20. Hen. III. does again provide, that there should

“ 7. To institute no clerk without a like account from the dean, of the vacancie, the true patron, the reputation of the presentee, &c.

“ 8. To require your deans to give you occasional notice of all irregularities within their district; and at the end of each year, to send you the state of religion, as the suffragans were once most prudentially obliged to inform their metropolitan, and he the king.

“ And to omit many other things for which your lordship has sufficient authority, and which would not be invidious to the deans, nor injurious to any others.

“ Lastly, to provide that the meetings of the clergy, which are lately encouraged for the reformation of manners should be under the inspection and presidence of each rural dean. For, my lord, with all submission, if that popular practise goes on in Bedfordshire, &c. it will be soon necessary for your lordship to interpose your judg-

ment and authority in advising and directing those conventions; or else that new project, however specious and laudable in itself, will, by the malice of enemies, or the indiscretion of friends, turn, I fear, to the prejudice of the church and the growth of faction.

“ But I have been impertinent, and gone beyond your lordship's commission, for which I humbly beg your lordship's pardon, as I crave your blessing; and resolve often to pray, that God Almighty would long preserve your life and health to govern well, and be a great and good example.

“ My lord,

“ Your lordship's obedient servant,

“ W^H. KENNETT.”

“ *Amersden, Novemb. 7. 1699.*”

Upon this letter the bishop resolved to make the writer his chaplain, which he did soon after.

¹ Concil. Lambeth. an. 1281. Can. de uno Confessore. ^m Concil. Oxon. an. 1222. Can. de Pœnitentia.

be prudent and faithful confessors appointed by the bishop in every deanery, to whom all parsons and inferior clerks might confess themselves, who were either ashamed or afraid to confess to their respective deansⁿ. And hence John de Athon, with his wonted prejudice against the declining office, pretended that rural deans were no longer fit to be made confessors, because the same person could not well act in a double capacity in a penitential and judicial court. Another part of the office of rural deans was to denounce the sentence of excommunication upon all convicted persons within their district; and upon submission and penance to declare their absolution; and at the beginning of Lent to stand at the doors of the church, and there to receive and admit the penitents upon the recommendation and testimony of their parish priests^o. They had an early right (which by custom they long retained) to visit all the several churches within their jurisdiction twice a year, (for all visitations were at first parochial,) and there to inquire of all personal and local abuses, correcting the smaller offences, and presenting the greater to the bishop at the next synod or visitation. But when archdeacons grew up to be vicars-general of the bishop and ordinaries in the diocese, then they assumed to themselves so much of the visitatorial power, that the rural deans could no longer visit, but in subordination to these new masters; and as a mark of inferiority and subjection, they were allowed to go their circuit with two horses only, when the archdeacons might have five or seven^p. This dependancy and limitation of power restrained the rural deans from the desire of being visitors; and therefore to ease themselves of the trouble, and their clergy of the expence, they let fall this jurisdiction by consent, and left this necessary care of all the churches solely to the archdeacons next under the bishop. But when their own power of visiting was intermitted, they were to summon their clergy to attend upon the visitation of the bishop at the time and place ap-

ⁿ Othonis Constit. de Confessionibus. ^o Vid. Thomassinum de Beneficiis, tom. 1. l. 2. cap. 5. §. 4. ^p Concil. Lateran. 3. an. 1179.

pointed, and to offer the excuses of those who were not able to appear^a. They were to keep a register of all priests and other clerks, who did officiate within their jurisdiction, and were to take one penny and no more for inserting each name in the said register^r. And to prevent litigious suits for the title of benefices, they were employed as officials of the bishop to take an account of the names and number of the parish churches, with the Christian name and surname of the rectors, the time of their collation to such benefices, by what title they held them, whether by institution, commendam, or custody; of what age they were, and in what orders, and whether they were beneficed in more than one church; of what name and quality the patrons were, and at what value the benefices were computed at the last taxation of them. Which inquest they were to cause to be distinctly wrote, and to give in a fair copy to the diocesan, who was to transmit it to the metropolitan in the next provincial council^s. Upon the death of an incumbent without any formal sequestration, the rural dean was to take the vacant benefice^{*} into his safe custody, and to provide for the necessary cure of souls; and to take care that the glebe land was seasonably tilled and sowed, to the best advantage of the successor, to whom they were to give up the intermediate profits, and be allowed their necessary charges; which upon dispute were to be moderated by the bishop or his official^t. And upon the bishop's institution of a new clerk, the rural dean was to give him possession of the church; and, to prevent extortion, was to take no fee for this trouble^u. But the canon lawyers soon deprived the country deans of this as well as of all other parts of juris-

* Commissio facta per Matth. Cant. ar'e'pum vacante sede Cicestr. dilecto sibi in Xto Thomæ Swayne cl'ico rectore eccl. de Farleigh decano rurali decanatus de Hast- inges ad sinodalia per decanatum suum assignata colligend. intra festum S. Lucæ Evang. dat. 18. Septemb. 1568. Reg. Parker. f. 193.

^a Rob. Grossthead, Epist. 50. Append. ad Fascic. p. 340. ^r Concil. Lond. an. 1342. Can. de Purgatione. ^s Concil. de Redingense, an. 1279. Can. 1. de Institutionibus.

^t Synod. Oxon. an. 1287. Can. 51. Concil. Anglican. tom. 2. p. 390. ^u Synod. Wigorn. an. 1240. Concil. Ang. tom. 2. p. 248.

diction. For the chancellors of the bishop, or the archdeacons, laid claim to the custody of vacant churches; and by forms of sequestration assigned them over to the *œconomi*, or lay guardians of the church; and the other office of induction, or giving possession to the new clerk, was by the bishop's letters upon institution committed to the archdeacon or his official. Again, the bishops and superior judges directed their citations of all accused persons to the rural dean, who was to take care to serve them, and then send a rescript or certificate to the respective judge^x. And because it was sometimes their corrupt practice to return their certificatories before they had duly published their citations; whereby innocent persons became unjustly censured for contempt; it was therefore provided that no certificatory should be returned, till it had been published on some solemn day, during the office of mass, in the parish church, to which the cited person did usually resort: and therein mention should be made of the day and place of citation, with sufficient time allowed for appearance of the person. Which fair proceeding the deans should swear to observe every year in an episcopal synod^y. And if any citation were directed to and published by any rector, vicar, or other priest, beside the rural dean or other official, it became void, and the party not obliged to any notice of it^z. They were farther to attest and sign all letters procuratory, or the delegation of proctors: but to prevent frauds and abuses in this matter, they were to sign no such instrument but in open court; or if out of court, in presence of the person who so constituted his proctor; and this under penalty of three years' suspension and incapacity of obtaining any ecclesiastical office^a. For their assistance, they retained bedels and apparitors, who were to summon the clergy to chapters and visitations; and were to execute citations, and all judicial writs in their own persons, and not by inferior deputies; and in

^x Constit. Othonis de Citationibus. ^y Concil. Lambeth. an. 1281. Can. de Certificationibus. ^z Lyndwood. Constit. de Judiciis, l. 2. tit. 1. Excussis, &c. ^a Concil. Lambeth. an. 1281. Can. de falsis Procuratoriis.

their journies, they were to take no procuration or pecuniary composition for their entertainment, but to be content with whatever hospitality persons should freely receive them^b. Beside the ordinary jurisdiction of rural deans, they were often upon an appeal to the archbishop delegated arbitrators and judges, as persons of the best figure and greatest abilities. So Edmund archbishop of Canterbury appointed the deans of Cambridge and Abingdon to determine or report the case of two appeals against Robert Grossthead bishop of Lincoln^c. They were sometimes commissioned to receive the taxes of the clergy, subsidies, first-fruits, tenths. And particularly in the diocese of Canterbury, they were collectors of the *Peter-pence*, or *Romescot*, in their several deaneries^d. And the Norwich taxation of all benefices in England by the pope's deputation of Walter de Suthfeld bishop of Norwich, anno 1254, was taken in every deanery by the rural dean, and two or three rectors or vicars, members of the chapter^e.

Nor was it the least dignity of rural deans, that in every episcopal synod, (which was in effect a bishop's general visitation of his whole diocese,) they were the standing representatives of the rest of the clergy, and were there to deliver information of any abuses committed within their knowledge, and to propose and consult the best methods of reformation. For the ancient episcopal synods (which were commonly held once a year) were composed of the bishop as president, and the deans cathedral in the name of their collegiate body, and the archdeacons as deputies of that inferior order of deacons or servants in the church, and the urban and rural deans in the name of the parish ministers within their division, who were to have their charges allowed them according to the time of their attendance, by those whom they represented, as the practice obtained for the representatives of the people in the civil synods, common councils, or parliaments. By virtue of thus being members of the

^b Constit. Lambeth. an. 1260 de Bedellis.

^c Append. ad Fascic. vol. 2. p. 326.

^d Somner, Antiq. of Cant. p. 360.

^e Wharton, Ang. Sacr. pars 1. p. 411.

synod, the deans were anciently called *testes synodales* from informing and attesting the disorders of clergy and people. But in time they sunk in this authority, and left the trust to be committed to others. For we find these synodal witnesses were afterward a sort of impanelled jury, a priest and two or three laymen for every parish, who were upon oath to present all heretics, and other irregular persons^f. And by a provincial constitution at Oxford, under Edmund archbishop of Canterbury, anno 1236. it was ordered, that there should be in every deanery two or three men having God before their eyes, who, at the command of the archbishop or his official, should inform of the public excesses of prelates and other clerks^g. But afterwards their number was contracted into two for every diocese, chosen annually, who were to have no jurisdiction, but to inquire into all matters that wanted correction and reformation, and faithfully report them to the next provincial council or episcopal synod^h; where inquiry was made according to certain articles drawn out of the canons, which were generally the same, according to which the *juratores synodi*, or *testes synodales*, were to give in their answers upon oath, which was therefore called *juramentum synodale*ⁱ. So that by these steps the rural deans were degraded from all this synodical honour: while that part of their duty which related to the information of scandals and offences was conferred upon the churchwardens of every parish, who became the grand inquest upon every visitation, and were upon oath to present all offenders or violators of the laws of the church. And their other dignity of being convened to sit members of provincial and episcopal synods, was transferred to two proctors or representatives of the parochial clergy in every diocese to assemble in convocation; where the cathedral deans and archdeacons still keep their ancient right; while the rural deans only have been forced to give place to an arbi-

^f Concil. Narbon. an 1227. can. 14. ^g Concil. Oxon. an. 1236. Can. de Denuntiatoribus criminum. ^h Vide Thomassinum de Eccles. Disciplina, tom. 2. l. 3. cap. 76. §. 8.

ⁱ Vide Bishop of Worcester's Charge at his primary Visitation, an. 1690. p. 1.

trary election of two only for every diocese, instead of one by standing place for every deanery.

The rural deans had a public authentic seal of their office, which privilege was confirmed to them here in England by a legatine constitution of Otho, an. 1236. but with some restriction and diminution of that honour. For whereas archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, collegiate deans, and archdeacons, (as having a perpetual office,) were allowed to have inscribed upon their seal the name of their dignity, office, or college, together with their own proper name in plain and legible characters; this was denied to rural deans and officials, who, enjoying but a temporary office, were to have inscribed on their seal only the name of their office, and not their personal or proper name; which seal, at the expiration of their office, they were to resign into the hands of that person (bishop or archdeacon) by whom they were commissioned^k. But no doubt, for the rural deans to be thus accountable for the delivering up their seals at the arbitrary command of others, (at least of the archdeacons,) was an innovation brought in by the pope's legate, and seems to have been resented as an entrenchment on their ancient rights; as appears from the consequent practice of the rural deans, who, notwithstanding this constitution, did vindicate the property of retaining their seals, and refused to give them up at the will and command of their superiors; which contempt, though the glossator imputes to avarice and extortion, yet we may justly presume it owing only to the courage of asserting their ancient and independent right. With these seals they signed their certificatories made upon the return of citations, letters procuratory, inquisitions of the right of patronage, induction of clerks, and other acts and instruments, which passed through their office^l. To avoid all corrupt and clandestine dealings, diligent care was to be taken of the custody of these seals: for example, the dean was to keep his seal in his own hands, or to commit it to the custody of some one single person, who should take an oath for the safe

^k Othonis Constit. de Sigillis. ^l Jo. Athon. Gloss. in verba "Et sine mora." *ibid.*

custody of it, and not affix it to any writing without the inspection and consent of the dean himself; to let the use of it be freely and easily obtained in the case of indigent persons, but strictly withheld from all false and fraudulent deeds: and finally, that no writing should be so sealed, but what had the date of the day, month, and year, and place, inserted in the beginning of it^m. But when the rural deans lost the jurisdiction of their office, it was time to surrender the seals of it, which became appropriated to the archdeacons and their officials, who soon made a greater benefit of them. For whereas the deans were *de jure communi*, to put their seals *gratis*; the archdeacons and their officials could pretend that in “their modern times” a moderate exaction of fees was not prohibitedⁿ.

By the art and interest of the canonists, (supported by the bishops, who were very often of the same faculty,) and by the prescription and power of the archdeacons and their officials, it happened, that in the next age before the reformation of the church of England, the jurisdiction of rural deans in this island declined almost to nothing. For the exercise of their office, in the reign of Henry V. is by Lyndwood slightly represented, and observed to depend more on the custom of the country, than on any written laws^o. The reason of which observation was this: among the legatine and all the later provincial constitutions, in the form of committing any authority to the rural deans, the archdeacons and their officials are joined with them, and commonly put before them; who, being equally empowered, engrossed the execution of the whole trust, and left the deans little else but their empty names; except in some few places, where by continued custom they preserved their ancient tenure.

In the mean time the rights of this office were kept more entire in the Gallican church. And in Germany, an. 1524, cardinal Campegius, in his model for the reforming of abuses, recommends the regular exercise of the authority of rural deans, and particularly ad-

^m Constit. eadem de Sigillis. ⁿ Jo. Athon. Gloss. in verba “de facili” ad Constit. de Sigillis. ^o Lyndwood. Gloss. ad verba “Capitulis Ruralibus” in Constit. l. 1. tit. 2.

vises the old way of meeting the bishops in an episcopal synod once a year^p; which was accordingly established in the council of Trent. At which time of reformation, this office of rural deans seemed so necessary for restoring and asserting the discipline of the church, that it was now first brought into Italy by that exemplary prelate and reputed saint, Charles Borromæo, archbishop of Milan; who, throughout his province, deputed some of the parochial clergy, who were called *vicarii foranei* and *præpositi ruris*; and under this new title had the same authority, and in effect the same exercise of it, with the primitive rural deans. This clerical office was never before exercised in Italy, till introduced by this bishop of piety and a spirit of government above any in these later ages of the Roman church. But a false reason is assigned by a learned writer^q, who presumes the Italian bishoprics were of so small an extent, as not to need a subdivision into deaneries. Whereas the true and only cause is before implied, that deaneries in the church were an imitation of tithings in the state, and therefore obtained only in the more northern parts of Europe, where the like secular custom had prevailed; but found no place in Italy or Spain, because the civil rites and laws (peculiar to those countries) differed from the *septentrional* ways of tithing. This indeed was a great argument for the dignity and necessity of rural deans, that they should now be established in a nation, where they were before unknown; by a bishop who was the greatest reformer of any in that communion; and at a time when it was more especially proper to project some method to support the declining church.

At our English reformation, it seems to be lamented, that passion and prejudice were in too much haste to restore all the rights and laudable practices of the ancient church. And therefore in the public acts of our reformers, no wonder if the case of rural deans was omitted, as well as many other useful points, that nearly concerned the order and government of the church. But those excellent persons who were commissioned to review the ecclesiastical laws of this

^p Fasciculus Rerum, p. 428.

^q Thomasinus de Eccles. Disciplina.

realm, and to digest those which should be most serviceable to the reformed state of the church; they agreed on the office and full authority of * rural deans, and prescribed this good method, “ That
 “ every deanery should have a rural archpresbyter appointed by the
 “ bishop, or by the ordinary of the church, whose office should be
 “ annual; who, as a watchman, should continually supervise the
 “ presbyters, deacons, churchwardens, and sextons, that all of them
 “ discharge their respective duty. Who should inquire of all ido-
 “ laters, heretics, simoniacs, bawds, whores, adulterers, fornicators,
 “ persons who had two wives or two husbands, sorcerers, witches,
 “ calumniators, blasphemers, Sodomites, drunkards, forgers, and
 “ perjured witnesses in testamentary causes, and all violators of the
 “ ecclesiastic laws, and the injunctions of the bishop. And should
 “ have authority to cite before them and to examine all persons
 “ suspected of such crimes; and then within ten days should return
 “ in writing to the bishop or ordinary of the place the whole matter
 “ of the accusation, whether by public fame, or attested by the de-
 “ position of witnesses, or justly suspected. And if any person re-
 “ fuse to come to him when duly cited by the apparitor, he shall be
 “ censured as contumacious, &c. And within every six months the
 “ said rural dean should inform the bishop or ordinary of the place,
 “ how many sermons had been preached in his deanery within that
 “ space of time^r.” If this wholesome order had passed into practice,
 it had done good service to the church. But all that model for re-
 formation of the ecclesiastical laws, when well and usefully projected,

* John Rogers, martyr, under qu. Mary, advised a superintendent over every ten churches. Vid. Strype's Annals, Eliz. p. 139.

See the project of archbishop Usher to make as many suffragans in each diocese as

there were rural deans, &c. Life of Usher, p. 67.

See Bucer's proposal to K. Edward VI. that rural bishops might be set over 20. or 30. parishes. Burnet's Hist. Ref. part 2. p. 156.

^r Reformat. Leg. Eccl. Tit. de Ecclesia et Ministris ejus. cap. 5. de Archipresbyteris sive Decanis Ruralibus.

fell for want of confirmation by the legislative power. Yet, though it was not formally ratified, all those parts of it have no less the force of law, which in former times were such “ecclesiastical canons, constitutions, and ordinances, as were not contrariant or repugnant to the laws, statutes, or customs of the realm, nor to the damage or hurt of the king’s prerogative royal^s.” Of which inoffensive nature was this jurisdiction of rural deans, and therefore ought to have continued* in full force and virtue. But while the state was tender of countenancing too much power in the church; while the clergy lay under the servile awe of incurring a premunire by asserting their ecclesiastical rights; and while the humour of the age run more into reforming of doctrines, than restoring of discipline; these rural officers were in some deaneries extinct, and in others had a name and shadow only left. Nor do we find any express care taken for the support of this office, but only in the provincial synod or convocation held at London, April 3, anno 1571, by whom it was ordained, that “the archdeacon when he has finished his visitation, shall signify to the bishop what clergymen he has found in every deanery so well endued with learning and judgment as to be worthy to instruct the people in sermons, and to rule and preside over others. Out of these the bishop may choose such as he will have to be rural deans.” But this indeed seems rather a permission, than a positive command, for the continuance of that office. However, it proves that rural deans were thought fit ministers to assist in dispensing the laws and discipline of our reformed church; and it does imply, that when they were deputed by the bishop, they may exert all that power which by canon and custom resided in the said office before the reformation. The little remains of this dignity and jurisdiction depend now on the custom of places, and the pleasure of

* Bishop Bedel restored the ancient custom of rural deans. Burnet’s Life of B. Bedel, p. 80.

See the declaration of K. Charles II. in 1660, under the 5th concession.

^s Stat. 27. Hen. VIII. cap. 15. et 35. Hen. VIII. cap. 16.

diocesans. In some parts of this kingdom, the rural deans have nothing left but the burden of entertaining the rectors and vicars of that deanery at a solemn feast; and that perhaps is the only remaining footstep of the ancient rural chapters corrupted into sociable meetings, to the great expence of the dean, and the no great honour of the clergy.

In this deanery of Burcester, I think the last rural dean (nominated by an excellent judge of men and merits, the right reverend Dr. John Fell, bishop of Oxon.) was Mr. Samuel Blackwell, B. D. then vicar of that church; who (as an exemplary supervisor of the clergy, and a diligent assertor of the rights of the church) had been duly qualified for that office, if it had continued in all the dignity and authority of its primitive institution.

An. MCCCCXLV. 23, 24. *Henry VI.*

A composition was now made between the rector of Heyford-Warine, com. Oxon. and the abbot and convent of Oseney, whereby the said religious resigned to the rector and his successors all their portion of tithes within the parish of * Heyford for the yearly pension of one mark, on condition of paying the tenths, viz. three shillings, to the king, as often as such a grant should be made by the clergy.

Anno Domini millesimo quadragintesimo quadragesimo quinto cum

* Rectores ecclesiæ de Heyford Warine,
com. Oxon.

Joh. de Wetherby p'b'r pres. per dom.

Rob. de Lyle milit. ad eccl. de Heyford
Waryn vac. per mort. d'ni Joh. Sporow.
3. id. Sept. 1330. Reg. Burgwersh.

Tho. de Camelton p'b'r pres. per dom.
Joh. de Lyle de Rougemont mil. et d'num
de Heyford Waryn ad eccl. de Heyford
Waryn per mort. d'ni Joh. de Wetherby.
15. kal. Nov. 1345. ib.

Mag'r Tho. Wellys, A. M. p'b'r pres. per
custodem et socios coll. beatæ Mariæ Win-

ton in Oxon. ad eccl. de Heyford Waren
per mort. mag'ri Joh. Hawys. 23. Febr.
1499.

Mag'r Tho. Claydon, A. M. pres. per
custod. et socios coll. beatæ Mariæ Wynton
in Oxon. ad eccl. de Heyford per resign.
mag'ri Tho. Wellys. 2. Mar. 1505. Reg.
Smith e'pi Linc.

Mag'r Tho. Millyng utr. jur. bacc. pres.
per custod. et socios coll. beatæ Mariæ
Wynton Oxon. ad eccl. de Heyford Waren
per mortem mag'ri Thomæ Claydon. 3.
Mar. 1508. ib.

consensu et confirmatione domini Willielmi Lincoln. episcopi, et eciam ex consensu custodis et collegii beate Marie Wynton. Oxon. patronorum ecclesie parochialis de Heyford facta est compositio realis inter nos et rectorem ibidem. Silicet, quod dictus rector et sui successores quicunque imposterum habeant portionem nostram ibidem reddendo inde annuatim in festis S. Michaelis archangeli et Paschæ XIII^s. IV^d. equis portionibus sub pena viginti solidorum totiens solvendorum quotiens defecerit nobis: et solvet pro decima regia quando contingat per clerum concedi sub eadem pena, videlicet pro integra decima III^s.^t

By indenture dated Septemb. 28. Edmund Rede, esquire, of Borstall, lord of the manor of Chakinden, granted to John, abbot of Reading, and the convent of that place, a mill, called Stoke-mill, and the water, called Little-Stoke-water, with the fishery, and other liberties, for the yearly rent of forty shillings^u.

Thomas Harald of Hedingdon released to Edmund Rede, esquire, all his right and claim to three acres of land in the field of Hedingdon, in the quarre of the said Edmund. *Hiis testibus; Johanne Lowe, Johanne Dounham, Philippo Gorton, et aliis. Dat. apud Hedingdon prædict. in festo S. Michaelis archi. anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conq. Ang. vicesimo quarto^x.*

Richard Gratard, of Borstall, remitted and quit claimed to Edmund Rede, esquire, all right and pretension to every part of the said manor of Borstall, excepting three messuages, two tofts, and sixty acres of land; acknowledging all the rest of the said manor to be the entire estate of the said Edmund Rede, as well by hereditary descent, as by several purchases, dated Decemb. 24.^y

The king granted a special pardon to Edmund Rede, esquire, of Borstall, com. Buck. alias Edmund Rede, of Fyshyde, com. Oxon. for all transgressions, offences, trespasses, &c. *Ita quod præsens pardonatio nostra quoad præmissa seu aliquod præmissorum non cedat in dampnum præjudicium vel derogationem alicujus alterius personæ*

^t Ex Chartul. Osen. MS. f. 28. ^u Ex Chartul. de Borstall. MS. f. 29. ^x Ibid. f. 87.
^y Ibid. f. 119.

quam personæ nostræ duntaxat. Nec quod præsens pardonatio ad aliquos magnos computatores nostros qui nunc sunt vel nuper fuerunt videlicet ad thesaurarios hospitii nostri, vitellarios Caleti, camerarios Cestriæ, &c. ullo modo se extendat. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westminst. vicesimo tertio die Octob. anno regni nostri vicesimo quarto^z.

William Reyzon was presented by the abbot and convent of Egnesham to the vicarage of Merton, com. Oxon. vacant by the resignation of Richard Colkyn, and was admitted to the said church at Oseney on the first of June^a.

An. MCCCCXLVI. 24, 25. Henry VI.

William de la Pole marquis of Suffolk, founder of the hospital of God's-House at Ewelme, com. Oxon. took great delight to reside at this manor, and much augmented and beautified the court or manor-house; and nigh this time built the new fabric of the said parish church of Ewelme: and founded an hospital at Dunnington, com. Berk. in imitation of this other at Ewelme; the allowance to every poor man being fourteen pence a week^b.

John Mersh, of Borstall, granted to Edmund Rede, esquire, three half acres of arable land lying in the three fields of Borstall; one half acre in Arnegrove field, in Brokforlong; one half acre in Cowhousefield, in Smithrugesforlong; one half acre in Smithfeld, in Middleherstforlong, which he held by the gift and feoffment of John Pepat, alias Mersh, of Borstall, his father. *Hiis testibus; Hugone Streteley, Richardo Gratard, Willielmo Peynton, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Borstall prædict. vicesimo septimo die mensis Aprilis, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie vicesimo quarto^c.*

Humphrey earl of Stafford and duke of Buckingham, lord of the manor of Stratton-Audley, com. Oxon, gave Anne his eldest daughter in marriage to Aubry de Vere, eldest son and heir of John earl

^z Ex Chartular. de Borstall, MS. f. 136. ^a Ex Regist. Eccles. Lincoln. ^b Jo. Le-land, Itin. vol. 2, f. 6. ^c Ex Chartular. de Borstall, sub tit. Borstall, f. 86.

of Oxford^d; on which occasion he received a customary aid from his feodatory tenants; and among others, from Edmund Rede of Borstall, esquire, for which this receipt was given.

This bille endentyd the XIII. day of August the yere reynynge of kyng Henry the Sixth, after the conquest XXIVth. bereth witnesse, that Robert Power, feodary of my lord the duke of Bokyngham, hath reseyved of Edmund Rede, squyere XXV^s. for a relyf, and v^s. for a tenable eyde to the mairage of the heldyst daughter of my seyde lord for the fourth part of a knyghts fee in Adyngrave, in the shire of Buck. which the sayde Edmund holdith of my sayde lord as of his maner of Pollicote, in the sayde shire, which money I knowlith me to be payd, and the same Edmund to be discharged by this present wrytyng, given at Borstall day and yere abovesayd^e.

An. MCCCCXLVII. 25, 26. *Henry VI.*

William de la Pole marquis of Suffolk, by his great interest with the queen, obtained a creation to the dignity and title of duke of Suffolk to himself and the heirs male of his body, with the fee of forty pounds per an. out of the fee farm of Ipswich, by patent dated

An. MCCCCXLVII. 25, 26. Hen. VI.

Licentia pro non residendo concessa mag'ro Rob. atte Hall, decret. bacc. rectori eccl'ie de Mixburi qui dixit se fore principalem in aula vulgariter nuncupata Bosehall in univer. Oxon. et capellæ s'cti Thomæ martyris juxta Oseney in divinis deservire. 20. Jan. 1447. Memorand. Alnewyk.

Licentia etiam rectori de Saltwode.

H. prior eccl. Christi Cant. et cap'lum—mag'ro M. de Derham legum professori ac rectori eccl. paroch. de Saltwode Cant. dioc. salut.—Impuri aeris intemperiem que circa partes eccl'ie tue predicte et frequenter in

ipsa eccl'ia esse dinoscitur, tue complexionis passibilitatem eo amplius ad ægritudines sustinend. si in dicta tua eccl'ia frequenter aut continue morareris—attendentes ut in n'ro insistens obsequio aut in scolis seu alibi videbitur expedire fructus d'cte eccl'ie tue integre percipere valeas, quodque in tua predicta eccl'ia aut capellis dependentibus ab eadem ad faciendam personalem residentiam compelli non valeas per VII. annos prox. secuturos, tecum dispensamus. Dat. 12. kal. Nov. 1313. Reg. Hen. prioris Cant.

^d Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 167.

^e Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 84.

June the second. Which advancement was reported to be the reward of his advising the murder of the duke of Gloucester^f.

The vicarage of Merton, vacant by the death of Richard Witteney, was conferred by the prior of St. Frideswide, in Oxford, (who, by compact with the abbey of Egnesham, obtained that turn of presentation,) upon Lodowic Newton, who was admitted at Nettleham on the thirteenth of August^g.

In the conventual church of the priory of St. Frideswide, in Oxford, this agreement was made between Edmund Rede, esquire, of Borstall, lord of the village of Standelf, and Henry Terfote, vicar of the church of Pyrton, com. Oxon. That whereas the said vicar was bound to find a capellane to officiate three days in a week, viz. Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, in the chapel of Standelf, depending on the mother-church of Pyrton, and the said village was now left desolate of inhabitants; the said Edmund Rede did consent, that for the greater ease of the vicar, he should only officiate by himself or a curate one day in a week; but whenever the village should be again inhabited, then the vicar should be reobliged to his former duty. *Acta sunt hæc omnia, &c. præsentibus tunc ibidem discretis viris magistris Richardo Aughton archidiacono. Johanne Boteler in utroque jure baccalaureo et notario publico, ac dominis Richardo Shyrley et Thoma Dalton capellanis Lincoln. convent. et Litchfield dioc. Testibus ad præmissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis. Dat. Aprilis die vicesimo secundo^h.*

The said Edmund Rede, esquire, was now a special benefactor to the building of the Divinity School, in Oxford, by contributing timber and stones from his adjacent woods and quarriesⁱ. For which and other public services, he obtained from the king a special protection, and grant of many singular privileges by these letters patent.

Henricus rex, &c. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali et pro bono

^f Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 188.

^g Ex Regist. Ecclesiæ Lincoln.

^h Ex Chartul. de

Borstall, MS. f. 13.

ⁱ Wood. Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. l. 2. p. 21.

et gratuito servitio quod dilectus servitor noster Edmundus Rede nobis impendit, &c. Suscepimus ipsum Edmundum ac ipsius homines tenentes et servientes terras tenementa redditus et possessiones naves batellos ac bona et catalla sua quæcunque vel ubicunque infra regnum nostrum Angliæ existentia in protectionem et defensionem nostras speciales, nolentes, &c. Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra concessimus et concedimus præfato Edmundo quod ipse hanc habeat libertatem videlicet quod de cætero durante vita sua aliquo statuto non obstante contra voluntatem suam non ponatur nec impanaletur in aliquibus assisis, juratis, recognitionibus, attinctis, seu inquisitionibus quibuscunque, &c. Et etiam quod ipse de cætero pro termino vitæ suæ contra voluntatem suam non sit neque fiat miles, justitiarius, hallivus, escætor, coronator, vicecomes, constabularius, præpositus, collector, taxator, sive contrarotulator decimarum, quintarum decimarum, taxarum, tallagiorum, quotorum, vel aliorum subsidiorum, &c. Ac etiam quod ipse non sit nec fiat officarius, commissionarius, seu minister noster aut hæredum nostrorum quorumcunque contra voluntatem suam, &c. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ipsum Edmundum contra hanc concessionem nostram non molestetis in aliquo seu gravetis. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmin. decimo nono die Julii, anno regni nostri vicesimo quinto^k.

John Belleel, of Sexinton, in the parish of Bucknel, granted to Thomas Smith, of Bucknel, and John Nuttebeme, of Ardley, all his lands and tenements in Sexinton, Bucknel, Blechingdon, and Heyford-Warine, com. Oxon. by this deed.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Belleel de Sexinton juxta Bokenhall, in com. Oxon. dedi concessi, &c. Thome Smith de Bokenhall et Johanni Nuttebeme de Ardley, in com. Oxon. omnia terras et tenementa, &c. que habeo in villis et in campis de Sexinton, Bokenhall, Blechendon, et Heyford-Warine. Habend. et tenend. &c. imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et consueta, &c. Dat. apud Sexinton juxta Bokenhall vicesimo se-

^k Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 99.

*cundo die mensis Octob. anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ vicesimo sexto*¹.

An. MCCCCXLVIII. 26, 27. Henry VI.

John Danvers, and John, son of John Lungesfeld, by fine in the king's court, purchased licence to alienate the manor of Buckkenhull, (now Bucknell,) com. Oxon. and to convey it to John Estby and Henry Ryddel^m.

William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, being suspected of the contrivance of the duke of Gloucester's murder, and openly accused of many other misdemeanors, had made himself odious to the people, and had several articles of treason and misprision exhibited against him by the commons in parliament. Upon which he was committed to the Tower: but by his immoderate favour with the queen, he was soon released: while by these troubles he was made so sensible of his approaching fall, that on January 17, he made his last will and testament, bequeathing his body to be buried in the charter house at Hull, appointing an image for himself, and another for his wife, to be made in stone; and desiring, that the masses, which he had founded there for himself and her, might be daily sung over his graveⁿ. Under these apprehensions of death, he took care for the full and absolute settlement of his hospital at *Ewelme, the foundation of which is thus recorded.

* Licentia concessa Hen. fil. Hen. de Ewelme militi, et Joh'æ uxori ejus ad edificand. capellam in proprio fundo suo apud Ewelme de assensu Rad'i Dispensatoris rector. ejusdem. prid. kal. Dec. Rot. Rob. Grosthead. anno 3. (1237.)

Rectores ecclesiæ de Ewelme. com. Oxon.

1258. Joh'es capellanus ad eccl. de Ewelme vac. per mort. mag'ri Phil. de Lucy ad pres. do'næ Luciæ Dispensatricis. Rot. Ric.

Gravesend. anno 1.

1262. Engerardus de Broc. ad eccl. de Ewelme vac. per mort. Joh. ad pres. d'ni Adæ Dispensatoris. Rot. Ric. Gravesend. anno 4.

Will. de Merssh p'b'r pres. per dom. Edm.

Bacon mil. ad eccl. de Ewelme vac. per mort.

Rob. de Derlington. 14. kal. Jun. 1319. Reg. Dalderby.

Joh'es de Occam pres. per dom. Edm.

¹ Ex Chartul. Nov. Coll. Oxon. p. 181. charta 40.

^m R. Dods. MS. vol. 93. f. 49.

ⁿ Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 189.

Anno MCCCCXLVIII. *hospitale de Ewelme vocatum Gods house per Willielmum de la Pole comitem Suffolciæ et Aliciam uxorem pro duobus sacerdotibus: uno ad pauperes instruendos: alio ludimagistro ad pauperes docendos: uterque x^l. minister xvi^d. per septimanam. Reliqui duodecim pauperes xiii^d. per septimanam. Tria maneria. Ramruge in Hamptonia. Conock in Wiltonia. Marche in Buckinghamia^o.*

Richard Elstow, alias Hebelew, was presented by the rector and Bonhommes of Asherugge to the vicarage of Ambrosden, vacant by the resignation of John Holt.

Tempore domini Gulielmi Alnewyke episcopi Lincoln. qui cæpit præesse, an. MCCCCXXXV..... Magister Richardus Elstow alias He-

Bacoun milit. ad eccl. de Ewelme vac. per resign. Will'i de Merssh. 11. kal. Oct. 1328. Reg. Burgwersh.

Joh. de Shiplak p'b'r pres. per dom. Edm. Bakun milit. ad eccl. de Ewelme vac. per resign. d'ni Joh. Came. 8. kal. Jul. 1335. ib.

Adam de Walcote p'b'r pres. per dom. Joh. de Bourghersh mil. ad eccl. de Ewelme per mort. d'ni Joh. de Shiplake. 7. id. Oct. 1343. Reg. Beke.

Adam de Ravenstandall p'b'r pres. per dom. Joh. Bourghersh mil. ad eccl. de Ewelme per resign. Adæ de Walcote. 3. id. Jun. 1344. ib.

Permutatio inter Joh. Doilley rector. eccl. de Ewelme, et mag. Alanum Avenell vicar. eccl. de Poterna Sarum. dioc. 12. kal. Nov. 1350. Reg. Ginewell.

Petr. de Hayward p'b'r pres. per reg. ad eccl. de Ewelme per mortem d'ni Alani. 3. id. Nov. 1361. ib.

Permutatio inter d'num Nic. Yattyngdon rectorem eccl'ie de Staunton Sarum. dioc. et Joh. Thirst rectorem eccl'ie de Ewelme

Linc. dioc. ad pres. Tho. Chaucers. 23. Aug. 1401. Reg. Beaufort.

Galfridus Prentys p'b'r pres. per Tho. Chaucers ad eccl. de Ewelme per resign. d'ni Joh'is Broune. 19. Aug. 1415.

Joh. Grene pres. per Tho. Chaucer armig. ad eccl. de Ewelme per mort. Galfridi Prentys. 17. Aug. 1420. Reg. Flemmyng.

Mag'r Joh. Curteys, A. M. pres. per Aliciam ducissam Suffolc. d'nam manerii sive dominii de Ewelme per resign. mag'ri Tho. Oldbury. 8. Feb. 1454. Reg. Chedworth.

Mag'r Joh. Bradstane, LL. B. pres. per d'nam Aliciam duciss. Suffolc. ad eccl. de Ewelme per resign. mag'ri Joh. Courteys, A. M. ex causa permutat. de ipsa cum. eccl'ia de Staunton Harecourt. 3. Mart. 1456. ib.

Hic jacet d'n's Joh'es Bradstane quondam rector istius eccl'ie qui obiit vii. die Martis. anno Domini MCCCCLVIII. cujus &c. In eccl'ia de Ewelme.

Mag'r Henr. Morecote, A. M. p'b'r pres. per Alic. duciss. Suff. ad eccl. de Ewelme

belew presbiter præsentatus per Johannem rectorem domus de Asherugge et conventum ejusdem ad vicariam perpetuam ecclesiæ parochialis de Ambrosden Linc. diœc. per resignationem domini Johannis Holt ultimi vicarii ibidem vacantem, ad eandem fuit admissus apud Sleford octavo die mensis Februarii, anno Dom. millesimo cccc^{mo}. XLVIII^{vo}. et vicarius perpetuus juxta formam constitutionum: et institutus canonice in eadem, nulla inquisitione prævia, quia constat, &c. et jurata canonica obedientia, scriptum fuit archidiacono Oxon. vel ejus officiali, ad inducendum eum^p.

Edmund Rede, esquire, of Borstall, lord of the manor of Musewell, in Pidington, granted to the inhabitants of Pidington a reasonable foot-way from the said village to the chapel of Musewell, for the yearly rent or allowance of six shillings and eightpence, to be paid on the festivals of the invention and exaltation of the Holy Cross, to which the said hermitage chapel was dedicated, and on which days the people made solemn processions to it.

Hæc indentura facta inter Edmundum Rede armigerum ex parte una, et Johannem Pryst, Thomam Bronds sen. Johannem Leger, Henricum Aleyn, et Johannem Morecokke jun. de villata de Pedington in com. Oxon. testatur quod prædictus Edmundus concessit præfatis Jo-

per mort. mag'ri Joh. Bradston. 21. Mart. 1458. ib.

Hic jacet mag'r Henricus Morecote quondam rector istius eccl'ie qui obiit XXIII. die mens. Septemb. A. D. MCCCXLVII. In eccl'ia de Ewelme.

Mag'r Tho. Lee S. T. B. p'b'r pres. per d'nam Aliciam ducissam Suff. ad eccl. de Ewelme per mort. mag'ri Hen. Morecote. 4. Dec. 1467. Reg. Chedworth.

Hic jacet d'n's Joh'es Sanysbery quondam rector istius eccl'ie qui obiit XXVII. die mens. Augusti. an. Dom. MCCCCLXXXIII. cujus &c. In eccl'ia de Ewelme.

Ex reg. Smith. Mag. Rog. Hoorde decr. doctor. p'b'r pres. per Edm. de la Pole mil. comit. Suffolc. ad eccl. de Ewelme per mort. mag. Tho. Le. 15. Apr. 1499.

1574. 15. Maii. Rob. Dorsett, A. M. ad eccl. de Ewelme ad pres. reginæ. Reg. Parker ar'e'pi Cant.

1580. 20. Jul. Tho. Blage, S. T. B. ad eccl. de Ewelme ad pres. reginæ. Reg. Grindall ar'e'pi Cant.

1596. 17. Mart. Owen Woodd decanus eccl. Armachan. ad eccl. de Nuelme alias Ewelme per resign. Tho Blague S. T. P. ad pres. reginæ. Reg. Whitgift.

hanni, Thomæ, Johanni, Henrico, et Johanni quandam semitam pedalem rationabilem pro eis et peregrinis capellam de Musewell visitantibus ab villata prædicta ultra separalem pasturam prædicti Edmundi de Musewell usque capellam manerii ejusdem Edmundi de Musewell in com. prædict. Habend. eisdem &c. dictam semitam pro termino vitæ eorum. Reddendo inde annuatim præfato Edmundo hæredibus seu assignatis suis sex solidos et octo denarios, videl. ad festum inventionis S. Crucis tres solidos et quatuor denarios, et ad festum exaltationis S. Crucis tres solidos et quatuor denarios per æquales portiones, &c. Dat. in festo exaltationis S. Crucis, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum vicesimo octavo^q.

AN. MCCCCXLIX. 27, 28. Henry VI.

The king's releasing William duke of Suffolk from his imprisonment in the Tower, and restoring him to his royal favour, had so much incensed the people, that they threatened a general insurrection. And in the parliament adjourned to Leicester, the commons fell so severely upon the duke, that, to avert the storm, the king thought fit to banish him the realm, but with secret design to recall him, as soon as better times would dispense with it. Upon which, at the beginning of May, the unhappy duke put to sea at Ipswich, in com. Suff. with purpose to sail into France; but the vessel was boarded by the captain of a ship of war belonging to the duke of Exeter, (then constable of the Tower of London,) called *The Nicholas of the Tower*, and brought into Dover road, where this miserable great man (like Pompey of old) had his head cut off on the side of the cock-boat, May 21, 1449. After which his body and head, being found by one of his own captains, were conveyed to the collegiate church of Wingfield, com. Suff. and there buried^r.

By inquisition after his death, the jury found him to have died possessed in this county, jointly with Alice his wife, of twelve messuages, fourteen virgates of land, and twenty acres of meadow, with

^q Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 118. ^r Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 189.

their appertenances in Thorp, Cudlington, and Sulthorne, (now Throp, Kidlington, and Souldern,) and the moiety of one hundred acres of wood, with appertenances, in Ewelme, and the advowson of the church of Ewelme, and the advowson of the eleemosynary house or hospital for the maintenance of two capellanes and thirteen poor men in Ewelme^s. All which, with many other large possessions, continued to Alice his widow in her own right of inheritance, who lived to a good old age at her mansion-house in Ewelme, and died there May 20, 1475, 15. Edw. IV. and was buried on the ninth of June following, in the parish church of Ewelme, on the south side of the high altar, under a rich tomb of alabaster, with her image thereon, in the habit of a vowess crowned, and this epitaph: *Orate pro anima serenissimæ principissæ Aliciæ ducissæ Suffolciæ hujus ecclesiæ fundatoris, et primæ fundatricis hujus elemosinaricæ, quæ obiit xx. die mensis Maii, anno MCCCCLXXV.* She had issue by her last husband the duke, one son and heir John, who, at his father's death, was seven years of age, who married Elizabeth, sister to king Edward IV. and for this honourable alliance was, in 3. Edw. IV. by letters patent, dated the 23d of March, restored to the title of duke of Suffolk, with forty pounds yearly out of the issues of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk to himself and the heirs male of his body^t.

The bishop of Lincoln confirmed the agreement made between the prior and convent of St. Frideswide, appropriators of the parish church of Oakle and the chapel of Borstall, on the one part, and Edmund Rede, esquire, lord of the manor of Borstall, on the other, by which it was covenanted, that a fit capellane to serve in the said chapel of Borstall should be deputed by the said Edmund and his heirs, and nominated to the said prior, and by him admitted; who for his portion or salary should receive all tithes, oblations, mortuaries, and emoluments whatever, excepting the tithe of corn and hay from the three common fields of Borstall, Frithfeld, Cowhouse-

^s R. Dodsw. MS. vol. 37. f. 35.

^t Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 189.

feld, and Arnegrovesfeld, and the tithe of under-wood and loppings, and of venison, upon all lands within the king's wood of Paunsale; all which the prior and convent reserved to their own proper uses, taking on themselves the care and burden of repairing the chancel of the said chapel, and paying procurations and synodals, and tenths, when granted by the clergy to the king.

Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis ad quos, &c. Willielmus permissione divina Lincoln. episcopus, &c. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum jamdudum inter dilectos nobis in Christo priorem S. Frideswidæ in Oxon. ordinis S. Augustini et ejusdem loci conventum proprietarios ecclesiæ parochialis de Okele et capellæ de Borstall prædicta in com. Oxon. armigerum ex altera, de et super ordinatione, nominatione, deputatione, atque super inventione et exhibitione unius capellani qui sumptibus dicti prioris et conventus in capella de Borstall quæ ab ecclesia parochiali de Okele prædicta dependet, quotidie celebraret, ac sacra et sacralia dicto Edmundo ejusque hæredibus ac incolis et inhabitantibus villulam sive hamlettam de Borstall prædicta ministraret, conventio concordia sive amicabilis compositio totaliter intercessit. Videlicet, quod in dicta capella de Borstall prædicta sit perpertuo unus idoneus capellanus per dictum Edmundum ejusque hæredes et assignatos providendus ordinandus et deputandus, et priori dictæ ecclesiæ Sanctæ Frideswidæ qui nunc est et qui pro tempore fuerit nominandus, et per eundem priorem ejusque successores pro tempore existentes ad nominationem hujusmodi absque difficultate (dummodo aliud canonicum non obsistat) admittendus. Qui sic admissus in dicta capella quotidie celebrabit, ac sacra et sacralia eidem Edmundo, &c. ministrabit. Qui quidem capellanus et successores sui nomine salarii sui recipient singulis annis imperpetuum omnimodas decimas tam majores quam minores, ac oblationes mortuaria et cætera quæcunque emolumenta eidem capellæ de Borstall qualitercunque pertinentia sive spectantia. Præter solummodo decimas garbarum bladorum et feoni de tribus campis de Borstall prædicta vocatis Frithfeld, Cowhousefeld et Arnegrovesfeld: ac etiam præter decimas silvæ cæduæ boscorum et subboscorum, et ferarum de quibuscunque terris et locis infra boscum do-

mini regis de Paunsale infra fines et limites fundi sive territorii dictæ capellæ de Borstall provenientes sive contingentes. Quas quidem decimas predicti prior et conventus et eorum successores ad usus suos proprios integre libere et quiete recipient imperpetuum. Ita quod præfatus Edmundus et hæredes sui prædicti exonerabunt de cætero ipsos priorem et conventum ac eorum successores futuros de præfato capellano, &c. Proviso semper quod prior et conventus supradicti et eorum successores de cætero competenter reparabunt et sustentabunt cancellam capellæ prædictæ, ac etiam procuraciones et synodalia eidem capellæ incumbentia, necnon decimas per clerum domino regi de capella prædicta imposterum concedendas solvent imperpetuum. Et si contingat quod absit dictam capellam officio capellani hujusmodi in defectu Edmundi aut hæredum suorum per duos menses destitui, tunc prior S. Frideswidæ infra alios duos menses hujusmodi capellanum in dicta ecclesia ordinabit et deputabit. Alioquin episcopo Lincoln. sede plena, aut ipsa sede vacante officario sive custodi spiritual. ordinare et deputare licebit. Subsequenter partes prædictæ, &c. supplicarunt quatenus præmissa, &c. approbare, &c. dignaremur. Nos igitur Willielmus &c. acceptamus, ratificamus, &c. Dat. in hospitio nostro apud vetus Templum London. decimo nono die mensis Maii, anno Dom. millesimo cccc^{mo}. quadragesimo nono, nostræque consecrationis anno XXIII. et translationis XIII.^u

By virtue of this compact and confirmation of it, on June the sixth, anno 1449, Edmund Rede, esquire, nominated John Kynton capellane to Robert prior of St. Frideswide, who, on the day following, admitted him to the cure of the said chapel.

Richard lord Strange of Knokyn, lord of the manor of Burcester, com. Oxon. having had summons to parliament as a baron from 5. Henry IV. to 27. Henry VI. departed this life on the ninth day of August, leaving John his son and heir five years of age, by his second wife Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Reginald lord Cobham, of Sterborough, surviving. Upon his death this inquisition was taken in these parts.

^u Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 116.

Jurati dicunt quod Ricardus le Strange miles tenuit die quo obiit sibi et heredibus de corpore suo exeuntibus manerium de Middleington cum pertinentiis in com. Oxon. de rege in capite per servicium vicesime partis unius feodi militis: ac manerium de Burcestr de rege ut de honore suo de Wallingford per servicium decime partis unius feodi militis: quodque Johannes le Strange est filius et heres ejus propinquior, et etatis quinque annorum^x.

He died further seized of the manors of Greywell, com. Southamp. Wichford, and Long-Compton, com. Warw. Wadenho, com. Northamp. Colham, com. Midd. Bradworth, com. Devon. As also of the castle and manor of Knokyn, of the castle and manor of Mudle, of the manors of Strange-Nesse and Kynton, and of the manor and hundred of Ellesmere, with the hamlets of Culmere and Hampton in com. Salop^y.

Margery Shakyll the descendant and right heir of Sir Ingelram de Bruyn, by Elizabeth his wife, coheir of Sir Edmund de la Pole, lord of Borstall, released and quit claimed to Edmund Rede, esquire, all her right and interest to that large estate.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Margeria Shakyll filia et hæres Margeriæ Archys filiæ et hæredes Johannis Bruyn salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remisisse relaxasse et omnino de et pro me et hæredibus meis quietum clamasse Edmundo Rede armigero et hæredibus ejus totum jus meum, &c. in maneriis de Borstall, Adingrave, Hedingdon, Musewell, et Okele cum pertinentiis, viginti messuagiis, duobus bovatis, octo carucatis et quadraginta acris terræ, quinquaginta acris prati, sexcentis quater viginti et una acra pasturæ, sexaginta acris bosci, et duodecim libratis, quinque solidatis, et quinque denariatis redditus cum pertin. in Okele, Brehull, Borstall, Est-Claydon, Medel-Claydon, Botel-Claydon, Thomele et Ikeford, et ballivis forestariæ de Bernewode, Shottore et Stowode, in com. Buck. et Oxon. quæ quondam fuerunt Johannis Handlo militis et Johannæ uxoris ejus et utriusque eorundem, &c. In cujus rei testimonium præ-

^x R. Dodsw. MS. vol. 37. f. 208, b. ^y Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 666.

sentī scripto sigillum meum apposui, et quia sigillum meum quampluribus est incognitum, ideo sigillum majoratus villæ Oxon. præsentibus apponi procuravi. Et ego Johannes Fitz-Aleyn major villæ prædictæ ad specialem requisitionem præfatæ Margeriæ sigillum officii mei præsentibus apposui. Dat. undecimo die Martii, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ vicesimo nono.

Die Veneris videlicet duodecimo die Martii anno infra scripto in Gibalda Oxon. coram Johanne Fitz-Aleyn majore, Johanne Asheberry et Johanne Clave ballivis villæ Oxon. istud scriptum recognitum fuit, et sic irrotulatur in rotulis anni illius^z.

An. MCCCCL. 28, 29. Henry VI.

Elizabeth, the relict of Sir Richard le Strange, baron of Knokyn, assigned her manor of * Middleton, com. Oxon. to Sir Edmund Hampden, in trust, for the use of her son John le Strange and Jaquet his wife, (the eldest daughter of Richard Widvile lord Rivers, by Jaquet de Luxembourg, daughter to Peter earl of St. Paul, widow of John duke of Bedford,) and paid a fine to the king for licence to

* Rectores ecclesiæ de Middleton com. Oxon.

Palmerus Francisci de Florentia coll. ad eccl. de Middleton de patronatu d'ni e'pi per mortem Tho. de Tynton. 17. kal. Jan. 1334. Reg. Burgwersh.

Tho. de Retford cl'icus pres. per reg. ratione temporalium e'patus Linc. in manu existent. ad eccl. de Midelyngton. 6. kal. Oct. 1342. Reg. Beke.

1389. 16. Jun. D'n's e'pus contulit eccl. de Middleton per mortem d'ni Will'i Warewyke Johanni Forest acolito. Reg. Bokingham.

Pat. 3. H. VI. pars 1ma. Will'us Tybard habet lit. reg. de pres. ad eccl. de Midde-

lyngton juxta Burcestr Linc. dioc. per resign. Tho. Nasshe. 30. Oct.

4. Novemb. 1424. Dominus admisit Will'm Tibard ad eccl. paroch. de Middelyngton juxta Burcestr. Linc. dioc. per resign. Thomæ Nashe ult. rect. ad pres. regis ratione temporalium e'patus Linc. Reg. Chichele. 250.

Mag'r Will. Standysh, A. M. collatus ad eccl. de Mydylton de patronatu e'pi Linc. per resign. mag'ri Walteri Goodyer. 24. Oct. 1510. Reg. Smith.

D'n's Ricardus Walton capellan. collat. ad eccl. de Middleton vac. per mort. mag. Will'i Standishe. 30. Apr. 1512. ib.

^z Ex Chartular. de Borstall, MS. f. 120.

make the said conveyance^a. Upon which occasion, she made over the manor of Burcester, and several other parts of her estate, to the said Sir Edmund Hampden, and other trustees, for delivery of which she gave these letters of attorney.

Universis has literas inspecturis domina Elizabetha nuper uxor Richardi le Strange militis dom. de Knokyn et Mohun salutem. Noveritis me constituisse viros speciales attornatos meos Johannem Stokes armigerum et Willielmum Wikkeler ad ingrediendum maneria mea de Wichford et Compton-longa cum pertinentiis in com. Warwic. et manerium meum de Byrcetre in com. Oxon. et omnia terras et tenementa mea in Deneham prope Wexbrugge in com. Buck. &c. ad deliberandum inde seisinam Edmundo Hampden militi, Willielmo Busby, Drugoni Parentyn, et aliis. Dat. decimo die mensis Junii, anno XXVIII. Hen. VI.^b

Edmund Rede, esquire, lord of Borstall, granted to John Kynton (whom he nominated perpetual capellane of the chapel of Borstall) one messuage in the said village, called **Prestys-house**, with a close, called **Bardolphys-gardyn**, with one half virgate of land, and some other lands and tenements which he lately held by the grant of Robert Symeon, of Little-Hasely. The said premises to be enjoyed by the said John Kynton so long as he should continue a resident capellane, and duly serve the said cure of Borstall.

*Omnibus Christi fidelibus, &c. Edmundus Rede armiger dominus de Borstall in com. Bucks. salutem in Domino. Noveritis me præfatum Edmundum pro salute animæ meæ et antecessorum meorum concessisse tradidisse et dimisisse domino Johanni Kynton perpetuo capellano ecclesiæ sive capellæ de Borstall prædicta unum messuagium meum in Borstall vocatum **Prestys-house** cum clauso vocato **Bardolphys-gardyn**, &c. quod quidem messuagium cum clauso jacet in longitudine*

An. MCCCCL. 28, 29. Hen. VI. per resign. mag'ri Will. Kynwolmersh.
5. Jun. 1450. Mag. Will. Danyell pres. Reg. Lumley.
per abb. et conv. Westm. ad eccl. de Islepe

^a R. Dodsw. MS. vol. 52. p. 179.

^b Guil. Dugd. MS. K. 1. p. 68.

intra cæmeterium ecclesiæ sive capellæ prædictæ ex parte boreali, et tenementum Thomæ Corsed ex parte australi, et regiam viam ex parte occidentali, cum una dimidia virgata terræ cum aliis terris et tenementis quæ nuper habui ex dono et concessione Roberti Symeon de parva Haseley. Habend. et tenend. prædictum meum clausum et dimidiam virgatam terræ præfato domino Johanni Kynton quamdiu ipse perpetuus capellanus residens ecclesiæ sive capellæ prædictæ extiterit, ac curam eidem contingentem habuerit et debite supportaverit. Et ego præfatus Edmundus, &c. warrantizabimus, &c. In cuius rei testimonium huic præsentis scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; domino Edmundo Hampden milite, Roberto Fitz-Elys, Thoma Gyffard, Rogero Power, Johanne Stokes armigeris; Drugone Streteley, Richardo Gratar, Roberto William, Willielmo Peynton, Thoma Dorsed, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Borstall prædict. ultimo die Octobris, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum vicesimo octavo^c.

Joan the late wife of Simon Edlowe, of Borstall, granted to Edmund Rede, esquire, one cottage and two acres of arable land in the said village, which her late husband held by gift and feoffment from John Neel. Hiis testibus; Drugone Streteley, Richardo Gratar, Roberto William, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Borstall prædict. quinto die Decemb. anno regni regis Henrici sexti vicesimo octavo^d.

AN. MCCCCLI. 29, 30. Henry VI.

A suit depending between Edmund Rede, esquire, of Borstall, and John Werefeld, gent. of Walingford, concerning certain tenements in Walingford, was referred to the arbitration of Richard Restwold and William Marmyon, who agreed on this form.

Be hit knowen to all trewe Crystan men that where Edmunde Rede squyer supd a formedon against John Werefeld gentilman, for certeyn tenements in Walyngford in the shir of Berks. the wiche tenements were sum tyme John Anasty of the same town, upon wiche stryfs and debatis by mediacon of both there frendys have put all there

^c Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 126.

^d Ibid. f. 118.

matters actions stryfeys and debatis that ys between them upon Richard Restwold and William Harmyon sypers everyth of them to be bounden to othir xl. *lib.* to abyde the rule and arbitrament of the seid arbitrators, the obligations to be leyde yn the keping of Richard Restwold on of the seid arbitrators, upon thes conditions that he that abeyeth the seid awarde be to have restitution of the obligations foreseid, and so at the requeste and prayer of the seid Edmund and John the seid Richard and William arbitrators arbytryn and demeyryn that the seid John Weresfeld and his fesses shall make the seid Edmund and his fesses atte the coste of the seid Edmund a good and sufficiante estate as the counsell of the seid Edmund can devyse of a tenement with the gardeyn wiche ys caulled Anastyes a tenement late in the hands of Harry Skarelborowe, a gardeyn caulled Basel gardeyn, with a principal mese place sum tyme in the hands of John Hampden to have to the seid Edmund and to his fesses and to the heirs of the seid Edmund for evermore. And furthermore yf att any tyme hereaftir the seid John Weresfeld will put to sale a berne with the gardeyn lying thereto that standith next a strete callyd Mascalys lane then the seid Edmund shall be fore chapman paying therefore as they both may agree and accord. Furthermore we awarde and demene that att what tyme the said John and his fesses shall make a sufficiante estate unto the seid Edmund and his fesses the lands and tenements above rehersed, that anone upon such seson and estate the seid Edmund that he be bound in his proper person to the seid John, yn to obligations everyth of them in x. marcs, the on obligation of x. marc to be peide to the seid John at Estre next compynge aftir this present date, and the tothir obligation of x. marc to be peide to the seid John at Michaelmass comyth a twelve month, upon wiche payments fulfilled and hadde the seid John shall delyver the seid Edmund the seid to obligations, and furthermore the seid Edmund shall lete by indenture unto the seid John for tyme of xx. yere the tyme to beginne upon Mychelmass next compynge all his launds and mede caulled Demesland and Kenelmesland which that late wer yn the hands of Thomas Fyffyde for the wiche lands and mede the seid

John shall pay yerely unto the seid Edmund on yedde rose att the feste of Myddesomer for all maner of service. But yn case so be the seid Edmund att any tyme wythyn the seid tyme of xx. yeres can compound and agree with the seid John Warefeld to have the seid tyme thatte then we award and deme the seid indenture to be of no strengthe ne effect. In wytnesse wherof we the foresaid Richard Restwold and William Hamyon arbitrators to this present awarde indentid have putt to our seals. Gevyn att Walyngforde the xxvii. day of Juyly the yere of king Harry the Sixte after the Conqueste the xxix.^e

By virtue of this award, the said John Warefeld released and quit claimed to Edmund Rede, esquire, and to other his feoffees, all his right and title to one messuage in the parish of St. Peter, in Walingford, called Anastyes-place; one garden in the said parish, called Hasel-garden; one principal messuage lately belonging to John Hampden, esquire, with one tenement and curtilage in the same parish, lately in the tenure of Henry Spradborough. *In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Et quia sigillum meum quam plurimis est incognitum, ideo sigillum majoratus villæ de Walingford præsentibus apponi procuravimus, et ego Thomas Absolon major villæ prædictæ ad specialem requisitionem præfati Johannis sigillum officii mei præsentibus apposui. Dat. sexto die mensis Augusti, anno regni Hen. VI. vicesimo nono.*

Die Veneris videlicet sexto die Augusti anno infra scripto in gild. aula burgi Walingford coram Thoma Absolon tunc majore Walingford, Thoma Thornhill et Johanne Coton ejusdem burgi ballivis istud scriptum recognitum fuit, et sic irrotulatur in rotulis anni illius^f.

An. MCCCCLII. 30, 31. Henry VI.

Thomas Dokylby was admitted by John Chedworth, bishop of Lincoln, to the vicarage of the church of Ambrosden on Aug. the fifth, then vacant by the resignation of Richard Faraby; to which he

^e Ex Chartular. de Borstall, sub tit. Walingford, MS. f. 4. ^f Ibid. f. 5.

was presented by John, rector of Asherugge, and the Bonhommes of that convent ^g.

Richard Dalley, rector of *Wendlebury, resigned his said church; to which Henry Browning, clerk, was presented by Thomas Wynslow, esquire, and Agnes his wife, and was admitted at Lincoln on the 28th of September^h; who dying soon after was succeeded by John Smith; after whose death master John Long was presented to

* Rectores de Wendlebury.

Galfrid. de Pavelly cl'ic. pres. per dom. Rob. de Pavelly mil. ad eccl. de Wendlebur vac. per mort. d'ni Rob. Walteri de Pavelly ultimi rectoris ejusd. 6. id. Febr. 1339. Reg. Burgwersh.

Dom. Rog. Saundyr presbiter pres. per Johannam Chetwynd ad eccl. de Wendlebury. 24. Sept. 1403. Reg. Beaufort.

Will. Waldegrave p'b'r pres. per Johannam Chetwynde ad eccl. de Wendlebury per resign. d'ni Rog. Saunder ex causa permutationis de ipsa cum eccl'ia de North Kylworth dictæ dioc. 33. Nov. 1414. Reg. Reppington.

Permutatio inter dom. Nicholaum Bilyngdon rectorem eccl'ie de Halton decanatus de Rysbergh collationis et immediatæ jurisdictionis ar'e'pi Cant. et Michaellem James rectorem eccl'ie de Wendilbury ad pres. Rob. Andrew. 9. Jul. 1418. ib. et reg. Chichele, archiep. Cant. 97.

Ricardus Dalley p'b'r pres. per Tho. Wynslow d'num manerii de Wenlebury ad eccl. de Wenlebury per resign. d'ni Ric'i Hyblyn ex causa permutationis de ipsa cum vicaria eccl'ie de Wycombe. 29. Oct. 1443. Reg. Alnewyk.

Henr. Brownyng p'b'r pres. per Tho. Wynslow armig. et Agnetem uxorem ejus

ad eccl. de Wendulbury per resign. d'ni Ricardi Dally. 28. Sept. 1452. Reg. Chedworth.

D'n's Joh. Longe p'b'r pres. per Jacobum Tyrrymber alias dict. Toke de Bradford in com. Wilt. ad eccl. de Wendleberi per mortem d'ni Joh. Smyth. 2. Dec. 1461. ib.

Mag'r Joh. Halle p'b'r pres. per Jacobum Tyrumber ad eccl. de Wendlebury per mort. d'ni Joh. Longe. 24. Jan. 1472. Reg. Rotherham.

D'n's Ric'us Seymour capellanus pres. per Simonem Seymour ad eccl'iam de Wendilbury per mortem d'ni Will'i Holdrum. 22. Dec. 1510. Reg. Smith.

D'n's Joh'es Cocks pres. per Simonem Seymour ad eccl'iam de Wendilbury per mort. Ricardi Seymour. 19. Jul. 1511. ib.

Mag'r Griffinus David Duy pres. per Simonem Seymour ad eccl. de Wendilbury per mort. d'ni Joh. Cocks. 17. Maii 1513. ib.

1578. 15. Maii. Cuthb. Scot ad rectoriam eccl. de Wendleburie per mort. Gul. Brownrigg ad pres. Oliv. Whittington med. doct. et Patric. alias Petri Manewe chirurgi in civit. Oxon. virtute concess. sibi per Will. Hadden de Cottesford, yeman. Reg. Grindall, ar'e'pi Cant.

^g Ex Regist. Eccles. Lincoln.

^h Ibid.

the said rectory, *per honestum virum Jacobum Tyrrymber alias nuncupatum Coker de Bradford com. Wilts.* and was admitted at London on Decemb. 2. an. 1461. Upon whose decease Mr. John Hall was presented by the same patron, James Tyrrymber, alias Coker, esq. and was admitted to the said church at London on the 24th of January, an. 1472. who died at Wendlebury in the year 1485, when Hugh Bursvile was presented to the said vacant rectory by Humphrey Seymour, patron, and was admitted to the said church at the Old Temple, London, on the 16th of October 1485. to whom succeeded William Holden, who died incumbent of that church in the year 1510, when Mr. Richard Seymour was presented by the patron, Simon Seymour, esquire, and was admitted at Lydington on the 22d of Decemb. 1510. who, after a short enjoyment, voided the said rectory by death, when Mr. John Cox was presented by the same patron, Simon Seymour, esquire, and was admitted by William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, at Wooborne, the 19th of July, an. 1511. After which the next succession we find registered is in the year 1538, when Alexander Seymour and Isabel his wife assigned their right of presentation to Richard Brett, esquire, who granted the said right to two discreet persons, William Webster, rector of the church of Blithby, and Robert White, rector of Beston-Basset, who jointly presented William Browning, clerk, admitted to the said rectory at the Old Temple, London, an. 1538. After whom, the next rector we find mentioned was Cuthbert Scot, who was buried at Wendlebury on May the 21st, an. 1605ⁱ. when the true and undoubted patron, Thomas Hitch, gent. presented Roger Ewer, M. A. who was instituted to the said church on the 24th of May 1605^k, and died in the year 1614. when Thomas Aldrich, gent. of Yardington, com. Oxon. by true and undoubted right of patronage, presented Mr. John Bird, who was instituted Novemb. the 29th, 1614, and was buried at Wendlebury on September 13, 1653. After which Mr. Matthew Bee died rector of the said church, and was there buried Nov. 16, 1674,

ⁱ Ex Regist. Eccles. de Wendlebury.^k Ex Regist. Curiae Christian. Oxon.

when the patron, Mr. Thomas Bee, of Oxford, presented Stephen Cupper, who was buried in the parish church of Wendlebury, April 18, 1676. After whose death, Mr. John Bond, M. A. was presented by the said patron, Mr. Thomas Bee, and instituted the 23d of May, 1676, who was buried in the chancel of the said church, March 25, 1693. Upon which vacancy Mr. Zachary Hussey, M. A. was presented by the said Thomas Bee, gent. of the city of London, and instituted the 27th, inducted the 28th of June 1693, the present incumbent, my worthy friend.

Richard Poppe, clerk, John Litchfield, clerk, and John Warefeld, of Walingford, gent. released and quit claimed to Edmund Rede, esquire of Borstall, all right and title to a pigeon-house and garden adjoining, in the parish of Saint Peter and John, in Walingford, between the king's-way called *Temestrete* on the west, and the river of Thames on the east, extending from *Seint-Jonys-ditch* to the garden of the said Edmund, on the north. *Dat. apud Walingford vicesimo quarto die Martii, anno regni R. Hen. sexti tricesimo*¹.

The king, in consideration of the services and merits of the said Edmund Rede, esquire, granted to him a special pardon of all transgressions and offences, *Proviso semper quod præsens pardonatio nostra non extendat ad aliquem eorum qui venerabiles patres Adam Cicestre et Willielmum Sarum episcopos seu eorum alterum nequiter interfecerunt, seu ad illum vel ad illos qui neci eorum vel alterius eorum quovis modo agentes faventes auxiliantes consentientes vel procurantes extiterunt. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmin. decimo die Novemb. anno regni nostri tricesimo primo*^m.

An. MCCCCLIII. 31, 32. *Henry VI.*

Richard Mereham, of Walingford, and Isabel his wife, granted to Edmund Rede, esquire, of Borstall, and other feoffees, a fishery in Walingford, which they lately had by the concession of Isabel Wed-

¹ Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 6, sub tit. Walingford. ^m Ibid.

desbury, of London, and which had formerly belonged to Robert James, son and heir of John James and Christina his wife. *Sigillum apposuit Johannes Warefeld major villæ prædictæ. Hiis testibus; Thoma Absolon, Johanne Mason aldermannis, Johanne Hollverst ballivo &c.*ⁿ

The said Edmund Rede, esquire, gave two acres of arable land, in the village of Clapcote, to the priory of St. Trinity, in Walingford, in exchange for the yearly rent of two shillings, issuing from a certain garden within the town of Walingford, for which they mutually covenanted by this indenture.

Hæc indentura facta inter Willielmum Wells priorem ecclesiæ S. Trinitatis Walingford et ejusdem loci conventum ex parte una, et Edmundum Rede de Borstall in com. Bucks. armigerum ex parte altera, testatur quod prædicti prior et conventus per eorum assensum et consensum tradiderunt dimiserunt et concesserunt præfato Edmundo quandam redditum annualem duorum solidorum exeuntem de quodam gardino in tenura Johannis Warefeld quæ jacet in burgo de Walingford inter vicum vocatum Wodestrete, &c. et extendit se in vicum vocatum Lekestrete ex parte boreali usque in tenementum magistri hospitalis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ ibidem modo vocatum le Cockerye ex parte australi in escambium pro duabis acris terræ arabilis dicti Edmundi

An. MCCCCLIII. 31, 32. Hen. VI.

Joh. Wantyng prior de Burcestr non habens abunda de mundi hujus substantiis unde juxta status ordinis et ætatis suorum congruentium congrue valent sustentari dictum prioratum resignavit.—E'pus præfecit eidem prioratui Edmundum Wycombe et assignat dicto Joh'i pro sustentatione sua locum vocatum le Trymles infra prioratum prædictum situatum cum suo gardino—item habeat dictus Joh'es pro termino vitæ pro vestura et stipendio sui servientis 5. marc. habebit etiam 4. bigat. fo-

calium de silva seu subbosiis dicti prioris et conv. annuatim pro camero suo—habebit etiam tantum de pane et cervisia ac carnibus et piscibus ac cæteris esculentis et potulentis quantum duo canonici dicti prioratus percipere consueverunt—habebit etiam quolibet mense 2. libras candelarum cepi pro camera sua; habebit etiam qualibet septimana 12. lagenas cerevisiæ conventualis et XXIII. panes conventuales pro se et servitoribus suis. Reg. Jo. Chedworth e'pi Linc.

ⁿ Ex Chartular. de Borstall, MS. f. 9. sub tit. Walingford.

jacentibus in campis de Clapcote, &c. Habend. et tenend. &c. a festo Annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ virginis proxime futuro usque ad finem sexaginta annorum extunc proxime sequentium et plenarie completorum, &c. Dat. apud Walingford prædict. nono die mensis Maii, anno regni regis Hen. sexti post conquestum Angliæ tricesimo primo°.

Elizabeth, the relict of Sir Richard le Strange, lord of Knokyn and Mohun, accepted for a second husband Roger Kynaston, esq. and departed this life on the tenth of December. Upon which an inquisition was taken in these parts, wherein the jury found that the said Elizabeth held in demesne, as of fee, the manor of Midlington, with its appertenances, com. Oxon. which was held of the king as of his manor of Walingford, by the service of the twentieth part of one knight's fee: as also the manor of Burcester, held likewise of the king, as of his aforesaid manor, by the service of the thirtieth part of one knight's fee; which manors, with their appertenances, she had given and granted to Sir Edmund Hampden and William Burley, and other feoffees, in trust for her son and heir John le Strange, who, at his mother's death, was eleven years of age^p.

AN. MCCCCLIV. 32, 33. Henry VI.

A composition was now made between Edmund, prior of Burcester, and the said convent, on the one side, and John Odam, vicar of the church of Burcester, on the other. By which compact the endowment of the said vicarage, and the reserve of the appropriators, was ascertained in this form.

Edmundus prior prioratus Sanctæ Edburgæ Burcestricæ et ejusdem loci conventus proprietarii ecclesiæ parochialis Sanctæ Edburgæ Burcestricæ prædictæ ac capellæ beatarum Mariæ et Edburgæ virginum de Stratton-Audley dependentis ab eadem &c. et Johannes Odam presbyter perpetuus dictæ ecclesiæ parochialis vicarius, &c. Nos prior et conventus proprietarii memorati volumus et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris per præsentem, quod dictus dominus Johannes

° Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. x. p R. Dodsw. MS. vol. 38. f. 224.

Odam vicarius perpetuus prædictus et successores sui futuris temporibus in perpetuum habebunt et percipient jure et nomine portionis suæ vicariæ prædictæ et pro eadem mansum vicariæ suæ cum gardinis et locis eidem adjacentibus et consuetis, et decimas ortorum ac lini et canabi in hortis dictæ parochiæ crescentium: ac etiam omnes et omnimodas decimas obventiones oblationes mortuaria altaragia commoditates proficua et emolumenta quæcunque præsentia et futura in villis et campis de Burcestria, Wrechwyke, ac Bygenhull, aliisque terris ac locis decimalibus infra fines limites seu loca decimalia dictæ ecclesiæ parochialis Sanctæ Edburgæ situata qualitercunque provenientia seu proventura in futurum, ac eidem ecclesiæ parochiali spectantia sive pertinentia ac in posterum spectatura, plene libere et integre absque impedimento nostrum vel successorum nostrorum. Exceptis omnino et reservatis nobis priori et conventui et successoribus nostris omnimodis decimis garbarum et feoni de locis decimalibus ejusdem parochiæ qualitercunque provenientibus. Exceptis etiam et reservatis nobis omnimodis decimis omnium clausurarum non hortorum præsentium et futurarum dictæ parochiæ in manibus nostris fraude cessante existentium: si tamen hujusmodi clausuræ in manibus tenentium seu firmariorum extiterint, seu animalibus eorundem occupatæ fuerint, tunc volumus et concedimus quod vicarius prædictus et successores sui decimas agnorum lanæ lactis casei butiri vitulorum et decimas personales percipient et habebunt, prædialibus eorundem locorum nobis et successoribus nostris omnino reservatis. Exceptis etiam nobis et successoribus nostris omnimodis decimis oblationibus obventionibus et proficuis quibuscunque in villa de Stratton-Audeley. Item volumus et concedimus quod dictus vicarius habeat annuatim duas bigatas boni feoni sumptibus et expensis prioris et conventus ad mansum dictæ vicariæ tempore congruo carandas sicuti hactenus fieri consuevit: et quatuor bigatas lignorum pro

An. MCCCCLIV. 32, 33. Hen. VI.

1454. 11. Jun. D'n's concessit licentiam vicario eccl'ie de Bygnell ad solemnizandum matrimonium inter Will'um Harecourt armig. et Elizab. Stokys filiam Joh'is

Stokys in capella infra manerium de Burcestr situat. dum tamen nulli per hoc fiat præjudicium. Memorand. Joh'is Chedworth e'pi Linc. f. 14.

focalibus de silva prioris vocata Priors-wood apud Arnecote ad sumptus dicti vicarii succidendas et cariandas ad prioris seu ejus deputati congruam et rationabilem assignationem ad memorati vicarii seu ejus attornati primam requisitionem faciendam. Item volumus et concedimus nos proprietarii prædicti quod onus exhibendi unum capellanum in capella de Stratton prædicta juxta tenorem compositionis super inde factæ celebraturum et sacra et sacralia parochianis ibidem ministraturum de consensu voluntate et assensu mei Johannis vicarii prædicti, ac etiam consensu voluntate et autoritate et assensu reverendi in Christo Patris ac dom. domini Johannis Dei gratia Lincoln. episcopi loci diocesani, ad nos et successores nostros spectet et pertineat: necnon onus prædictum ac alia onera qualitercunque dictæ capellæ aut præfatæ ecclesiæ de Burcestria incumbentia, et ad dictæ ecclesiæ vicarium quovis modo pertinentia seu pertinere solita: oneribus reparationis mansi vicariæ ac exhibitionis esculentorum et potulentorum dicti vicarii duntaxat exceptis. In quorum omnium et singulorum testimonium atque fidem nos prior et conventus proprietarii prædicti uni parti harum indenturarum hujusmodi nostram concordiam in se continentium et penes dictum vicarium remanentium sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Et ego Johannes vicarius antedictus alteri parti harum indenturarum sigillum meum apposui, ac in majorem fidem ac testimonium præmissorum sigillum venerabilis viri officialis domini archidiaconi Oxon. eidem parti apponi procuravi. Datum in domo capitulari prioratus de Burcestria prædicta duodecimo die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quadragintesimo quinquagesimo quarto, et regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ anno tricesimo tertio^q.

On the death of Thomas Coxton, vicar of * Merton, Thomas Hamlyn was presented to the said vacant church by the abbot and

* Vicarii eccl'ie de Merton.

Nich. Blake p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynsham ad vicar. eccl. de Merton per resign. d'ni Tho. Fyshe. Dec. 1422. Reg. Flemmyng.

Ricardus Flemmyng de Kyrkeby p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynsham ad vicar. eccl. de Meryton per resign. d'ni Nich'i Blake. 31. Oct. 1423. ib.

Will. Bracley capell. pres. per abb. et

^q Ex Autog. penes D. Guil. Glynne, bar.

convent of Egnesham, and was admitted at London on the sixth of January. After his death, Robert Bennet was presented by the said patrons, and admitted at Bedford on the twenty-first of April 1468, who vacated the said church by death in the year 1488. when Peter Clyve, by presentation of the abbot and convent, was admitted at Buckden on the nineteenth of August, and enjoyed the said benefice to the year 1506. when Henry Moxin was presented by the said religious patrons, and admitted at Liddington on the twentieth of May; who resigning the slender vicarage in the year 1508, Nicholas West was presented by the said abbot, and admitted at Liddington on the twenty-seventh of September, who remains the last vicar of that church in the registers of Lincoln. And before the establishment of a new see at Oxford, Dr. William Petre was in 27. Hen. VIII. put with others in commission by Cromwell, (the general visitor,) to repair unto all the monasteries of England, and to make inquiry into the government and behaviour of the votaries of both sexes, that their enormities might be discovered, or rather that their houses might be dissolved, and their lands confiscated. For a reward of this service he was knighted, and obtained to himself and Gertrude his wife, in fee, the priory of Clatercote, com. Oxon.^r with the appropriations and advowsons of the churches of Merton, Yarnton, Cudlington, com. Oxon. and Long-Wittenham, com. Berks. which four

conv. de Eynesham ad vicar. eccl'ie de Merton per resign. d'ni Will'i Sugge. 15. Oct. 1435. Reg. Gray.

Mag'r Will. Reyzond decr. bacc. pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad vicar. de Merton per resign. d'ni Ric'i Colkyn ultimi vicarii. 1. Jun. 1445. Reg. Alnewyk.

Dominus Tho. Hamlyn capellan. pres. per abb. et conv. Eynesham ad vicar. de Merton per mortem mag'ri Tho. Croxeton. 6. Feb. 1454.

Mag. Rob. Benet p'b'r pres. per abb. et

conv. de Eynesham ad vicar. eccl. de Merton per mortem d'ni Tho. Hamelyn. 21. Apr. 1468. Reg. Chedworth.

Mag'r Henr. Moxsun, A. M. pres. per abb. et conv. Eynsham ad vicariam de Meriton per mortem d'ni Petri Clyve. 20. Mart. 1506. Reg. Smith.

Mag'r Nich. West. decr. bacc. pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad vicar. de Merton per resign. mag'ri Henr. Moxsun. 27. Sept. 1508.

^r Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 415.

advowsons and appropriations he gave to Exeter college, in Oxford; in which place he had his education, and to which he was a very grateful benefactor. Anno 1559, May the 5th, Philip Wendover, clerk, was instituted in the vicarage of Merton, (void by the death of Mr. John Jones,) to which he was presented by Walter Wright, doctor of law, guardian of the spiritualities in the diocese of Oxon. Several successive vicars were presented to the said church of Merton, till in late times, the vicarage being scarce worthy acceptance, the Fellows of Exeter college have by annual turns supplied the said church, without any institution or residence*, contrary to the rights of the church, the good of the parish, and the honour of religion.

* "To the Reverend Dr. Painter, Rector of Exeter College, in Oxford.

"Reverend Sir,

"I am sorry to hear that I have given offence to your Society by a passage in my late book (p. 671). I think it justice and good manners to assure you that what I have there said was purely out of zeal to the care of souls and honour of the church, which I thought not so well consulted, by letting fall the good old custom of an instituted and residing vicar in the church of Merton, and leaving the people to complain of an uncertain supply. As to your college, or any person in it, I designed no manner of reflexion; for those Fellows, with whom I have any acquaintance, are persons whom I well esteem; and those, to whom I am a stranger, for ought I know, deserve nothing but a kind respect from me. What I have said is this—"Several successive vicars
"were presented to the said church of Merton, till in late times, the vicarage being
"scarce worthy acceptance, the Fellows of
"Exeter college have by annual turns sup-

plied the said church, without any institution or residence." This I presume is true and inoffensive. All that can displease is what I further add—"contrary to the
"rights of the church, the good of the parish, and the honour of religion." I confess I did think that the unhappy dissolution of that vicarage, and the giving no person a proper title to the care of those souls, need not be expressed in much softer words. But I doe not charge this as any abuse committed by the present rector and Fellows, nor could I mean it so. I rather wish and hope it may be the particular honour of your present body to convert some part of the good allowance you now make for an annual stipend into a settled augmentation for a constant vicar, and thereby encourage the lord of the manor and the parishioners to make some further contribution, which indeed would be a good and honourable work. In the mean time as to my *opinion*, I beg you would excuse it; but as to any matter of fact, that I have falsly represented, I shall thank you for better in-

An. mcccclv. 33, 34. *Henry VI.*

Sir Robert Hungerford, lord Molins, lord of the manors of Ludgershale, Adyngton, Stoke-Pogeys, &c. com. Bucks. Henley upon Thames, Broughton, Bampton-Aston, Bampton-Stanlake, and Swareford, with the moiety of the manor of Stoke-Moyles, com. Oxon. was now kept prisoner in France, where he had been taken, while he endeavoured the relief of Chastillon, besieged by the French in 31. Hen. VI. Whereupon Alianore countess of Arundel, lady Matravers and Hungerford, (sometime wife of Sir Walter Hungerford, knight, his grandfather,) by her testament, bearing date July 20, 1455, gave unto him all her wool, then being in her manor of Haylesbury, valued at one hundred marks, towards the payment of his ransom, upon condition that he came alive out of prison. By which help and other supplies he paid above twelve thousand marks for his liberty, which he obtained in 38. Henry VI. after seven years and four months confinement. After which, being faithful to the Lancastrian interest, he was attainted in parliament 1. Edw. IV. and in 3. Edw. IV. was taken prisoner in the battle of Hexam, and conveyed to Newcastle, and there beheaded; his corpse was carried to Salisbury, and there interred in the north isle of the cathedral church. He left Alianore his wife surviving, who was afterwards married to Sir Oliver Manningham, knight, and lies buried at Stoke-Pogeys, with this epitaph.

Hic hoc sub lapide sepelitur corpus venerabilis dominæ Alianoræ Molins baronissæ, quam prius desponsavit dominus Robertus Hunger-

formation, and shall not be ashamed to confess and to correct any such mistake whatever.

“Your most humb. ser.

“WHITE KENNETT.”

When I came to take my degree of bachelor of divinity, an opposition was made

to it by some of the Fellows of Exeter college, on a pretence that I had reflected on their Society by a passage in my Parochial Antiquities, which occasioned my writing this letter to the rector of that house, and I think it gave satisfaction.

ford miles et baro. et hanc postea nupsit honorabilis dominus Oliverus Manningham miles : quorum animabus propitietur Deus^s.

An. MCCCCLVI. 34, 35. Henry VI.

The convent of Augustin friars, built near the present site of Wadham college, in Oxford, had been founded by the liberality and interest of Sir John Handlo of Borstall, who had bequeathed his body to be buried in that place, and was reputed their founder. Upon which title Edmund Rede, esquire, the present lord of Borstall, proving his lineal descent from the said Sir John Handlo, was accepted as their founder and patron, and so recognized by John Stokton, prior, and the brethren of that convent, with the consent of John Capgrave, provincial of their order, in this memorable form.

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum indentatum pervenerit frater Johannes Stokton prior conventus Oxon. ordinis fratrum heremitarum Sancti Augustini cum unanimi consensu et voluntate omnium et singulorum fratrum dicti conventus reverentias debitas et fidem indubitata adhibere ad ea quæ scribimus temporibus debitis permansura. Notum sit vestris reverentiis quod dominus excellentissimus Henricus tertius ob salutem animæ suæ et ad instantiam inclyti militis sui domini Johannis Handlo de Borstall militis perquisivit quasdam parcelas terræ de diversis personis in suburbio Oxon. ex opposito portæ quæ vulgariter dicitur Smythys-pate sicut patet in carta plenius inde confecta. Quas parcelas terræ dedit idem rex ad instantiam dicti militis fratribus heremitis ordinis Sancti Augustini imperpetuum et eorum successoribus ad construendam ibidem ecclesiam et cæteras domos et officinas ad utilitatem dictorum fratrum. Hanc autem voluntatem domini nostri regis ad instantiam dicti militis dominus papa Gregorius decimus suis bullis graciosis confirmavit et ratificavit. Post mortem vero supradicti domini regis idem Johannes Handlo ad constructionem dictæ ecclesiæ et domus plurima bona contulit : et sicut ex antiquis annalibus intelleximus morte præventus est

^s Dugd. Bar. tom. 2. p. 210.

antequam dicta ecclesia et domus ad plenum ædificatæ sunt. Volens tamen ostendere ad quem locum anima sua magis affectuose inclinabatur dum in corpore teneretur corpus suum illic sepeliri possit ubi anima tanto studio tenebatur. Hunc igitur inclytum militem post dominum regem in primum et præcipuum fundatorem suscepimus et suscipiendum æstimavimus, maxime cum in omnibus foundationibus conventuum hoc semper cautum est ut nullus patronus audeat animo temerario aliquid donare fratribus sine licentia domini regis. Nunc autem cum quæstio vertitur de successione hujus prænobilis militis, quidam reverendus armiger Edmundus Rede partim evidentiis nostris partim suis erudita et pia calumpnia sibi vendicat jus dicti militis tanquam jure hæreditario ex ipso descendens. Ex dicto enim milite descendit unus filius dominus Richardus Handlo miles, ex quo descendit linealiter una filia dicta Elizabetha de la Pole, et ex dicta Elizabetha descendit altera generosa foemina vocata Katerina James, ex Katerina James descendit Christina Rede mater dicti Edmundi. Hoc jure descensus naturalis possidet dictus Edmundus multas terras et possessiones sæpedicti domini Johannis Handlo militis, et non solum terras sed libertates regias jure hæreditario domino Johanni concessas. Et hoc jure dicti prior et conventus considerantes veram propaginem successionis libero et maturo animo ipsum venerabilem armigerum Edmundum et hæredes suos in fundatorem dictæ domus suscepimus ac admisimus, ex jure sibi adquisito ex præfato lineali descensu. Et ad preces eorum venerabilis magister Johannes Cappgrave prior provincialis summo studio incitatus est ut huic receptioni et recognitioni dicti fundatoris nostri præsens esset, et ad perpetuam rei memoriam suis literis testificaret, ne filii sine patris consensu aliquid novum conderent, nec labor filiorum sine patris consensu frustraretur. Acta sunt hæc in ecclesia nostra Oxon. vicesimo primo die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo sexto, quo die presentialiter et cum solempni processione dictus Edmundus in fundatorem susceptus est præsentibus clero et populo multis, et venerabilibus personis Roberto priore Sanctæ Frideswidæ Oxon. Richardo magistro Sancti Johannis extra portam orientalem; magistro Thoma Chaundeler gardiano Novi Col-

legii. Magistro Johanne Grather, magistro Johanne Aber, procuratoribus Universitatis Oxon. Roberto Atte-Wode majore villæ Oxon. Ricardo Spragett, Johanne Clarke, Johanne Lowe^t.

On the same day the said prior and convent granted to the said Edmund Rede, and to William his eldest son, some chambers within their house, and some part of their garden, for lodging, and other accommodation, whenever they should visit the said convent, or reside in Oxford.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Johannes Stokton prior conventus Oxon. ordinis fratrum heremitarum Sancti Augustini et ejusdem loci conventus unanimi consensu assensu voluntate et licentia fratris magistri Johannis Cappgrave nostri provincialis dedimus concessimus et hac præsentī charta nostra confirmavimus Edmundo Rede de Borstall in com. Bucks. armigero et fundatori nostro, ac Willielmo filio suo primogenito quasdam cameras nostras in nostra domo desuper ædificatas quæ jacent in longitudine inter ecclesiam nostram ex parte australi et refectorium nostrum ex parte boreali, cum quadam parcella terræ nostræ jacentis in gardino nostro qui se extendit a vico qui ducit ad Beaumond in longitudine ad prædictas cameras quinquaginta pedes, et in latitudine viginti quatuor pedes, cum libero introitu et exitu temporibus congruis præfato Edmundo et Willielmo ad terminum vitæ eorum seu eorum alterius diutius viventis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī chartæ nostræ indentatæ tam sigillum nostrum commune quam sigillum nostri provincialis prædicti præsentibus est appensum. Hiis testibus venerabilibus viris Georgio Nevill tunc cancellario Universitatis Oxon. Johanne abbate de Oseney, Roberto priore Sanctæ Frideswydæ, &c. Dat. in domo nostra capitulari vicesimo primo die mensis Aprilis, &c.^u

An. MCCCCLVII. 35, 36. Henry VI.

The king granted this licence of election to the priory of Chetwode,

^t Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 136.

^u Ibid. f. 137.

com. Buck. *Henricus Dei gratia rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dux Hiberniæ dilectis nobis suppriori et conventui monasterii nostri beatæ Mariæ et Sancti Nicholai de Chetwode in com. Buck. salutem. Ex parte vestra nobis est humiliter supplicatum ut cum monasterium vestrum prædictum per mortem ultimi prioris ejusdem debiti pastoris solatio sit destitutum alium vobis eligendi in priorem licentiam nostram regiam vobis concedere dignaremur. Nos vestris inclinacionibus in hac parte favorabiliter inclinati licentiam illam tenore præsentium duximus concedendam. Mandantes quod talem vobis eligatis in priorem qui Deo devotus, monasterio vestro necessarius, nobisque et regno nostro utilis et fidelis existat. Dat. nostro sub sigillo apud palatium nostrum Westmin. XII. die Novemb. anno regni nostri tricesimo sexto^x.*

An. MCCCCLVIII. 36, 37. Henry VI.

Thomas Dokylby, vicar of the church of Ambrosden, resigned his said benefice, and Thomas Pultham, presented by the rector and convent of Asherugge, was admitted to the said vicarage by John Chedworth, bishop of Lincoln, at his palace in Buckden, on the fourth of April, in this year. After his remove, master John Robins succeeded; but not content with the slender provision, he resigned his title in the year 1513. when, on Decemb. the 22d, William Andrew was admitted at Buckden; but on immediate death or resignation, John Thomas, presented by the same religious patrons, was admitted, at Buckden, within nine days after the other's admission, viz. on Decemb. 31, 1513. to whom again, in a very short time, succeeded John Poleyn, who died vicar in the year 1518. when the rector and convent presented Mr. Richard Hunt, admitted at London on the sixteenth of Octob. 1518^y. who died at Ambrosden, 1547. when William Brook, clerk, was presented by John Denton, esquire, and instituted to the said vicarage on July 20, 1547^z. who, dying at the beginning of the year 1587, left a legacy to the benefit of the

^x El. Ashmole. MS. in Musæo Ashmoleano.
Regist. Oxon.

^y Ex Regist. Eccles. Lincoln.

^z Ex

church and parish of Ambrosden, 2^l. 3^s. 4^d. paid to the churchwardens by his immediate successor Mr. Richard Benskin^a; who sent his instrument of resignation by the hands of Samuel Hudson, vicar of Chesterton, by him delivered to John lord bishop of Oxford, at Newnham-Courtney, on the fourth of July 1611. when Mr. Andrew Potter, M. A. was presented by Anthony Blinkoe, LL. D. chancellor of the diocese of Oxon. and Roger Ewer, M. A. rector of Oddington, the joint patrons for that turn only, and was instituted July the fifth, 1611^b. He was succeeded in the year 1618. by Mr. William Hunt; upon whose voidance by death, John Stubbinge, D. D. of Christ-Church, Oxon. was inducted on Friday July 24, 1635. who was a very generous benefactor to succeeding vicars, by raising at his own great expence a fair and convenient vicarage-house, finished in the year 1638. wherein he died on July 18, 1655, and was succeeded by Mr. Richard Watkins, at this time rector of Wichford, in com. Warwic. upon whose cession in 1659. Mr. Edward Bagshaw, B. D. of Christ-Church, Oxon. was possessed of the said church, who, being a turbulent non-conform. was ejected by the Barthol. Act in the year 1661. when the vacant church was supplied by Mr. William Warters, who, on defect of title, or other incapacity, was by the authority of bishop Skinner obliged to remove to the cure of Buckingham in 1663, when the said vacant church was filled by Mr. * Ayloffe; after whose unhappy death, Mr. Thomas Sare was instituted vicar in 1665, and died in the year 1671. when by a turn of presentation purchased from Walter Mildmay, esquire, Sebastian Marsh, M. A. of Hart Hall, Oxon. was admitted to the said church; who making it again void by cession, when presented to the rectory

* Will'us Ayliffe natus apud Dene in sus, Aug. 27. 1640. LL. B. Hypodidascu-
com. Hauton. in scola Wickhamica Win- lus coll. Winton. 1647. Informator scholæ
toniæ literis imbutus in coll. Novo Oxon. Thamensis, 1647. Catal. sociorum Coll.
jure consanguinei fundatoris socius admis- Novi Oxon. MS.

^a Ex Regist. Paroch. Eccles. de Ambrosden. ^b Ex Regist. Oxon.

of * Bix-Brand, com. Oxon. was succeeded by Owen Jones, M. A. of Pembroke Coll. Oxon. capellane of Wotton, com. Buck. presented by the hon. Sir William Glynne, and inducted to the said church on July 26, 1682. who died at his vicarage-house on Thursday, May 21, 1685. when the same hon. patron presented White Kennett, M. A. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxon. instituted at Christ-Church by the right reverend John Fell, bishop of Oxford, on Friday June the 19th, and inducted by Mr. Samuel Blackwell, B. D. vicar of Burcester, on Tuesday, June the 23d.

Edmund Rede, esquire, of Borstall, granted to Roger Povre, William Bekyngham, Walter Whitehill, esquires, Stephen Tiler, Richard Loe, clerks, and Thomas Waldyeff, gent. a certain yearly rent of two shillings, to be received from the lands and tenements in Thomeley, com. Oxon. called *Waseleyes-londe*. *Dat. primo die mensis Decemb. anno regni Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ tricesimo septimo^c.*

Thomas, abbot of Dorchester, and that convent, granted to the said Edmund Rede, esquire, the advowson of the church of Werplesgrave, alias Werpsgrave, reserving to themselves and their successors the perpetual yearly pension of forty pence; which advowson had been given to the said abbot and convent by Richard Foliot, of Warplesgrove, for the health of the soul of Maud his wife, and Adam his son, in the beginning of the reign of king Richard I. about which time he gave several of his lands and tenements in the said village to the Knights Templars^d.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Thomas abbas monasterii apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Dorkecestre in com. Oxon. et ejusdem loci conventus dedimus, &c. Edmundo Rede armigero advocacionem ecclesiæ Sancti Jacobi de Werplesgrave alias dicta Werpesgrave cum omnibus

* 22. Mart. 1564. D'n's admisit Joh'em Barker in academ. Cantabrig. scolarem ad eccl. de Byxgybbyn et Byxbrond per de- privat. David Marlis ult. incumb. ad pres. Georgii Mantellgen. Reg. Parker ar'e'pi Cant. temp. vac. e'patus Linc.

^c Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 137.

^d Mon. Angl. tom. 2. p. 544. b.

ad ipsam pertinentibus sive spectantibus: annuali pensione quadraginta denariorum nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum percipienda per manus rectoris ibidem qui pro tempore fuerit in monasterio nostro prædicto in festo sancti Birini episcopi et confessoris omnino reservata. Habend. et tenend. &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī chartæ nostræ indentatæ penes præfatum Edmundum hæredes et assignatos suos remanenti sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus: alteri vero parti hujus chartæ nostræ indentatæ penes nos et successores remanenti prædictus Edmundus sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus; Roberto Harecourt, Edmundo Hampden, militibus, &c. Dat. in domo nostra capitulari octavo die mensis Martii, an. Dom. MCCCCLVIII. et anno regni regis Henrici Sexti XXXVII^{mo}.^e

An. MCCCCLIX. 37, 38. Henry VI.

The king, by letters patent, granted to George archbishop of York, in consideration of his many faithful services, the manors of Wodestoke, Hangeburgh, Wotton, and Stonesfeld, with their several members and hamlets, as also the hundred of Wotton, and the chattels of all felons, fugitives, condemned and outlawed persons, within the said liberties, to hold during his life^f.

John Pashele, esquire, passed a fine in the court of King's Bench, to enable him to convey the third part of the manor of Cheping-Norton, com. Oxon. to John Glyn, gentleman^g.

Edmund Rede, esquire, of Borstall, granted to William Craunford and Thomas Williams his manor of Hedingdon, with the bailiwick of the forests of Shottore and Stowode, com. Oxon. one messuage,

An. MCCCCLIX. 37, 38. Hen. VI.

D'n's Tho. Pawnton capellan. pres. per Tho. Gyfford armig. ad eccl. de Fryngford per mort. d'ni Tho. Stere. 7. Jan. 1459. Reg. Chedworth.

Mag'r Tho. Kyrkeby decr. bacc. pres. per

Franciscum Lovell d'num Lovell Burnell &c. ad eccl. de Fringford per resign. mag'ri Thome Paunton. 29. Maii 1480. Reg. Rotherham.

^e Ex Chartul. de Borstall, MS. f. 140. vol. 52. f. 192.

^f R. Dods. MS. vol. 75. p. 152.

^g Ibid.

and one hide of arable land in Borstall, com. Buck. four hundred and seven acres and a half of pasture in Borstall, Brehull, and Ocle, held from Margaret queen of England. All which premises they the said William and Thomas demised and conveyed back to Edmund Rede, William Marmyon, William Bekyngham, Roger Povre, Walter Wighthull, esquires; Richard Lowe, clerk, and Thomas Wall-dyeff. *Hiis testibus; Roberto Harecourt, Thoma Giffard, Roberto Fitz-Elys, Johanne Stokys, armigeris, Johanne Ewen, Johanne Grateley, Johanne Boneton, Johanne Gratard, et multis aliis. Dat. xviii. die mensis Octob. anno regni regis Henrici Sexti post conquestum Angliæ xxxviii^h.*

A trial at law was now depending between William Gaynesford and John Catesby, plaintiffs, and Edmund Rede, esquire, defendant, for the manors of Chakynden, Stoke-Marmyon, Gatehampton, and Standelf, com. Oxon. which being recovered by the plaintiffs, were by them for due consideration granted and confirmed to the said Edmund Rede and Catherine his wife, by deed, dated July 12, 1. Edw. IV. *Hiis testibus; Roberto Harecourt milite, Thoma Stonore, Richardo Harecourt, Richardo Quatremayne, Johanne Parentyn, &c.ⁱ*

The said Edmund Rede, of Borstall, under the title of Edmund Rede, knight, made his last will and testament on April 7, 1487, 2. Henry VII. wherein he bequeathed his body to be buried within the parish church of Borstall, in the chapel of Holy Trinity, situate on the south side of the said church, leaving Catherine his wife and Robert Arderne his executors; appointing several legacies to William Rede, his heir apparent; to John, Sebastian, and Thomas, his younger sons; to Catherine Rede and Joan Wykeham, his daughters; and provided for three priests in Oxford to sing mass for the souls of Dame Catherine and Agnes his two wives. Which will was proved on the last day of January next following^k. His said relict,

^h Ex Chartul. de Borstall. MS. f. 137. ⁱ Ibid. f. 31. ^k R. Dods. Collect. ex Regist. Testament. in Officio Cur. Prerog. vol. 22. f. 55.

under the title of dame Catherine Rede, widow, made her will on the eighth of June, 1489, 13. Hen. VII. and after bequeathing her body to be buried in the holy church, she gave to the church of Hampton-Poyle, in com. Oxon. vi^s. viii^d. to George Gaynsford, esquire, her son, her grete salt; to Elizabeth, his wife, a crymson; to William Gaynsford, esquire, her son, a bason and ewer of sylver; to Anne, wife of the said William, a girdle of tyshew harnesssed; and to Elizabeth, her daughter, the wife of Richard Hall, gent. a ring of gold with a saphir. Which will was proved on the 18th of Septemb. next following¹.

The said William, son and heir of Edmund Rede and Agnes his wife, left son and heir Leonard Rede, esquire, who by Anne his wife had Catherine, sole daughter and heir, married to Thomas Dynham, gent. on whom that large estate of her inheritance was settled by fine in 1. Edw. VI. who dying on February 16, 1562, 4. Eliz. left son and heir John Dynham, esquire, who deceased May the 29th, 1602, 44. Eliz. and by Catherine his wife left son and heir John Dynham, under age, then married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Dormer; which Sir John Dynham, knight, died on the 16th of February 1634, 10. Car. I. and by dame Penelope, his second wife, daughter of Sir Richard Wenman, (a lady of great fidelity and courage,) he left three daughters and coheirs, Mary, Alice, and Margaret; of which Mary, the eldest, was then the wife of Laurence Banistre, esquire, son and heir apparent of Sir Robert Banistre, knight, by whom she had Margaret, sole daughter and heir, married to William Lewis, esquire, of the Van, in com. Glamorgan. 24. Car. I. an. 1648, who, by the said Margaret, had issue Edward, who died unmarried in September, 1672, and two daughters, of which Mary, the eldest, was first married to William Jephson, esquire, who died on Trinity Sunday, anno 1691. After which she took to her second husband the hon. Sir John Aubrey, baronet, of Llantrithid,

¹ R. Dods. Collect. ex Regist. Cur. Prærogat.

in com. Glamorgan. son of Sir John Aubrey, knight and baronet, son of Sir Thomas Aubrey, knight, son of William Aubrey, doctor of law, a person of great character and esteem in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The first lady of the said Sir John Aubrey, baronet, married March the first 1678, was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Lowther, of Lowther-Hall, in com. Westmor. by whom he has issue one son and heir apparent, John Aubrey, esquire, born June 20, 1680, a young gentleman of hopeful parts and virtues; upon whom the manor of Borstall is settled by fine; an estate, which it will be much the greater honour to enjoy, because, without alienation or forfeiture, it has passed down from the Conquest to the present time by several heirs female, from the family of Nigel, to that of Aubrey, in which may it long continue.

An. MCCCCLX. 38, 39. *Henry VI.*

An inquisition was taken in these parts, wherein the jury report that Humphrey, late duke of Buckingham, (who was slain on the king's part in the battle of Northampton, and buried at the convent of Gray Friars, in that town,) died on the 27th of July, 38. Hen. VI. possessed of the manors of Buckingham, Little-Brickhill, Newenton-Blossonville, Clyfton, Polycote, Little-Esindon, Agmundesham, and of one knight's fee in Ludgareshall, half a knight's fee in Chilton, one knight's fee in Ocley, &c. in com. Buck. of one knight's fee in Hampton-Gay and Heyford, and one knight's fee in Heth; as also of the manor of Stratton-Audley, with its appertenances, in com. Oxon. of which manor he had lately enfeofed Humphrey, late duke of Gloucester, Philip Morgan, late bishop of Ely, John Stafford, bishop of Bath and Wells, Richard Beauchamp, late earl of Warwick, William Pole, late earl of Suffolk, Henry viscount Bouchier, Sir Walter Hungerford, Sir William Babington, Thomas Rolfe, and Hugh Erdeswike, esquires; and that the said manor was held from the king, but by what service they knew not; and that Henry, son of Humphrey, his eldest son, (who was slain in the battle of St. Al-

Iohanna Filia et Hæres Iohannis Fitz-Nigel Nupta Iohanni de Handlo.	Iohannes Miles Hen. 6.	James Edmundus Rede Miles ob. 20. Ed. 4. 1480. Catharina Uxor ob. 1489	Willielmus Rede Miles.	Leonardus Rede Armig. Anna Uxor.	Iohannes Fitz-Nigel 2. ob. 29. Ed. 1. 1300. Habella Uxor.	Iohannes Fitz-Nigel 1. ob. 18. Hen. 3. 1234. Isolda Uxor.	Iohannes Dynham ob. 5. Ioh. 1203. Mabella Uxor.	Maria Filia natu Maxima Margareta Filia et Hæres D. Ioh. Dynham et Penel. Nupta Laurentio Willielmo Lewis Armig. 24. Car. 1. 1648.	Iohannes Dynham Miles ob. 10. Car. 1. 1634. Elizabetha prima Penelope Secunda Uxor Banifre Armig.	Edvardus Lewis Armigero obyt sine Prole. 24. Car. 2. 1672.	Maria Filia Natu Maxima Willielmi Lewis Nupta Willielmo Lephson Armig. qui ob. 3. Gul. et Mar. 1692.	Edem Iohanni Willielmus de Lizures temp. Will. Cong.
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ban's, 22d May, 33. Henry VI.) was his heir, of the age of four years and upwards^m.

This Humphrey earl of Stafford (who had been advanced to the title of duke of Buckingham, by patent dated Sept. 14, 23. Hen. VI.) had held, in joint possession with John Felmersham, the manor of Bigenhull, in Burcestre, com. Oxon. and in 17. Hen. VI. obtained the king's letters patent to confirm the weekly Monday market, and the yearly St. James's fair, which had been granted by king Richard I. in the first year of his reign, to Sir John de Worth, knight, lord of the said manor of Bigenhull. Which confirmation runs in this form.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Inspeximus cartam domini Richardi nuper regis Anglie secundi post conquestum factam in hec verba. Richardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, &c.

Nos autem chartam predictam et omnia et singula in eadem contenta rata habentes et grata, ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus approbamus et carissimo consanguineo nostro Humphrido comiti Staffordie et Johanni Felmersham nunc tenentibus manerii predicti (i. e. Bigenhull) confirmamus: prout charta predicta rationabiliter testatur. In cujus &c. Teste rege apud Westmonast. XIII. die Julii.

Pro dimidia marca soluta in hanaperio".

This market at Bigenhull, in Burcester Kings-End, was soon discontinued, by reason of a new Friday market granted to be held in Burcester-Bury-End, from thence called Market-End, in which the picage, stallage, boothage, tollage, assize of bread and beer, and all other emoluments arising from the said market, were granted during life to the king's servant Robert Brooke, for the yearly rent of six shillings and eightpence, by these letters patent dated in 19. Hen. VI.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod nos consideratione

^m R. Dodsw. MS. vol. 11. p. 60. et vol. 37. p. 41.
Hen. VI. ps. 2. M. 24.

ⁿ Ex Rot. Patent. de anno 17.

bonorum obsequiorum que dilectus servitor noster Robertus Brooke nobis impendit et impendet, de gracia nostra speciali concessimus ei picagium, stallagium, bothagium, et tollagium una cum assisa panis et cervisie de novo mercato infra villam de Burcester in comitatu Oxon. ac cum omnibus aliis proficuis et emolumentis que ad nos debite pertinent vel ad nos occasione ejusdem mercati quovis modo pertinere poterunt, de quibus quidem picagio, stallagio, bothagio et tollagio, nihil responsum est nobis hiis diebus prout informamur; habenda et occupanda per prefatum Robertum vel per suum sufficientem deputatum durante vita sua, percipiendo inde talia feoda proficua ac commoditates qualia eidem aliquo modo debite pertinebunt. Reddendo inde nobis annuatim sex solidos et octo denarios solvendos receptori nostro Cornubie pro tempore existenti sive ejus deputato ibidem pro omnimodis oneribus et demandis; aliquo statuto actu sive ordinacione in contrarium edito sive facto non obstante. In cujus &c. Teste rege apud Westmonasterium primo die Junii.

Per breve de privato sigillo, et de data predicta, autoritate parliamenti°.

The manor of Bigenhull came afterwards to the possession of * John Stokys, esq. and was by him sold to William Staveley, esq. who, by his last will and testament, dated the eighth of June 1498, and proved Novemb. the 1st 1498, bequeathed his body to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Burcester, gave to the monastery in Burcester xxvi^s. viii^d. and willed that his manor of Broghton, com. Bucks. which he purchased of Sir Tresham, and his manor of Bigenhull, which he purchased of John Stokys, esq. in com. Oxon. should continue to Alice his wife for her life, with remainder to George Stavely his son and his heirs, with remainder to University College in Oxford, leaving two other younger sons, William and John, and two daughters, Mary and Isabel. His said eldest son

* Rex confirmavit Joh'i Stokis et Aliciæ apud manerium suum de Bigenhull in Buruxori ejus in feodo mercatum et feriam cestr. Pat. 3. Edw. IV. p. 1.

° Ex Rot. Patent de anno 19. Hen. VI. ps. 2. M. 28.



TAB. VIII.



and heir, George Stavely, of Bigenhull, did, in 17. Hen. VIII. an. 1525, give to University College, in Oxford, the sum of fifty pounds on these terms agreed on between him and the said Society: That with that money land should be purchased to the yearly revenue of fifty shillings, of which rent 2^s. 8^d. should be yearly paid to one of the Fellows in sacred orders, to say mass as oft as he pleased at the south altar of the chapel, for the souls of the said George Stavely, Isabel his wife, John Stavely, and other their friends; of the remainder, 3^s. 4^d. should be allowed upon the anniversary of his death to the Master and Fellows for the increase of their commons: twopence to the manciple, twopence to the head cook, and fourpence to the bible-clerk: the overplus to be on the same day divided between the Master and Fellows ^p.

Robert Babington, esquire, of Nether-Cudington, com. Oxon. died about this time, and left the manors of Over-Cudington, Asterley, and Hook, alias Noke, com. Oxon. to his son and heir William Babington, esquire, who married Eleanor, the daughter of Richard Ilipsworth; and in 6. Edw. IV. conveyed and granted all the said premises to his uncle Thomas Babington ^q.

On the death of Edmund earl of Cornwall, when the manor of Ambrosden was escheated to the king, an extent of it was taken upon inquisition, which having been omitted in the proper place, deserves to be here inserted.

Escaet. de anno 28. Edw. I.

Extenta manerii de Ambrosden facta coram Waltero de Aylesbury et Nicholao de Persch die Jovis in crastino Circumcisionis Domini, anno regni regis Edwardi XXXII. per duodecim juratores subscriptos, videlicet Robertum de Wodepyri, Johannem Neel de Arnecote, Willielmum de Stoke, Johannem Somner, Johannem Attewode, Johannem Fract, Willielmum Berhard, Johannem Fauk de Halenton, Johannem Poleyn, Willielmum Spileman, Rogerum Colly, et Galfridum de Prestes, qui

^p Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. 1. 2. in Coll. Univers. f. 124.

^q R. Dodsw. MS. vol. 136.

dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod est ibidem quoddam capitale messuagium et valet per annum IV^s. Et sunt ibidem CCCLX. acræ terræ arabilis, et valent per annum IX. lib. præter acras VI. Et sunt ibidem LX. acræ prati et valent per annum IV^l. X^s. præter acras XVIII. Et est ibi quædam communis pastura, et valet per an. VI^s. VIII^d. Et sunt ibidem quatuor liberi tenentes, et reddunt per annum XXVII^s. VIII^d. Et sunt ibidem triginta et septem villani quorum quisque tenet unam virgatam terræ, et reddunt per annum IX^l. V^s. Et faciunt opera et consuetudines quæ extenduntur ad IV^s. VI^d. Et sunt ibidem IX. Cotterii et reddunt per an. IX. sol. Et debent talliari per an. de certo tallagio ad VI. lib. Placita et perquisitiones valent communibus annis XL. sol. Et est ibidem quoddam molendinum ventricium, et valet per annum XL. sol.

Summa totius valoris manerii supradicti de Ambresdon. LIV. lib. XV. sol. IV. den.

Dicunt etiam prædicti duodecim jurati quod rector de Asherugge est verus patronus ecclesiæ de Ambresdon, et valet eadem ecclesia per annum XXVI. lib. XIII. sol. IV. den.^r

^r Escaet. de an. 28. Edw. I. N. 43. 64. in Turri Londin.

1527. The last will and testament of Isabella Stavely, widow, of Burcester, com. Oxon. made 27. July 1527. Memorand. Longland e'pi Linc. f. 38.

1555. A priest, sometime a monk of Ely, and also of Bisiter, named William Branch, alias Flower, with a wood knife, wounded another priest as he was ministring the sacrament to the people in St. Margaret's church, in Westminster; for which fact the said W. Flower, the 24th of April, had his right hand smitten off; and for opinions in matters of religion, was burned in the sanctuary nigh to St. Margaret's church-yard. Stow's Annals, 1555.

At Richemont, the last of Maye 1554. A

letter to Sir John Broune and Sir William Raineforde, with the examinations of oon Henry Squyer enclosed, touching lewde wordes by him spoken of the quenes highnes, requiring them to set him on the pillorye on the next market day holden at Bisiter, and to set a paper on his hed with these wordes: "for spredinge false and "slaunderous rumours, and spekyng against the quenes highnes proclamation;" and after to commit him to the goalle untill the next general sessions, at which time to be further ordered according to the statute *contra inventores rumorum*. Council Book, 2. Mary. Orig. MS.

At Westm. the xxth of Aug. 1554. A let-



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TAB. IX.



ter to Sir John Broune and Sir Will. Raynsford, knights, to cause one Henry Squier, who was of late set on the pillorie at Bisseter for leude wordes, to be bailed if they shall find him repentaunt thereof, by sufficient sureties, to appere at the next assises, &c.

Rectores et vicarii ecclesiarum variarum in com. Oxon.

RECTORES de SARESDEN.

Joh'es de Middleton subdiac. ad eccl. de Cercedon ad pres. abb. et conv. de Eynesham. Rot. Hug. Well. pont. 16.

Will. de S'cto Edmundo subdec. ad eccl. de Cerceden vacantem per resign. Joh. de Gardino ad pres. abb. et conv. de Eynesham. Rot. Rob. Grosthead, anno 8.

Mag'r Joh. de Culn ad eccl. de Cerceden ad pres. abb. et conv. de Eynesham. Rot. Rob. Grosthead, anno 17. (1251.)

1258. Hugo de Hamptunet subdec. ad eccl. de Cerceden vac. per mort. mag'ri Joh'is de Culn ad pres. abb. et conv. de Eynesham, inquis. per H. archid. Oxon. Rot. R. Gravesend, an. 1.

Elias Golofre cap. pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Cerceden vac. per resign. Joh. Golofre. 2. id. Mart. pont. 4. Reg. Dalderby (1303).

Mag'r Alanus de Horneastr acol. pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Cerceden vac. per mortem Eliæ. 14. kal. Jun. 1311. Reg. Dalderby.

Nich. de Impeton cap. pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Cercedon vac. per resign. mag'ri Alani de Horneastr. 11. kal. Nov. 1316. ib.

Galfr. de Steyninges p'b'r pres. per Joh. abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Cer-

cedon vac. per resign. d'ni Will. de Horneastr sub nomine permutationis quam idem Will'us cum eccl'ia beatæ Mariæ de Grymesby quam præfatus Galfridus ultimo ten. admiss. 10. kal. Feb. 1330. Reg. Burgwersh.

Permutatio inter d'num Joh'em Marchall rect. eccl. de Hatteford Sarum. dioc. et Joh'em Bukland rect. eccl'ie de Chercheden Linc. dioc. ad pres. abb. et conv. de Eynsham, 3. Dec. 1418. Reg. Repingdon.

Joh. Lamport p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Cercedon per mort. d'ni Joh. Marchall, 25. Maii 1434. Reg. Gray ep'i Linc.

Mag'r Marcus Car. A. M. p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Serysden per resign. d'ni Joh. Thomas, 19. Jul. 1504. Reg. Smith e'pi Linc.

Mag'r Henr. Moxsum, A. M. pres. per abb. et conv. de Eynesham ad eccl. de Serysden per resign. mag'ri Marci Car, A. M. 27. Sept. 1508. ib.

RECTORES de WATERSTOCK.

1235. Mag'r Joh. de Hadenham subdec. ad eccl. de Waterstock ad pres. Barthol. Foliot. Rot. Rob. Grosthead, anno 1.

1241. Mag. Joh. de Hadenham ad eccl. de Waterstoke ad pres. Barthol. Foliot; Testibus d'no Joh'e de S'cto Ægidio archid'o; mag'ro R. de Campeden; d'no Joh. de Dyam canon. &c. Rot. Rob. Grosthead. anno 7. (1241.)

Alex. de Waterstock subd. pres. per d'num Will. Foliot militem ad eccl. de Waterstok vacantem per mort. mag'ri Johannis, 10. kal. Octob. 1268. Rot. Ric. Gravesend, anno 10.

Tho. Breuly cl'ic. pres. per dom. Joh. Breuly ad eccl. de Waterstok vac. per mort.

d'ni Ric'i, 16. kal. Dec. 1326. Reg. Burgwersh.

D'n's Tho. Taylor pres. per Will. Bruly de Waterstoke ad eccl. de Waterstoke per mortem d'ni Joh. Umfrey, 30. Jan. 1411. resignavit 6. Mar. eodem anno, et d'n's Tho. Derecors succedit. Reg. Reppingdon ep'i Linc.

Joh. Kent p'b'r pres. per Joh'em Danvers armig. ad eccl. de Waterstoke per mort. d'ni Thomæ Derecors, 16. Mart. 1422. Inquisitores dicunt quod dictus Joh. Danvers habet jus presentandi ista vice ad dictam eccl'iam ratione feoffaturæ suæ in manerio de Waterstoke cum advocacione ejusd. eccl'ie ex dono et concessione Will'i Bruly qui quidem Will'us ultimo presentavit ad eandem. Reg. Flemmyng.

Mag'r Joh. Parys decr. bacc. pres. per Walterum Mauntell mil. et Johannam uxorem ejus ad eccl. de Waterstoke per mortem dom. Joh. Kent, 18. Aug. 1467. Reg. Chedworth.

D'n's Joh. Chapman p'b'r pres. per Thom. Danvers armig. ad eccl. de Waterstoke per mortem mag'ri Joh. Browne, 14. Mar. 1499. Reg. Smith.

D'n's Rob'tus Wright p'b'r pres. per Tho. Danvers arm. ad eccl. de Waterstoke per mort. d'ni Joh. Chapman, 15. Sept. 1581. ib.

1580. 14. Sept. Joh. Rider cl'icus ad eccl. de Waterstock ad pres. Ed. Cave. de Bampton armig. resignavit 1581. Reg. Grindall ar'e'pi Cant.

RECTORES de ALDBURY.

Joh. de Clavely subdiac. ad eccl. de Aldebir ad pres. Rog. Foliot. Rot. Hug. Well. pont. 16.

Will'us de capellan. ad eccl. de Aldebir ad pres. Rog. Folioth. ib. pont. 18.

Joh. de Cambes subdec. ad eccl. de Audebir ad pres. Petri Foliot. Rot. Rob. Grosthead anno 4. (1238.)

Mag'r Rad. de Bungeye subd. pres. per d'num Sampsonem Foliot mil. ad eccl. de Aldebir per mort. sabbato prox. ante festum S. Mich. 1278. Rot. Ric'i Gravesend, anno 20.

Will'us dictus le Despenser cl'icus pres. per Joh. de London ad eccl. de Aldebury vac. per mort. mag'ri Hug. de Langele. admiss. 13. kal. Jan. pont. 19. i. e. 1298. Reg. Ol. Sutton.

Will. le Despenser diac. pres. per Joh. de London clericum ad eccl. de Aldebir vac. per resign. Joh. de London 5. kal. Febr. pont. 1. Reg. Dalderby. (1299.)

Ric. de Babeham p'b'r pres. per Joh. le Dispenser ad eccl. de Aldebiry vac. per mort. d'ni Will'i. 18. kal. Feb. 1327. Reg. Burgwersh.

Joh. Anneys presbiter pres. per Tho. Baldyngton dominum de Aldebury ad eccl. de Aldebury per resign. d'ni Joh. Byllyng ex causa permutationis de ipsa cum cantaria de Marston Trussel. Reg. Gray e'pi Linc.

D'n's Joh. Kendale p'b'r pres. per Will. Brome ad eccl. de Aldebury, 17. Jan. 1459. Reg. Chedworth.

D'n's Joh. Bowes capellanus pres. per Galfridum Gate mil. et Agnetem uxorem ejus ad eccl. de Aldebury per resign. d'ni Joh. Kendale, 6. Jul. 1474. Inquisitores dicunt quod d'ctus Galfridus Gate miles duxit in uxorem Agnetem Browyn relict. Will'i Browyn generosi nuper defuncti quæ erat filia et heres cujusdam Thomæ Baldynton armig. defuncti dicte ville de Aldebury veri patroni, et sic jure uxoris sue dictus Galfridus Gate miles est verus patronus. Reg. Rotherham.

1595. 1. Nov. Ric. Wightwick, S. T. B. ad eccl. de Aldbury ad pres. Henr. Norris mil. d'ni Norris de Ricott. Reg. Whitgift.

RECTORES eccl'iæ de BAGBROOK com. Oxon.

Serlo capellanus ad eccl. de Bekkebroc ad pres. Rog. de Leonibus. Rot. Hug. Well. pont. 23. (1231.)

1249. Will. de Bathon capellan. ad eccl. de Bekebroc ad pres. Rog. de Lenns laici. Rot. Rob. Grosthead, anno 15.

Nich. de Lyonns acol. pres. per Joh. de Lyonns ad eccl. de Beckebroch vac. per mort. Hen. Rot. Dalderby, pont. 4.

Will. Malesovres p'b'r pres. per Joh. de Lyonns ad eccl. de Bekkebroc vac. per resign. Nich'i de Lyonns nomine permutationis quam idem Nich'us cum eccl'ia de Foxcote quam præfatus Will'us titulo institutionis prius tenuerat. 2. non. Mart. 1320. Reg. Burgwersh.

Will. de Pershore cl'icus pres. per dom. Joh. de Lyonns ad eccl. de Bekebroch vac. per resign. d'ni Tho. de Stoke, 4. kal. Jun. 1334. ib.

Adam de Assheby canonicorum p'b'r pres. per dom. Joh. de Lyonns ad eccl. de Beckebroch vac. per institut. Jacobi de Kyngeston ad eccl. de Rothewell, 7. id. Maii 1336. ib.

Joh. Chetwode miles fuit patronus eccl'iæ de Begbroke, 1409. Reg. Repyngdon.

Tho. Chetwode miles fuit patronus eccl'iæ de Bekkebroke, 1431. ib.

Tho. Chetwode miles patronus eccl'iæ de Bekkebroke, 22. Sept. 1447. Reg. Alnewyk.

Dominus Ric. Sutton p'b'r pres. per Fulconem Wodehall arm. ad eccl. de Begbroke per mort. mag. Galfr. Tydder, 20. Apr. 1499. Reg. Smith.

Rect. et Vic. var. eccl.

Mag'r Rob. Colman p'b'r pres. per abb. et conv. de Notteley ad eccl. de Newton Pursell per resign. mag'ri Joh. Hobbys, 19. Octob. 1496. Reg. Smith.

15. Dec. 1559. Dominus admisit Joh'em Hodgeson, A. M. ad vic. de Maplederham per resign. Ric'i Bruavin ad pres. Will'i Byll, S. T. P. prepositi coll. regalis B. Mariæ de Eaton.—inter institutiones beneficiorum Oxon. dioc. Londini expeditas temp. vacationis ibidem post mortem Roberti Kynge ult. e'pi, prout in registro Matth. Parker Cant. ar'e'pi, f. 186.

19. Octob. 1560. D'n's admisit Will'um Duneley cl'ic. ad eccl. de Adwell per mort. Henrici Colman ad pres. Edmundi Marmyon, gen. ib.

26. Jul. 1561. D'n's admisit Laurentium Robye cl'ic. ad eccl. de Emmington per resign. Rob'ti Browne ad pres. Ric'i Sackville, mil. ib.

7. Aug. 1561. D'n's admisit Will'um Lluyd ad eccl. de Midleton Stone per resign. ult. incumb. ad pres. Nich'i Linc. e'pi. ib.

15. Aug. 1561. D'n's admisit Henricum Salisburie ad eccl. de Lyllington Lovell ad pres. D. Reginæ. ib.

27. Sept. 1561. Rev'mus contulit Thome Dampont cl'ico vic. de Taynton jure devolut. ib.

17. Febr. 1561. D'n's admisit Ric'um Gabbell ad vic. de Croppedy per resign. Ric'i Baldwyn ad pres. D. Reginæ. ib.

26. Mart. 1562. D'n's admisit Nich'um Robinson, S. T. B. ad eccl. de Whytnye per resign. ult. rect. ad pres. Rob'ti Winton. e'pi. ib.

6. Junii 1565. D'n's admisit Christopherum Alnott cl'ic. ad eccl. de Rotherfeld

Gruys per mort. Alex. Clarke ad pres. Francisci Knolles. mil. ib.

Institutiones var. eccl. Oxon. e reg. Parker. par. 2.

29. Jul. 1572. Herbert Westfalins, S. T. P. institut. in eccl. paroch. de Baldewyn Britwell ad pres. Antonii Carleton de Baldewin Britwell.

..... Nich. e'pus Bangor. fuit rector et commendatarius eccl. de Witney, 1581.

E registro Whitgift. pars 1^{ma}.

4. Jul. 1584. Commissio ad admittend. Martin Eaton, S. T. B. ad vicar. de Norton Bryn alias Bryse Norton.

28. Jul. 1585. Joh. Dod cl'icus admiss. ad eccl. de Hanwell.

3. Maii 1586. Nich. Bonde, S. T. B. ad eccl. de Brightwell.

Ex regist. Whitgift. pars 2^{da}.

14. Jun. 1596. Joh. Buckfold cl'ic. S. T. B. ad eccl. de Steple Aston ad pres. Tho. d'ni Buckhurst prænob. ord. Garter. mil. ratione advocat. concess. per principal. et scholares aul. reg. et coll. de Brasen-nose.

16. Aug. 1596. Tho. Singleton, S. T. B. ad eccl. de Whitchurch per mort. Will'i Thompson ad pres. reginæ.

31. Octob. 1597. Laur. Humfrey cl'ic. A. M. ad eccl. de Overnorton per resign. Hug. Pritchard ad pres. Joh. Hungerford mil.

E reg. Whitgift. pars 3^{ia}.

19. Jun. 1598. Rob. Cleaver diacon. instit. in eccl'ia de Drayton per mort. Sim. Rande ad pres. Anth. Cope, mil.

1. Mart. 1598. Rodolphus Kettell presb. S. T. P. ad eccl. de Garsington per mort. Arthuri Yeldard ad pres. ratione concess. per presid. et socios coll. Trinit. Oxon.

8. Aug. 1599. Joh. Charlet p'b'r A. M. ad eccl. de Overnorton per resign. Laur. Humfrey p'b'ri ad pres. Joh. Hungerford mil.

8. Febr. 1599. Joh. King presb. ad eccl. de Kencot per resign. Joh. Hitche ad pres. Hug. Browker de burgo de Southwark, armig.

1. Apr. 1601. Joh. Howson p'b'r A. M. ad vicar. de Milton ad pres. reginæ per lapsum.

4. Nov. 1601. Geor. Moorecroft p'b'r A. M. ad eccl. de Kingham per resign. Will'i James, S. T. P. decani Dunelm. ad pres. Silvestri Prowse de Nether Slaughter.

14. Sept. 1602. Thomas James p'b'r A. M. ad eccl. S'cti Aldati Oxon. per mort. Ric'i Slatter ad pres. reginæ.

19. Jan. 1600. Rowland Searchfield p'b'r S. T. B. ad vicar. de Emley per mort. Hen. Walden ad pres. presid. et socios coll. S. Joh'is Bapt. Oxon.

APPENDIX, N^o I.

THE
HISTORY OF ALLCHESTER,
NEAR BURCESTER, IN OXFORDSHIRE;

WITH SUCH OTHER OCCURRENTS AS ARE CONTIGUOUS AND APPENDANT TO THE SAME.

AD FRANCISCUM CRANE EQUITEM AURATUM AULICUM.

WROTE IN THE YEAR 1622.

ALLCHESTER, All Caer, or Caer Allecte, was a walled town that stood in the north-east part of Oxfordshire, part of that country, which, before the division of shires, was called Dobuna Dofn, because of the deepness and fatness thereof, built, as may be collected by many probabilities, besides the first syllable of his name, by Caius Allectus, one of the thirty tyrants, who, by slaying his dear friend and emperor Carausius, not by secret practices, but in open battle, at a place some two miles distant from the walls of Allchester, called after his name, and the field fought there, Carausfield, now Caversfield, the land of Thomas Moyle, esq. a wise and a religious gentleman, lately deceased, and some miles distant from the town that Birinus, bishop of Caer Dor, now Dorchester, upon the banks of Thames, in Oxfordshire, built about six hundred and thirty years after Christ, calling it after his name Birincester, and contractly Birster. The very entrenched sconce of Caraus's camp, where it lay,

still appears in the plain upon Bayards-green, some mile or better distant from the now church of Caversfield. Allectus also, to guard his city and sconce without, and to break the incursions of horses, reared up a bank of earth of some two or three miles in length, on the south-west part of his city, that the enemy might not draw back wings upon him; a good part whereof may still be seen in Wendlebury parish.

But one thing is worth the observation here, that as the Grecians notified the place of their victories with *Νίκη*, as Nicomedia, Nicopolis, Thessalonica, a sea victory; and the ancient Britains, by adding of the word *mais*; as *masguit*, the bloody field in the low countries, Maisseveth, now Radnorshire, of Sæva his field; Malmaisbury, which is compounded of these three words, *moel*, *mais*, *burge*; *moel*, the bare hills above it; *mais*, the battle there fought between the Britains and the Saxons, when Ceaulyon, the king of the West-Saxons was there discomfited; and *bury*, or *burge*, put to it afterwards, as the Saxons language increased: it was also formerly called (as appeareth by old records) Meldunum, of *moel*, the round hill, and *dun*, the city; *moel* being more ancient than any language, and *dun* being the first language, giveth me better warrant for the etymology thereof, than to fetch it of Maildolphus, an obscure hermit that lived long after, (though Beda be of that opinion;) whose name, as it holdeth little correspondency with Malmesbury, so the situation of the place, which in their denominations the ancient Britains most regarded, hath none at all. But I am none of the sect called nominals; therefore I leave it free for every man's censure; only observe, that wheresoever they won or lost the field, they added to that place the word *mais*, or the English word *field*.

Neither are the high Malvern, or Maberne hills, near the fair city of Worcester, of the Latins called Wigornia, but of the Britains *Caer-Bran*, and of the learned Ptolomy, called more understandingly, after the name of famous Brenus, the first builder thereof, *Branona*; for the Britains called him Bran, and not Bren; though in foreign parts he were called sometimes Bran, and sometimes Bren;

and cities built after his name do answer both pronunciations, as Brandeburg and Brenona, now, by much corruption, Veronia. I say Malvern hills be not to be let pass in silence, because they partake of Malmsbury in the first part of their names, and are alike partakers with it in the corruption and depravation of their names. The ancient name of them huge hills being Malvern, of *moel*, the bare hills, and *wern*, the alders growing in and about them in marshes there: in which sense Ywerna or Jernia, Ireland, is derived of understanding writers. And so likewise Arverin, people of France dwelling by the river Loyr, and descended of the Trojans, took their names of the British word *ar-wern*; that is, their dwelling above the alders. And the French now calling them Auvergne, casting away the first *r* for the smoothness of the tongue, still retain the true signification of their names in that word. In authentic records the hills are called Malvern, and not Mabern, *mal* for *moel* being a common mistaking, as well to Malmsbury as also to Malvern, by reason of the bare knolls; but *mais*, proper to Malmsbury, and *wern*, the alders, to Malvern hills; and so is the one and the other haled out of darkness to his true light, and restored to his right name again. But not to follow occurrents, how pleasant soever, or how fair soever they offer themselves to our view; but to return to Caversfield, where the word *field*, as well in this place as wheresoever you shall find it joined to the name of any place, as Engfield, Englefield, Maxfield, Battlefield, Bosworthfield, Flodonfield, Caversfield, Woodnesfield, Newportfield, it importeth some battle there fought, and some field won or lost there; the English addition *field*, equivaling the Greek *μαχη*, and the British *mais*, for a fought field; Carausfield telling us that it was Caraus his field, whom Allectus slew after he had reigned seven years, that himself might gain the title of emperor, which he obtained; but retained it not above two years.

In the year of Grace 1620, an earthen pot full of brass money bearing the stamp, name, and picture, some of Carausius, some of Allectus, was found under the root of a tree in Steeple-Claydon parish, by the great pond there, in the wood of the worthy knight Sir

Thomas Chaloner, chamberlain to the hopeful beam of Great Britain prince Henry, while he lived, which may serve instead of many authors to give credit to my history; for it seemeth to be hid there what time they went to the field hard by; and the hidiers being put either to flight or killed, it so continued, till it was found by Sir Thomas his woodward William Richardson.

Sir Thomas Chaloner taking me the coin to be informed of the inscription what it meant; I found that the one coin had this inscription on the right side, *Imp. Carausius P. F. Aug.* which I interpret thus, *Imperator Carausius pius felix Augustus.* And the other coin had, *Imp. C. Allectus P. F. Aug.* which I likewise thus interpret, *Imp. Caius Allectus pius felix Augustus*: both emperors' pictures being on the right side coronated laureate; and on the other side of the coin both coins had the picture of Pallas, with an olive leaf in her right hand, reaching it out in token of peace offered; and a spear in her left hand, that if peace were refused, then should war ensue, and lies in hieroglyphical manner on the same side of the coin, importing each emperor's names in his own coin. Some of both their monies I kept until this present year 1622; and in the month of October I took it to Mr. Hood, rector of Lincoln college, in Oxford, to confer it with the antiquity of the University library.

The emperor Carausius, that by his field fought and lost there gave name to Carausfield, which now, by the transposition of some letters, is called Caversfield, was a man full of humanity, and well beloved of the Britains, as approved authors report; by whose help he achieved great feats of arms at home and abroad; and in the joint reign of Dioclesian and Maximian the emperors, (for they reigned both together,) was appointed admiral of the British seas, to repress the incursions of pirates, who annoyed the borders of Britain, France, the Netherlands, and Spain; whereof Carausius, intending his own ends and purposes, made great booties, enriching himself much thereby, without either restitution unto the right owners, or account made to the emperors for the same; which caused Maximianus Herculeius, whom Dioclesian had taken to be his associate

and colleague in the administration of the empire, to come down to Gallia to surprise the principal men of Carausius his faction there, giving further direction to have Carausius himself made away by some stratagem or other; which stirred Carausius to stand upon his guard, and to bend his force, not to be master of the seas alone, but also to compass the whole government of all Britain, which he attained soon after, but held it not long, as is said; for Allectus, his seeming friend, inwardly and greedily affected that title, as well as he, and thought the time overlong till he might effect his purpose; which he soon after effected, by depriving Carausius of his life, crown, and empire, at the place aforesaid. About this time, to withstand rebellions in divers parts of the Roman empire, Dioclesian and Maximian elected for their Cæsars to fight their battles, Galerius Maximus, who was sent to the east, and Constantius Chlorus, so called, because, as he was a valiant warrior, so was he a togated senator, and had his train carried after him, which train the Britains called *chloren*: this Constantius coming to Britain to chase Carausius, found him to be killed by Allectus, his seeming friend, before his coming; and Allectus usurping the title of emperor, as may appear by his brass money still extant; who, for his better defence, as well against Carausius, whilst he lived, as also against Constantius, then coming in, had built and fortified the walled town of Allchester, in the heart of the land, that if he were put to the worst at the sea-side, yet he might have where to reinforce himself in the main land; and having advertisement of Constantius his coming near at hand by sea, hastened to the south seas about the Isle of Wight to intercept his landing, leaving the first syllable of his name in Allsford, Allinton, Allingham, for his way and passage, as well as in Allchester, for his residence. But Constantius having gained the benefit of a misty foggy time, landed his men, put them in good order, and like a valiant resolute captain burnt up his ships, that neither the enemy might be strengthened by his vessels, nor his vassals have any hope to save themselves by flight; and, or ever that Allectus had any certain intelligence where he was, gave Allectus (that am-

bitious bloody tyrant) a set battle by the sea-side, and put him to a shameful flight, whom Asclepiodatus slew shortly after; but where, except it were at a plain called Allsfield, (now Ellsfield,) between Allchester and the city of Oxford, which cometh nearest his name, and importeth a field fought, I cannot nor will not determine.

By this time Constantius had got good footing in Britain, and a good governor he was, and was come forwards upon the downs as far as New Sarum; where, upon the side of the downs, he built a fortification, the ramparts whereof still appear very apparently, and is called Chloren, after the name that the Britains gave him, by reason of his long train carried up after him; it standeth in Wiltshire, upon the north corner of Chlorendon park, now called Clarindon, which taketh his name thereof; a park of that largeness and bigness, that it exceedeth any park in the kingdom; it hath a church covered over with ivy, in the north part thereof next Chloren, which thereupon is now called Ivy Church; and, if we give credit to a late poet, the park had twenty groves in it, each of them of a mile compass; and without any sophistication, it had a house of the king's within, but long since dilapidated: it doth now belong to the right honourable William earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain to his Majesty, whose heart is as large and liberal as the park is wide; who being at this time chancellor of the University of Oxford, obtained of his Majesty a prebend in Christ Church for the doctor of the chair, the king's professor in divinity, for ever, and also gave two halls, and procured two portions of tithes for the other two professors of law and physic.

This Constantius embraced the Christian faith, and married Helena, daughter to king Coyl, that built Colchester, by whom he had Constantine the Great, that removed the empire to the east, built Constantinople, promoted the Christian faith, relieved the distressed estate of the Christians, called divers general councils, and established the peace of the church about 320 years after Christ's blessed incarnation, and was the only renowned emperor of the world.

But to return to Allchester, which was situated in the north-east

part of Oxfordshire, within one mile of *Caer Birin*, now called *Bircester*, a neat market town, well frequented, and full of honest rich tradesmen; built at first by *Birinus*, bishop of *Caer Dor*, which *Beda* called *Dorcinia*, and *Leland* *Hydropolis*, now called *Dorchester*, in Oxfordshire, taking his name of the waters it standeth upon, sometimes walled about and castled, but all now ruined and gone, a round hill there still appearing, where the superstitious ensuing ages built *Birinus* a shrine, teaching them that had any cattle amiss to creep to that shrine for help: such blindness possessed them then, that they laid the commandments of God aside to follow their own traditions; and yet so blind are their posterity, that they praise their doings.

Bircester sometimes a walled town, though no steps thereof appear now; which *Birinus* built to withstand the incursions of the *Danes*, and other *Pagans*. And this one thing is worth the observing, that wheresoever the *Britains* built a walled town, they gave it the name, first or last, of the word *caer*, which is derived of the Hebrew *kir*, and signifieth, in the one and the other language, a wall; and wheresoever the *English* coming in found the word *caer* in the name of any town, they translated it by the word *chester*, or *cester*, which was the same to them as *caer* to the old *Britains*. As that city upon the *Irish* sea-side which the *Britains* called (for the eminency thereof) *Caer*, and no more, until the *Romans* planted legions there, and then it began to be called *Caer Legion*, which name it still retaineth with them; the *English* called it *Chester* upon the like eminency; and since, because it standeth upon the west part of the kingdom, it came to be called *Westchester*. So *Caer Gloyn*, which took his name either of *Claudius* the emperor, (which is the general opinion,) or of the beauty and brightness thereof, which the *Britains* call *Gloyn*, which I think rather they translated it *Gloucester*. *Caer Branon*, built by the noble and renowned captain *Brenus* after his name; they, upon some other occasion of the withes and wirges there growing in the *Seavern* fast by, translated it *Worcester*, or *Wircester*, *Caer Birin Bircester*, *Caer Allecte Allchester*, *Caer of Egypt*, the great and only famous town of traffic in all the world, formerly

called Memphis, and Caera in Greek, took their names by reason of the walls, though it appears not to us who first so named them: many of the British local names have much community with the Greek names, which is supposed to be by Cayneus, and his company, that came in with Brutus, and after his arrival possessed Cornwall, and gave name unto it, which it still retaineth, as received histories have delivered unto us. Caer and Garth are proper to many eastern languages, as well as to the British; for example, to the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Armenian, Egyptian tongues, &c.

Bircester aforenamed, built by bishop Birinus some six hundred and forty years after our Saviour Christ's blessed incarnation, is at this day a very good market for all manner of cattle, and well supplied with all kind of trades, but no corporation; and it is the richer thereby, for that such as be in debt and danger need not shun it; neither are any polling officers to draw fees and sconcing money to enrich themselves, and to impoverish others; which maketh a market town flourish so much the more. Yet in Bister I can observe nothing memorable, but a fair church for the setting forth God's glory, and the ruins of an old abbey, now the house of Sir Richard Blunt, or Sir Charles his son, descended from the honourable house of the barons Mountjoy and the earl of Devonshire, the subduer of the rebel Tyrone and his complices, in Ireland, in the latter part of queen Elizabeth, and in the beginning of king James his most happy reign over Great Britain: the land of the said Blunts butteth upon Allchester, on the east; Amersdon, the late seat of the Dentons, but now of Sir Thomas Mildmay's son, of Chelmsford in Essex, and his heirs, beholding it also afar off, between the lands of the Blunts and Merton, the neat seat late of the d'Oilys, descended of a noble house in Normandy, some of which lineage built the castle of Oxford, and abbey of Oseney, in Oxford, which abutteth upon Allchester on the south; and by the marriage of the widow of d'Oily, esq. came first to Sir James Harrington, knight and baronet, whose son and heir, Sir Edward Harrington, married the eldest of the daughters and heirs of the said d'Oily; Sir William Dier another, upon whom

it is to descend; but now, by a third marriage of the said lady Harrington, the late widow of the said d'Oily, it is fallen to Sir Henry Pool, a provident prudent knight, descended of a noble name, and formerly matched with the noble line of Nevills, barons of Abergaveny, who at this present enjoyeth the same in the right of his wife.

On the west it hath Wenelbury, or Wendilbury, (in which parish it standeth,) and on the north Bicester and Chesterton, a small village that sprang out of the bowels of Allchester, keeping one part of the name of Allchester alive in it still, late the lands of the baron Norris of Ricot, in Oxfordshire, the last whereof was viscount Thame and earl of Berkshire, in whom also it died.

The place where Allchester stood is now a ploughed plat of ground, that still (nevertheless) retaineth the name of Allchester to this day, situate upon Akemanstreet-way under the foot of a woody hill, called by the name of Gravenhill, where the vulgar fain great treasures to be hid: neither is their conjecture altogether improbable, seeing it was usual, when they went to battle, to hide their treasure in the earth; witness the many stone chests found in hillocks and heaps of stones in the mountains of Wales, and other places in our fathers' days; and the manner was in those days to bury them richly; and the word Gravenhill telleth us, it took his name of graves there made after the field.

It happened to Allchester much like to Allclind, by Boroughbrige, in Yorkshire, which was a famous city, and is now a plain plat of ground eared and sowed; and but for the two piles of stones set up in the highway, which they say was the breadth of the gates thereof, and the like village of Aclborough, at the foot of it, which retaineth the first syllable of Allclind in it, there were no manner of tokens to lead us that it was a city; yet when they dig or plough deep in wet weather in that field, they oftentimes find pieces of gold of three pounds a piece, as the understanding men of those parts assure me; but whose image and superscription it beareth, *ignoramus*. Neither

will I stand to sue out a *melius inquirendum*, until I shall light upon one of those pieces; but return again to Allchester, which standeth in the very heart of Akemanstreet-way, one of the four great ways that parteth the land of Britain; our chronicles generally call it Erminstreet-way, of the British word *arminth*, because it crosseth mountains, and weylays places for the better direction of travellers: those that call it Akemanstreet-way, say, that it took its name of them that, being full of ache and aching, made it their way to the hot baths, in Somersetshire, for ease of their pains, where this way hitteth upon Mendipp hill, in old records called Munedupp, or rather Moinedoppe, that is, the many knolls; and so Leland calleth them Mineragia, out of the mines there found in great abundance. Some digging in our days for metal, lighted upon a grave, or a vault, arched in a hillock, wherein lay a man in rich armour well gilded, having two vials of some kind of liquor laid by his head, as it were *pro viatico*, the one bearing the colour of gold, as if it were some kind of potable gold, the other of a more reddish colour, as if it were some *vinum philosophicum*, which that age had a skill of; but whose grave that was (except it were the grave of Congerus, as Capgrave calleth him, or Congellus, as Baronius styleth him, who was son to one Constantine, emperor of Constantinople, that betook himself to a private life thereabouts, and gave name to Congersbury) I cannot conjecture; and no inscription was found upon him to give any directions; only a grave minister, Mr. Bird, parson of Wenelbury, where Allchester is, assured me, that himself had seen the vials, and some part of the armour. King Edgar also, that styled himself *monarcha totius Britanniae*, and king Athelstane (in whose time Guy the renowned earl of Warwick slew the Danish giant Colbrand in a set combat) are said by approved authors to be buried in some of Wiltshire hills, though Winchester church challenge Edgar, and Malmsbury Athelstane, which is much more credible; but howsoever this may serve to confirm my former assertion of Gravenhill, that they buried their princes, peers, and nobles in hills, making some monu-

ments of earth or stones heaped up, to put posterities in mind of them, and buried them also as costly as the times would suffer, and their abilities would afford.

The ground where Allchester stood was neither too fat to make it foul, nor too lean to make it barren, but reasonably fertile, well meadowed about it, and washed with a sweet little current of water that floweth out of two little heads arising some three or four miles off, thereabout Somerton, a lordship of Sir Richard Farmer, knight, washing the sides of Frinkford, the land of Richard Waneman, esquire; Stratton Audley, sometimes the lands of baron Audley, of whom it took the addition of Audley, but now the lands of Sir Richard Burlace, a religious understanding knight; and Lanton, appertaining to the dean and college of Westminster, whose worthy and honourable dean is at this time Dr. Williams, descended of the ancient houses of Coch Willian and Penryn, bishop of Lincoln and lord keeper of the great seal of England, a man of no less magnanimity and justness in his place, than he is of place and power.

Another head ariseth about Bucknell and Caversfield, the lands of Thomas Moyle, esquire, and washing the heart of the town of Bister, taking into his company a lively spring called Crockwell, that ariseth on the north side, and runneth full south, being arched and vaulted a good way into the ploughed lands, meeteth the former brook about Akemanstreet-way, and lightly washeth the walls of Allchester, and from thence running down along by the skirts of the neat forest of Barnwood, beholding afar off the ancient town of Brill, in ancient and old records called Brinhely, of *brin*, the hill in which it standeth upon, and *hely*, the salt wells then about it, whereof the brines beneath it seemeth to continue the memory still; a town well graced with many fair houses and good buildings, and the best yeomen of any one town in the shire, delicately situated upon a fertile fruitful hill in the midst of the forest, and blessed with all kind of commodities, as corn, hay, grass, wood, herbs and roots, wells and springs, that the earth can bring forth in the upper parts of the earth. And the earth within serving for the best brick and all earthen vessels,

and the stones for lime, of any one place again, whereof will follow great want to all the countries, and to the University of Oxford, the eye of Christendom, (if the channels of Thames be not scoured to fetch these things from foreign and remote parts, besides the want of building timber,) infinite damage, when the forest is put down, and the wood destroyed. It were therefore much to be wished, that the University were either able to buy it, or otherwise made capable to exchange other lands with his Majesty for the same, that the woods and under-woods might be still maintained there.

It is generally received that Brill was one of the seats of king Ludd, Ludswell, Ludslad, Ludgarsall, and now Ludgarshall, seeming to continue some part of his name, and to make proof of the same; but howsoever it had a strong castle, the ruins whereof still appear near the church there. It appeareth to be very ancient by the Roman money there found.

About the year of Grace 914. it was spoiled by the Danes, in the days of Edward Seniour, whose manor it was; against whose incursions the said Edward built the castle of Buckingham, and another on the other side of the river over against it, at a place they now call the Hermitage; both which are now buried in the earth, but are sufficiently revived in the lustre and favour of their most honourable lord George earl and marquis of Buckingham, whose resplendent favour fortifieth their corporation of Buckingham, better than the castle walls whilst they stood. But to return to Brill: it standeth on the top of a fair hill in the upper end of the vale of Ailesbury, which taketh his name of *ayl*, the brow of the hill; and the Saxonish word *birig*, which is a *borough*, put to it, the fattest and best soil of all the kingdom, environed on each side with this goodly vale, abounding with all kind of commodities, and having a goodly prospect twenty miles every way, saving the Chinner side, where it reacheth but twelve miles, and so passing down between Musewell and Borstall, the seat of Sir John Dynham, knight, of the line of lord Dynham, lord treasurer to king Henry the Seventh, by Studley abbey, late the land of Sir John Crook, knight, and now of his sons, to the

great fat common of Ottmore, that in winter is nothing but a sea of waters, there to meet Allchester brook, and to conduct it along to Charwell, to be both incorporated into Isis at Oxford, where I will leave them; and now speak of some monuments found in the midst of that ploughed field Allchester, which still retaineth that name, though the city be gone. In the midst whereof one Fynmore, a husbandman of Wenelbury, ploughing very deep, lighted upon a rough round stone, which being digged out was found to be hollowed within, and seamed and cemented together, and being opened, there was nothing found therein but a green glass of some three quarts, full of ashes close stopped up, with lead over the mouth, which warranted it to be *urna*, or burnt ashes of some great man; for though the manner was then among the Pagans to burn all their dead bodies, instead of burials, yet in those troublesome times to have such an *urna* hollowed in stone, happened to none but to some great man; as now in these halcyon days of peace wherein we live, it happeneth not to all but to a few to have tombs, epitaphs, or statues: likewise must we judge him to be some Pagan, because urned, and some great man (most like Carausius) slain hard by, that by laws of arms might by right claim his interring, according to the custom of the times, and because in those tumultuous times so well urned, that he might compare with Alexander the conqueror of the whole world for his burial.

Magnus Alexander parvæ non sufficit urnæ,

Tho' Alexander all the world had got,
His ashes would not fill a little pot.

Which may serve to bridle the cankered greediness of worldly-minded men to gather riches, and especially to lie in wait for blood, thereby to raise themselves in the world, though thereby they lie in hell like sheep afterwards, seeing themselves and all at last may be bedded in a glass.

Another observation I gather herehence, that as the emperors were Heathens then, (and cruel persecutors of the Christians,) so

their lieutenants, until Constantius Chlorus came in, were for the most part Pagans; and howsoever Carausius was favourable to the Britains being then Christians, and well beloved of them, and by their help achieved great things at home and abroad, that his name grew fearful to the emperors themselves, which may easily be proved, seeing Maximianus Herculeius, Dioclesian's associate in the empire, was constrained to come into France in person to withstand his force; yet I cannot collect, except it be out of the *P.* in the inscription upon his coin, which may signify *Pius*, that he was a Christian; and therefore it is the more probable that he was urned, and that that was his *urna*.

Yet of Allectus, though in his actions he walked not like a Christian, in seeking and shedding his master, king, and Cesar's blood; yet forasmuch as he hath the sign of the cross in the cress of his coin, which sign was then so odious, that none but Christians did use it, I persuade myself that he had received some glimpse of Christianity; but the Britains generally, and even in the uncivilized parts thereof, had received the Christian faith long before that time, as Tertullian speaketh, *Britannorum loca Romanis inaccessa fidem Christi receperunt*; that is, those places of the Britains where the Romans never came, (meaning the northern and mountainous parts thereof,) received the Christian faith.

What Pagans meant by saving the ashes of the burnt corpse, I cannot conceive, except by the instinct of nature (out of Plato's philosophy) they had some glimmering light of the immortality of the soul, or expected apalingenesia to the same ashes again.

In the forefront of Allchester, Allectus, for his better defence, built a sconce, or watch-tower, the ruins and rudders whereof still appear in a plain plat of meadow ground, now the soil of Thomas Moyles, of Caversfield, esq. (lately deceased,) but formerly of a knight of the name of Maund; where, in our days, have been digged much Roman money, brick, tile, and pavements of curious wrought tile of the bigness of sixpence, being delicately laid there, (belike it was some inward hollow place which the Romans called *tyslanicum*;) the country

people call it still very properly *rully*, or *rulla*, yet without any knowledge of what it meaneth; for *rulla* is a diminutive of *runa*, which cometh of *ruo*, to rush; that as *aries* was a kind of engine to batter walls withal, so also the engine *rulla* was broad-headed, like a plough staff, which thereupon is called *rullum*, and served to beat off the enemies from the walls thereof; the engine therein kept giving name to the tower, as is usual in the Roman phrase, by a figure called *metononimia continens pro contento*. But to leave *rulla* to be further treated of by them of further knowledge in antiquity, and to make known where Allchester stood. It was nine miles from the University of Oxford, a mile from Birster, seven miles short of Woodstock, the king's manor, famous for the goodly fair house of the kings, the presence and privy chamber whereof are paved with alabaster, where queen Elizabeth of ever happy memory was kept prisoner a great part of queen Mary's reign. And famous also for a fair park of red deer and stag, walled all about with a stone wall, where through runneth a sweet current of water, but best known for a curious labyrinth that Henry the Second made to hide his Fair Rosamond in, when himself warred in foreign parts, the ruins whereof are still to be seen against the court gate, and called Rosamond's Bower to this day. This park was made by Henry the First, and said to be the first park in all England, the care and keeping whereof is at this time committed to Philip earl of Montgomery, the first that ever had that title in that place; for the town of Woodstock is a good market and a corporation, and more graced with the birth of ancient learned Chaucer, and Dr. Case, than with any monument of antiquity within it.

For Allchester there is not one stone left upon another; what happened to Troy, happened to it; as it stood in Plough hundred, so is it all ploughed over, and corn doth grow where it stood, as in this rhyme:

In Oxfordshire, by Gravenhill wood,
Stood Allchester, so fair and good:
Allectus' walls are brought full low;
Where once they stood, now corn doth grow.

And as Allchester was built by Allectus, so was it possessed by Constantine, Domitian, and many other Roman governors, whose coin were found therein.

One George Maund, of Chesterton aforesaid, gentleman, took me a piece of money there found, bearing the picture and name of Constantine, who was second from Allectus: on the right side thereof was this inscription, *Constantinus Augustus*; and on the other side the portraiture of a castle, having the sun and stars in chief above it, and some word on the coin by the side of the castle; to my judgment it was *Gallitas*. It is the arms at this day of the castle of Wallingford, the king's manor, which was translated to the honour of Ewel, in Oxfordshire; Sir William Knowls, baron of Greys and viscount Walingford, a religious honourable counsellor of state, having at this day the ordering thereof, under his most excellent majesty king James, whose days I beseech God to make as the days of heaven, and his years as many generations; and let his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth, that saith not Amen to it.

This coin, besides the ancient name of Wallingford, Wallenford, approveth it to be very ancient, and to be a walled town before Constantine's time, or otherwise he had not given the castle in his coin. Another piece of brass money bearing the name and stamp of *Domitian Aug. Germa*, was found in Allchester by the same gentleman at the same time, which, together with a piece of the mouth of the glass wherein the *urna*, or burnt ashes, were kept, he sent me this year, 1622. And so leaving Allchester, I return to Allectus, the builder thereof, who (as it ever happened to bloodthirsty and deceitful men) had no sooner obtained the crown and empire, that he so much thirsted after, but Fortune, that before made him her dandling, now, as a revenger of wickedness, began to frown upon him, and to require at his hands the causeless and innocent blood that he had shed, and from the height of honour where she had raised him, threw him down headlong, to verify the proverb, *Elevantur ut graviore lapsu cadant*. And or ever the crown was warm upon his head, tidings came unto him, that Constantius Chlorus was coming

in with a puissant army to take the morsel from between his teeth, which soon after he did. And as Allectus came in by blood, so he ended his days by blood; where observe, that such as lay ambush for blood are at last, like Cyrus, taken themselves, and end their days in blood.

*Neque enim lex justior ulla est
Quam necis artifices arte perire sua.*

Englished thus :

In Nature's book there is no law
That is more just and good,
Than that bloodthirsty guileful men
Should end their days in blood.

But whilst these things were a doing, Dioclesian and Maximian resigned their places in the empire, and betook themselves to private lives; Maximian to live at Millan, in Italy, and Dioclesian to live at Nicomedia, in Bithinia, as you may read in Baronius, anno 404; and Constantius obtained the rule of Great Britain, and ruled peacefully, and married Helena, the daughter of king Coyl, who built Colchester, which keepeth part of his name still in it; by whom he had Constantine the Great, that blessed emperor, that refreshed the distressed state of the church, settled the peace thereof, assembled general councils, suppressed the Arians, and promoted Christian religion throughout the world; who was first saluted emperor in Britain, (some of whose money was found in the walls of Allchester;) who having three sons, Constantinus, Constantius, and Constans, whom he left behind him to rule Britain, and sent Constantius to govern France, who gave name to the city of Constance there; Constantine his eldest son he left above the Rhine, to keep Germany in order; himself went forward towards Bithinia, where he discomfited Licinius, and returning to Greece built a fair city at Bizantium, calling it after his own name, in the Greek language Constantino-polis, that is, the city of Constantine, which name in memory of him still it retaineth of us Christians; but of the Mahometans and Turks it is called Stambol, wherein nevertheless they keep the two middle syllables of the former name, but much corrupted. Helen also, his

mother, accompanied him upwards so far, and from thence took her voyage to Jerusalem, to seek the cross whereon Christ suffered, and the place where he was buried, both which they say she found; and returning homewards left a castle of her name in Cilicia, another in Spain, near Callacium, which now we call Cales; and first arriving for Ireland, which was but a small cut from Spain, and thence making for the north parts of Britain, which now we call North Wales, landed at Aber Segont, near that fair walled town which now we call Carnarvon, where Constans her grandchild had built a city, some part of the walls thereof are yet standing, some calling it after the name of the river Caer Segont, others after his name Caer Constans; others say, that at several times it carried both names; but now it receiveth generally the name of Hengaer, the old town near Carnarvon, which arising out of her ruins, now drowneth her light and glory.

New Carnarvon, Beaumarish, and Conway, with their three fair castles, were built by king Edward the First, father to Edward of Carnarvon, so called because he was born therein, in whom the principality of Wales was first annexed to the crown of England; king Edward the First his leathern money, bearing his name, stamp, and picture, which he used in the building thereof to spare better bullion, were, since I can remember, preserved and kept in one of the towers of Carnarvon castle; and his statue is still upon the great gate of the town.

At that time king Edward found in that old town the leaden crown, the sword, and other monuments of valiant king Arthur, (the flower and mirror of chivalry,) who, the better to invite all the worthies of the world to his side, created the order of the knights of the round table in honour of arms, whereby he became not only renowned, but followed and admired of all brave high spirited knights, captains, and commanders; out of which order the most honourable order of the Garter (in the days of king Edward the Third of England) took his beginning, as the most judicious duke of Lenox, a gracious temperate senator, well observed. The honourable order

of Tassons, Annunciadoes, and St. Michaels, in foreign parts, taking their rise, in imitation of the Garter: but to let this pass on by the by, and to return to king Edward the First, who as soon as he had found these furnitures of king Arthur rejoiced much, and made great account thereof, as the furnitures of the worthiest soldier in the world. And for king Arthur's signet, Sir John Price affirmeth to be kept at Westminster; and Leland hath also described it so perfectly, that if it were lost, yet it might remain alive in his writings.

In the bowels of this old town Caer Constans, there is a little chapel still standing, and a delicate spring of running water fast by, both bearing St. Helen's name, in memory of her landing there; and from the gates of this city (where is both a cross way, and also a cross of stone standing in bivio between the two ways) ariseth a great causeway of hard durable stone; for such is the nature of those stones, that they will not wear away; the way on each side being worn out knee deep, which the inhabitants call Sarn Elen lued-daw, that is, *St. Helen the Powerful's causeway*, and runneth southward, through the rocky ragged straits of the mountains, even to the south parts of the kingdom. But before I follow this way any further, the sight of the high rocky mountains called Rivel, between Carnarvon and the upper parts of that country called Llyn, or Llain, (as it were a parcel of plain ground beyond those mountains,) presenting themselves to my view, put me in mind of an occurrent worthy to be remembered, that freeth a great prince, Gourtigern king of Britain, who, for his defence against the Picts and other northern nations invading this land, sent for Hengest and Horsa, valiant warriors of the Saxon nation, in Germany, to come to his aid, who, aiming at their own ends more than his good, came without delay, did valiant service against the Picts, and discomfited them; and then perceiving the land to be fat and good, and abounding with all kind of commodities for profit and for pleasures that nature could afford, cast in their heads to make themselves lords of the land, followed Gourtigern in his vices, first filled him with wine, then gave him Rowen, Hengest's daughter, rather to be his concubine than

wife, (who was then married,) and seeing him to pamper the belly, provided him and his nobles a drunken feast, and by a secret practice slew his nobles, and enforced him to yield to hard conditions, to make them lords of the best and greatest part of the kingdom; himself retiring to a city that he had built in Radnorshire, in Wales, called after his name *Caer Gourtigern*; where the injurious times, not contented to strip him of the royal crown and dignity, and to confine him to the out borders, and being not able to deprive him of his life, killed him in his name, laying heavy imputations upon him, (as is always the manner of insolent victors and wilful depravers,) saying that he and his city were burnt up by lightning from heaven, where it is more like (as will hereafter appear) that he set his city on a light fire, like a wise captain, that his enemies might not be relieved there, whilst himself fled up to the mountains some fifty miles further, as our chronicles mention, to a place called *Garneth*, which place we cannot find out except it be *Garnethwen*, a little above *Carnarvon*, or at the foot of the mountain *Rivel*, where he made his abode, died, and was buried, as may be proved by the traditions of the elders, the songs of the bards, which were all the written monuments of those times; his grave there lately found, his name left in the hills and passage there, and such like monuments of him thereabouts; for *Gourtigern* being put to his last refuge, planted himself beyond the mountain of the *Rivel*, towards that tract of ground called *Llein*, having the mountain at his back for a bulwark of defence, there being no more passage over it than one, which to this day is called *Bulch Gourtigern*, that is *Gourtigern's* passage, and that so narrow that three cannot come up a front, so that with a few he might repel a great many; and if he found himself overmatched, then might he betake himself to sea on the one hand and the other; and if the enemy were afore him by sea, and landed to annoy him, then he might flee to the height of the mountains at his back, and escape them: this commodious place did *Gourtigern* choose for his last refuge, where by all likelihood he died. And besides his passage still retaining his name there, a place being there called *Bedn Gour-*

tigern his grave, which was a hillock raised and stones heaped up after the manner of burying the princes and kings in those times; the inhabitants of the parish of Llanoyhayarn, where his grave was, for better proof of the truth thereof, assembled themselves together, digged down that heap of earth, and removed the great heap of stones, and in a stone chest found the body of a very tall man, for his shin bone was of an ell long, as a grave minister, Mr. Hugh Roberts, who is a landed man in that parish, a certain man of his word, and a careful preserver and searcher of antiquities, informed me upon his knowledge, these being found out there since his Majesty's most happy coming to the crown of England, and most of the searchers yet alive to verify it, are better proofs to free this dead prince from a direful death, than the slanderous imputations of his enemies to maintain it; and his bones there found are better testimonies for him, than all their bones can bring against him for being burnt up with lightning at *Caer Gourtigern*. But in my return back again to *St. Helen's* causeway, I cast my eye upon a nook of land, bordering upon a narrow mouth of the sea, called *Abermenay*, where the river of *Conway Segont*, and other lesser brooks, give the Irish ocean the meeting, called *Llanwaglan*, where, at the building of a new house in our days appertaining to *Thomas Glynne of Naulley*, esquire, digging but a little way into the ground, they found stones bearing the very colour of silver or tin, which gave many suspicion to think that silver ore might be taken up there, if it were searched for, as well as in other parts of this kingdom, as *Moynglath*, *Mailor*, *Isa*, and other places.

And now, since my foot standeth upon *St. Helen's* causeway, by the gates of the old town above *Carnarvon*, I will follow it upwards into the craggy mountains, and trace it out until it come to *Caer Garon*, where it endeth, some six miles higher into the mountains, in a narrow strait between the nooks of two great mountains, the one called *Mynith Mawr*, the other *Moeleilio*: the country people say that *Constans* was slain by a savage man, which they call *Kidmn*, in respect of his wildness; but all writers say it was *Megnentius Ta-*

porus, as will appear in the words following, and they will demonstrate in a manner the place where he was buried, calling it Bedli y mab, that is, *the son's grave*, calling it so by an excellency, Bedli y mab, that though every son be *mab*, yet not many such sons, and therefore, by *the son's grave*, they mean the great son or grandson of the great empress St. Helen. And the rock against it, where the wild savage lay in ambush for Constans, whom he slew coming in the rearward of the troop, and fled there for his refuge, they call the castle Kidmn, that is, *the wild man's castle*. I like not of their opinion who say, that Constans was slain by Gourtigern aforenamed; for there was very near a hundred years difference between their two reigns, and many succeeded between them: what Constans soever that was Gourtigern did depose and deprive of his life to get the crown, it cannot be this Constans, sith so many reigned between them both. And though some of our chronicles say, that Constans was slain in Spain, yet that may be a mistake pardonable in those times, when historiographers did not observe time and place so narrowly as we do, these places being then less known than Spain, through which he came to Ireland, and with a small cut off the sea to the harbour of Caer Constans, his own town, and therefore more like to be buried in this place, where so many things are that continue his memory still, as his grave, which they call still Bedli y mab, a stone stile fast by, called to this day Cafndha Bedli y mab, the high Snowdon hills, which allusively they call the British Alps, and was called formerly (of the coldness thereof) Rirri, upon the great outcry they made upon his death, was called Waiddfa, corruptly Widdfa, that is, *the place of the outcry*, and still keepeth that name; a place some mile or two further, where they sat down to make lamentation for him, they call Cadair r Ochain, that is, *the seat or chair of lamentation*, where they say that all the train sat down to mourn for Constans his death, making doleful lamentation, like the lamentation of Israel for Josiah, or the lamentation of Joseph and the Egyptians for Jacob: and as the Egyptians called the place where that lamentation was made Abel Mizraim, that is, *the lamen-*

tation of the Egyptians; so the inhabitants thereabouts called the high hills Snowdon, at the foot whereof they made their outcry, Widdfa, and the place where they sat down to mourn, Cadair r Ochain, which names they retain to this very day.

That Magnentius that slew Constans is sirnamed Taporus, and was the son of a Britain, and afterwards usurped the empire for three years, over Britain, Gallia, and the adjacent isles to the same. In anno 1616, myself being in those very places, and calling to my company all the ancient and understanding men thereabouts, made great and diligent inquiry, if any could shew me the place of Constans his grave, or whereabouts it lay; for that the general voice and tradition of the people said it was by a stone stile, notoriously known by the name of Cafudhabed y mab, that is, *the stile of the son's grave*. And a freeholder (the owner of those lands) shewed us long blue slate stones being then in the stone walls, which his grandfather digging stones thereout to repair that wall, lighted upon some kind of grave whereout he had those long stones; but upon the fresh pursuit of that inquiry, some half mile further or better in the highway side, by the great lake side, called Llynn Tartheniby, the conduction of one that a little before digged a ditch there, where his mattock struck through cross a grave of blue slate, the best stones that the mountains could afford, but whose it was nobody could tell us, except that it were Constans's grave. It was of a great length, and somewhat shallow in the ground, but bones I could find none, and being so near the upper crust of the earth where air came, it was no marvel, for they must needs putrefy: myself did see this grave, and thrust my riding wand into it.

1. But whosoever was buried there, it seemeth he was some great person, that they provided him a kind of tomb.

2. That he was a Christian, or else they had not buried him and tombed him, but urned him, as that which was found at Allchester.

3. That also he was buried before there were any churches in those parts, or else they had not buried him in the mountains.

4. And lastly, that he was no malefactor, for then they had not

tombed him, but rather thrust a stake through him, as the manner is.

From thence this causeway runneth up into the mountains, leaving many marks of some great furrow, as Croysford, an unlucky way seemeth to retain in it so much, to Harleigh, and so down through Wales, Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, till it come to old Sarum, which seemeth to take his name of the causeway, *sarn*, the dash above taken for *um*, made it be called Sarum. Doctor Maschett, in his poem of it, calleth it Sarona, and Pompey making it Sorbiodun, and the Saxons coming in, in their language call Searnsburgh; all which draweth nigh the etymology of Sarn; and the Britains used to denominate such towns as stood upon causeways to bear part of the name of Sarn in it. As Stonystratford, that hath a forced way to the end of it, Isanaavara, and by the river of Conway, upon the like causeway, the hamlet above it is called Taly Sarn; and another place in South Wales is called in like manner Taly Sarn, of the causeway *sarnia*, *sarnsey*, now *garnsey*, by turning *s* into *g*, seemeth to come herehence. Some derive Sarisbury of Cesars-burg; and for that cause they give the black spread eagle upon their gates at Wilton, the shire town of Wiltshire, and the chief house of the noble earl of Pembroke, formerly called Elen-dun, that is Elen's town; for so I judge it to be derived of her name that dwelt fast by, rather than of the river Alon, or Alanone, which cometh not so near the word. At which town, or at Chloren, or at old Sarum, being before guns were invented an invincible hold, it is most likely St. Helen, at her return, did remain, as well for her better safety, as also to be near the south seas, to expect daily news and tidings, as well from Constantine the emperor, and the east parts, as also from her nephews his sons from the west parts, viz. Germany and France, where I leave her safely guarded and conducted to her own country, and will walk up the downs to behold the great stones set up in a round compass upon the top of a high knoll near Ambrosbury, the late noble earl of Hartford's house, whose lady and widow Lodowick the noble duke of Lenox, by the mediation of his most

excellent Majesty, married, a virtuous lady, endowed with good gifts of grace and nature, presenting themselves to my view, require I say somewhat of them before I put an end to my story : upon the height of the plain between the river Avon and the river Alon, both which rivers water the fair city of new Sarum, and part themselves through every street of that city, standeth these goodly monuments of stones reared up an end, of a wondrous great height, and a great stone at the top of every two mortised into both the other, which plainly proveth that they are not, as they fable, (giants' stones,) fetched from Mount Karel, in Ireland, by Merlyn's art, but made out of that cliff over against towards old Sarum, the colour of which blue clay they still represent, and being scraped but with a knife, a man may discern this clay cemented with some other gluey substance, as plaister of Paris, and such like, erected not in memory of those nobles whose tombs in heaps of earth appear still thereabouts, slain by Hengest there treacherously, when he called his son in law Gourtigern and the Britains to feast there, but for a trophy of some memorable victory thereabouts obtained, as Necham the poet saith, by Uter Pendragon ; or as other say, by Arthur the valiant ; and to that seemeth the ancient bard Theliesinus to allude ; but Necham's verse is this :

Uter Pendragon molem transvexit, ad Ambri

Fines devicto victor ab hoste means.

Uter Pendragon brought these stones

To Ambrosbury coast,

For trophies of his victory,

Had on the Pagan host.

To be short, as the pillars in the village and field of Borough Brig, in Yorkshire, are made marble, and said to be reared at the reconciliation of Elydure and Archigallo, or Aurygallon, as the history of St. Albane's calleth him, the son of Morudus, the king, that was devoured by a sea monster which he fought withal ; or rather, as I should take it, these pillars were set up at the reconciliation of the most renowned Britains Belinus and Brennus, of whom we read in

our chronicles, that having drawn great armies to the side of a river, such as that river Eure is, being ready to give each other battle, at the earnest labour and mediation of their grave mother were reconciled and accorded, so is it most likely that these pillars (like the *divini pacis*, in Scotland) were reared thereupon, and made of made marble, which art then flourished, though now it be not practised. King Arthur, that lived about that time, and was acquainted with rearing of trophies after his victory had against the Caledon Britains, reared also the like trophy of stones mortised one into another, as still appeareth at the foot of Caledon forest, and is called of the inhabitants Arthur's oven, or Arthur's oval rather, that is, his triumph after the victory there obtained. And as these stones on Ambrosbury hills are the only mirror of England, so are the other of Scotland: but for the stones of Stoneage, two strange things are reported of them; the first, that if they be rubbed, and water thrown upon them, they will heal any green wound or old sore; the second, that though they be not many, and stand round like a coronet, yet they cannot be numbered: but I will leave both these under a *melius inquirendum*, to be further examined by them that shall make proof thereof. And so leaving Constantius Chlorus buried at York, Constantine his son at his imperial seat at Constantinople, Constantinus his son in Germany, Constantius in France, and Constans slain by Magnentius, and buried (as is very probable) in the mountains of North Wales, and St. Helen returned from Jerusalem and the eastern parts, as the only mirror of women for her travels, (except the Sarcasian Persian lady that Sir Robert Shirly married, and brought through all lands with him into England, who was there delivered of a son, his Majesty king James being his godfather at the font,) to rest quietly at her cities of Sarum, Chloren, and Elendun, and to expect tidings from the eastern parts, and Constantinople, I will put an end to my history.

APPENDIX, N^o II.

THE
HISTORY OF CHILTON,

IN THE
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

C H A P. I.

Of the Place in general.

CHILTON, the subject of the following essay, in its present state is a small parochial village in the county of Buckingham, and in the hundred of Ashendon. Being encompassed by the parishes of Ashendon, Dourton, Cherdsley, Long Crendon, Wormenhal, Ickford or Hickford, and Brill, anciently a royal vill of Edward the Confessor, so called corruptly from Buryhill or Brehill. Its latitude being reckoned at 51°. 48'. north, and its longitude 56'. west from the city of London^a.

In spiritual matters, it is subject to the see of Lincoln, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and the deanery of Waddesdon; and in present repute, it is a curacy, the church being dedicated to St. Mary, and under the patronage of Richard Carter, esq.

What was its ancient form; the alterations it underwent; the succession of its superior possessors; and its ecclesiastical state, shall be attempted, as far as my discoveries can reach, in the course of these few ensuing pages.

^a Adams. Index Villaris, p. 82.

The figure this place made under (those I beg leave to call) the Aboriginal Britains is now lost in the revolution of time. Nor is its condition more certain during the Roman command here. But it received its present name from, and doubtless was a residence of the Saxons. And if Ashenden (as Dr. Kennett^b conjectures) was the *Ærceþun* of the Saxons, and the place of the battle between Ethelred, king of the West Saxons, and Alfred the Great, his brother, against the Danes, anno Dom. 871. in which the Pagans (albeit they had their complete army in the field)^c were routed with a great slaughter of their leaders and common soldiers, this place^d, in regard of its neighbourhood, might be concerned in the event of that transaction. The Danes, after the defeat, retreated to the castle of Reading, then in their hands, and were pursued by the victorious Saxons. But whether they got over the Thame stream, either at Thame, or Ickford, or at any intermediate passage, this place might possibly lie in their rout. But be this as it will, we are assured, that it was of consideration in the times of the Saxons; and from them, and the latter end of their government, I must begin my æra of this place, for want of proper authorities to rise any higher.

C H A P. II.

Of the Name of Chilton.

Nothing was more usual (because natural and rational) than for places originally to have received their distinguishing denomination from their situation. I need not instance in Scripture local names, nor yet those of the Greeks and Romans for confirmation, the places round about this neighbourhood affording abundant evidence; as Thame, Ickford, Wheatley, (Watele,) Waterstoke, Waterperry,

^b Kennett, *Par. Antiq.* chap. vii. ^c *Chron. Sax.* p. 81. ^d Though a very ingenious author with great probability has fixed the scene of that action at Ashdown, com. Berks. *Wise's White Horse.*

Dourton, Oakley, Brill, Ashendon, Wotton, &c. And till I am better informed in its etymology, I shall have recourse to the same consideration for imposing the name of Chilton on this place.

Chilton, therefore, I shall suppose derived from the Saxon *Lyl*, or *chil*, cold; and their *ton*, a *place* or *dwelling*. *Tun et ton in fine nominum locorum deducenda sunt a Sax. tun, sepes, vallum; et in translatione villa, vicus, oppidum, prædium, habitaculum*^e. So that it might, perhaps, have got its name from its cool and airy scite, chiefly owing to its elevated situation, and its easterly exposure; which some naturalists^f have recommended as the most healthful of all situations. So Mr. Lambard^g accounts for Chilham castle, in Kent, viz. in Saxon, *Lyleham*, that is, *the cold dwelling*. Dr. Harris also, according with him, says, That it took its denomination from the coldness of its situation^h, as several places in that county, and elsewhere, have done.

From hence the range of hills that lie chiefly in this shire, and are the upland part of it, and which yield a curious view from this very place, are called the Chiltern, and in Saxon *Liltepn* or *Lyltepn*; which Mr. Somner interprets *locus gelidus*, as our very place in Domesday is written Cilton.

C H A P. III.

Of the Possesors of Chilton.

What I intend by the possessors of this our village of Chilton, are those that have been the chief proprietors of it, that have had its manor vested in them, and have been what we may call owners of the lordship; though perhaps they have not resided here, but at some other capital seat of their estates.

And these, as I shall happen to collect them, shall be sorted, each family distinct, under different sections.

^e Gibson's Saxon Chron. Index, p. 7. ^f Constant. de Agric. lib. 2. cap. 3. ^g Lambard's Kent, p. 227. ^h Harris's Kent, p. 75.

S E C T. I.

Of Alric Fitz-Goding, Lord of this place.

The first capital lord of our manor, that it hath been my fortune to meet withⁱ, was Alric Fitz-Goding, (Alricus Filius Goding,) a knight of king Edward the Confessor's court, who held both Chilton and Essington in that king's reign, which began about 1042, upon the death of Hardicanute, the last Danish king, and ended by his death in 1066, which gave a handle after a sharp, unsuccessful struggle made by Harold, son of Godwin earl of Kent, for the claim, invasion, and (at length) succession of the Conqueror.

Alric, from the Saxon *Æl*, *Al*, of *Alh*, signified *omnis*, or *totus*; and *ric* (*ric*) in the end of words, was *regnum*, or *imperium*^k. So that Alric, by implication, was one that was worthy of all command. It was a name of frequent use in distinguished people among the Saxons, and especially of Alric king of Kent^l, who was defeated in a bloody engagement at Otford, by Offa king of the Mercians, in 773^m; as also of Alric, son of Heardberht, who, anno 798, was slain in a battle at Whalley, (*þpeallæge*)ⁿ in com. Lancaster.

Goding, in its first part, was *Luð*, which, says my authority, *est vocabulum Saxonicum, et significat bellum*^o; and if, when complete in Saxon, it was *Luðpine*, softened into Godwine, it was a fit name for a martial man, signifying one that was successful in war, and famed for victory.

I shall only observe further, that the termination *ing*, in the Anglo-Saxon language, denoted extraction, or descent, as Edgaring, the son of Edgar. And so Goding, the son of Good, or *Luð^p*, which signified Good. And the Saxon Chronicle hath *Luppes pær Epi-chelming*. *Epicelm Eýnegilring*^q, which Dr. Gibson, the present wor-

ⁱ Ex Informatione Cl. Browne Willis, armig. ^k Gibson. de nom. virorum. ^l Brit. Atlas, vol. 2. p. 1074. ^m Lamb. Per amb. Kent, p. 374. ⁿ Chron. Sax. p. 68. ^o Gibson. de nom. vir. ^p Camd. Remains, p. 93. ^q Saxon Chron. p. 32.

thy bishop of London, thus renders into Latin: *Cuthredus fuit filius Cwichelmi, Cwichelmus Cynegilsii.*

But however worthy our Alric was, or worthily descended, he underwent the fate of the rest vanquished English, to be outed of his possessions, and to see his estate distributed amongst the Norman adventurers. An action, the policy of which could never atone to the Conqueror its injustice and severity. An instance indeed of power, and deep reach of design, as well as a mark of conquest, but at the same time a flagrant example of inexcusable fierceness and relentless inhumanity.

PYR. Quodcunque libuit facere victori licet.

AGAM. Minimum decet libere, cui multum licet. *Sen. Troas.*

S E C T. II.

Of the Family of Giffard, Possessors of Chilton.

The effect of the Conquest produced almost an universal change and alteration in the owners of the English lands. The Saxons, who had by degrees violently drove out the Britains, and settled in their habitations as lords and masters, and not as inmates and dependants, now underwent the same usage from the victorious Norman and his attendants. The blood of her bravest sons was shed in defence of their country, and falling in battle in opposition of the invader, their lands were seized, as the claim of arms, and the purchase of the sword; as they were generally through the whole kingdom, whether their owners had resisted the invasion or submitted to it. The first suffered for want of will to truckle to lawless power, and the other for want of power to oppose and repel it.

This brought in a thorough change of masters through the whole land; the Saxons being thrust out, and the foreign adventurers placed in their room.

Advena possessor agelli

Dixerat; Hæc mea sunt; veteres migrate coloni. *Virg. Ecl. 9.*

And this alteration was soon succeeded by a general survey of the lands and possessors, not only to establish and ascertain the settlement of the new sort of owners lately introduced, but also as a fund to enable the intruder to fix his government and kingdom, to support his conquests, and perpetuate the bondage of the vanquished and oppressed natives, by contributions raised from those lands, of which they had been violently and unjustly dispossessed.

It was upon this great event, that our parish of Chilton (being made up of two manors, Ciltone and Hesintone) was taken from Alric Fitz-Goding, its Saxon lord, and conferred, by a mere stretch of power, on one of the Giffards, named Walter, who had attended on the Conqueror in this expedition.

And not long after this, viz. 18. William I. 1084, was compiled that noble record of Domesday, which, for the fullness of the survey, the accuracy of the entries, and its antiquity, has not perhaps its equal in the world. In this book, (which is carefully preserved,) both Chilton and Esington are entered as the land of Walter Giffard; Chilton (called therein Cilton) was surveyed at five hides, and Esington (Hesintone) at five hides also. There were ten villain, or copyholders at Chilton, and five at Esington. Chilton *valuit* vii. *libras*, and Esington *lx. solidos*, or three pounds. A hide, by the way, was as many acres as were sufficient for one plough to manage in a year. *Hidæ, id est, jugera uni aratro sufficientia per annum*^r.

I find our Walter at the survey of Domesday to be possessed of lands in ten counties in England. As,

Walter Giffart, *Norfulc.*

Galter Giffart, *Sudfulc.*

Walter Giffard, *Berroch-*
scire.

Walter Gifart, *Wiltescire.*

Walter Gifart, *Summersete.*

Walterius Gifart, *Bochingham-*
scire.

Walter Gifart, *Oxenefordscire.*

Walter Gifart, *Grentbr.scire.*

Walter Gifart, *Huntedunscire.*

Walter Gifart, *Bedefordscire*^s.

^r H. Hunt. Hist. lib. 6. p. 370.

^s Brady's Introd. &c. Append.

Our lord in some tables is styled Gualtier Giffard conte de Longeville^t, and in another he is recited Gualtar Guifart counte de Longueville^u. Our historians furnish us with the following account of him, viz. that he was the son of Walter Giffard the first, by the daughter of Girard Flatellus; which first Walter was the son of Osbern de Bolebec^x, by Avelina his wife, sister to Gunnor, wife of Richard the first duke of Normandy.

Our Walter Giffard became earl of Longeville, in Normandy, before his association with the Conqueror in his adventure on England. And not long after the establishment of William the First, viz. 1070, he received of him, in gift, the earldom of Buckingham, and other vast possessions in these parts; having been not only assistant to him in his conquest, but allied to him in ties of blood, being his cousin (*consanguineus*) in the third degree.

In the year 1100, 1. Hen. I. we meet with his name recited as a witness to that king's confirmation of the laws and customs of England^y; which charter lay dormant for a long time, till Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1213, produced it to the nobles, and with them confederated to maintain the several articles of it against king John^z.

His wife was Agnes de Ribothmonte, the sister of Anselm de Ribothmonte^a, by whom, after fifteen years' marriage, he had his son Walter Giffard the third, and another son named Hugh; he had also a sister, Rohisia, Rohais, or Rose, married to Richard Fitz-Gilbert, earl of Ewe and Briony in Normandy, and by the Conqueror (to whom he was sewer, or dapifer) enfeoffed in the towns and castles of Clare in Suffolk, and Tunbridge in Kent^b, and in divers other great seigneuries in England. This Rose was lady of Standon, a small market town in the hundred of Branghing; and in Domesday (after my authority)^c she was called Rothais, and was the mother of several children that became of account.

^t Fox, vol. 2. p. 237. ^u Stow's Annals, p. 104. ^x Gemetic. lib. 7. c. 37. ^y M. Par. p. 47. ^z Ibid. p. 202. ^a Order. Vital. lib. 11. ^b Brooke's Cat. of Nob. p. 16. ^c Brit. Antiq. et Nova. vol. 2. p. 996.

Our Walter, the first earl of Buckingham, died in England in 1102, 2. Hen. I. and his dead body, after his own order, was conveyed into Normandy^d, and buried in the entrance (*in introitu*) of the church of St. Mary, at Longeville, which he had founded and built^e, as appears from his epitaph handed down to the present time.

His successor was Walter Giffard, his son, the third of that name, and second earl of Buckingham, and also earl of Longeville, in Normandy. He married one Ermingard, (a noble lady, if one may guess from her name, which signifies robes listed or lined with ermines, a costly fur worn only by persons of the best distinction,) who joined with him in the founding and endowing of the abbey of Nutley, Notesly, Noteley, or Notley^f, in this neighbourhood, in the year 1112, where at length he was buried, dying without issue, in 1164, 10. Hen. II. though I know not how to reconcile this date with the foregoing note, viz. 12. Hen. II. Upon an assessment of the aid for the marriage of Maud the king's daughter, (to Henry, surnamed Leo, or the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria^g, an incomparable hero, to whom she bore, besides other sons, William, born at Winchester, the father of Otto Puer, the first duke of Braunthsweig Luneburg, from whom his present Majesty king George and the royal family of Great Britain are lineally descended,) Walter de Bolebec certified^h, that the knight's fees, which he held of our Walter, then earl of Buckingham, were no less than twenty in number.

The Conqueror is said to have given to our Walter Giffard earl of Buckingham twenty-eight manors in the county of Norfolkⁱ; and the lands they held in com. Bucks. &c. were a vast accession of estate, and called the honour of Giffard. Credenden, or Crendon, was one of their seats, where they had a park, one of the most ancient in this shire. As they had also another residence at Whad-

^d Order. Vital. lib. 11. ^e Vincent's Errors of Brooke, p. 80. 657. ^f Brooke's Cat. of Nobil. p. 16. ^g Anders. Geneal. Tables. ^h Dugd. Bar. vol. 1, p. 451. ⁱ Brit. Ant. et Nova, vol. 3. p. 255.

don, in Cotslow hundred, where the ingenious and communicative antiquary Browne Willis, esq. hath his present seat. The Giffards also were possessors of Crowmarsh, com. Oxon, to which they have left the adjunct of Giffard subsisting to this day.

Walter Giffard confirmed to the alien priory of Newinton Longville, in Bucks. a cell to the abbey of St. Faith, of Longville, in Normandy, many lands and tenements given to it by his father Walter Giffard, by himself, and his wife Erminger, with great privileges in his forest of Waddon^k.

The successor of our Walter Giffard the second, in his entailed lands, was Osbert Giffard, son to his brother Hugh. The rest of his possessions he gave to William Marshal earl of Pembroke, who had married Isabel, grandchild to Rohesia Giffard aforesaid, aunt to our Walter^l.

Thus says Mr. Brookes: but it seems to be a mistake; for king Richard the First, in the first year of his reign 1189, gave this Isabel in marriage to William Marshall^m, twenty-five years after our Walter's death. The case seems rather to be, that this hath relation only to his honours, and the lands annexed to them, that he held of the crown; and that, after his decease, his kinsman Richard de Clare, surnamed earl of Pembroke, son of Gilbert, the second son of Gilbert, son of Richard Fitz-Gilbert and Rohesia Giffard, was honoured with the title and lands belonging to the earldom of Buckingham; and that marrying with Eva, daughter of Dermor king of Ulster, at his death in 1176. he left only Isabel, his daughter, his heir in ward to the crown; who, being matched to William Marshall aforesaid, brought the lands derived to her from the Giffards into that family. She bore him five sons, who all died without issue, two of them being buried by their father in the church of the Temple, at London; and as many daughters, matched into honourable families, as will appear by the pedigree annexed. Of the sons of this match

^k Dugd. Monast. Ang. p. 268. ^l Brooke's Cat. of Nobil. p. 16. ^m Ibid. p. 178.

(by the way) Richard the Second did give to the church of St. Mary's, in Thame, certain woods in Crendonⁿ, to pray for his own soul, and that of Gervasia his wife. This must have been about the year 1234. Which those woods were, and by whom now possessed, those who have leisure and curiosity may inquire.

Here follows the scheme of the descendants from Rohesia Giffard that had relation to these parts: though in the settling of this matter of the descent, we need not be too curious; our manor being (I presume) part of the entailed lands, and descended to that branch of the Giffards which retained the name of Bulbec, and were of prime note and consideration for the great inheritances they possessed hereabouts.

I find, that in the 9. Ric. I. 1198, Walter de Giffard was high sheriff of Dorset and Somersetshire^o.

The arms of the Giffards, earls of Buckingham, and lords of the manor and town there, are said to have been gules, three lions passant in pale, argent^p. Though, in the 14. Edw. 1. 1286, I find that Osbert Giffard, knight, bore in his seal this coat of arms, viz. barry of three, in chief a lion rampant^q.

S E C T. III.

Of the Family of Bulbec, Possessors of Chilton.

Mr. Camden, a writer of great capacity and judgment, not only tells us, that Crendon was the head of the honour of Giffard, but that the Bolebecs held here several manors of them^r. For their seat they built a castle in these parts, called after their name Bolebec castle^s, in the parish of Whitchurch, near Wing, long since laid in ruins.

ⁿ Brooke, p. 179. ^o Fuller's Worth. Dorset, p. 285. ^p Brooke, p. 67. ^q Madox. Form. p. 90. ^r Camd. Brit. p. 280. ^s Ibid. p. 281.

But this was not the only place that took its name from them. They occasioned an addition to Swafham Bulbeck, in Cambridgeshire, and gave name to the barony of Bolebeck, near Headon, in Northumberland, of which it was a considerable part^t.

But to rise as high as I can in the account of the family.—Hugh de Bolebec was one of the Conqueror's train; and in the old rolls is recorded Hue sire de Bolebeke, Bollebec, or Bolebeck^u; and, as a recompence for his service, was generously rewarded with many manors of good value and consideration, as appears by the Domesday survey; viz. one, and that the largest, of the two manors of Rycote, com. Oxon. and therefore called Great Rycote^x; Waltune, in the county of Huntingdon; and several of distinction in our county of Bucks. as Missenden, Agmondesham, Chesham, Medmenham, Culloreton, (perhaps Culverton, in the parish of Risborough,) Linford, Wavendon, and some others, as Brook, Cetedone, Wadone, and Herulfmede, whose modern names I cannot assign.

How the descent came down from the original Hugh, I cannot ascertain; but I find another Hugh, whose mother was the daughter of Richard lord Montfichet, who gave name to Stansted Montfichet, in the county of Essex, the seat of the barony. The original of them came in with the Conqueror, (viz. Le Sire Mont Fiquet^y;) and the family continuing for five generations, the inheritance fell to three ladies that were sisters^z; viz. Margaret, matched to our Hugh de Bolebec; Avelina, to Hugh de Fortibus earl of Albemarle; and Philippa, to Hugh Playz.

This Hugh de Bolebec, anno 1145, 10. king Stephen, is said to have founded the abbey of Wobourn, in Bedfordshire^a, now one of the seats of the Russells, dukes of Bedford; and he (or rather some of his descendants) was the founder of Medenham convent, in Bucks. This last was a priory of Cistercian monks, and said to have been founded

^t Brooke's Catal. Nobil. p. 170. Camd. p. 896. ^u Fuller's Ch. Hist. p. 163. 164. 167. 168. ^x Dugd. Baron. vol. 1. p. 451. ^y Stow's Annals, p. 104. ^z Camd. Brit. p. 353. ^a Dugd. Monast. Angl. p. 97.

in the reign of king John, and confirmed by that prince. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and made a cell to the abbey of Wobourne, before mentioned, from whence the monks came in 1204, and settled at it^b.

These Cistercians were a refined order of the Benedictines, or black monks. They were first settled in England at Rivalx, in Yorkshire. To E. abbot of which convent, William Neubrigensis dedicates his five books of English history, from the conquest to A. D. 1197^c. In which, with a great deal of freedom, he speaks of the avarice of the church of Rome, and of the prelates and clergy of those times. Wobourne was another of this brotherhood, and parent to Medmenham, having been itself a colony from Fountains, in Yorkshire^d. The monks of which last place call him *homo potens, et magnarum rerum inspiratus a Domino, ut monasterium construeret ordinis Cisterciensis*^e.

Who was the wife of this Hugh de Bulbec, or when he died, I have not found, but he is said to have left four daughters coheirs of his vast estate; viz. Philippa, married to Thomas de Lancaster; Margery, to Richard de Corbet, and afterwards to Ralph lord Grey-stock, (as Mr. Camden says^f,) but Sir William Dugdale tells us it was Ralph, the son of William lord Grimsthorp^g; Alice, to Walter de Huntercombe, (perhaps seated at Huntercombe, in the parish of Tuffield, *alias* Nuffield, in Oxfordshire^h, whose descendant, William de Huntercomb, by a writ of summons, bearing date the 31st of Edward the First, was called as a baron to Parliamentⁱ;) and Maud, to Hugh de la Val, or (as Camden) J. Lovel.

To this last mentioned Hugh succeeded Walter^k, his brother, who was styled of Bulbec castle, in the county of Bucks; which seat was in the parish of Whitchurch, where the ruins of the castle appear^l.

^b Brit. Ant. et Nova. vol. 1. p. 214. ^c Neubr. 8vo. Antwerp, 1567. ^d Fuller, Ch. Hist. book 6. p. 266. ^e Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 471. ^f Camd. Brit. p. 856. ^g Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 452. ^h Plot's Hist. Oxfordshire, p. 361. ⁱ Brit. Ant. et Nov. vol. 1. p. 659. ^k Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 451. ^l Camd. Brit. p. 281.

Anno 1135, 1. Stephen, in an original charter, whereby some lands were settled on the church of Winchester, subscribed by a great many barons, we have amongst the subsigners, signum Walteri de Bolbec, bar.^m—But I scarce believe this gentleman to have been the Walter that is said to have been his brother, and to have succeeded to the last Hugh.

Walter, the brother of Hugh, 11. Hen. II. gave the king one hundred marks for the wardship of his nephew, perhaps the minor son of Hugh aforegoing; and the next year paid an aid towards the marriage of Maud, the king's daughterⁿ; at which time he held of the king eight knight's fees, but twenty of Giffard earl of Buckingham. He had by a wife, whose name and family I have not recovered, two daughters, viz. the wife of Elias de Beauchamp, and Isabel, whom he, dying before the 32d of Henry II. 1185, left but nine years old, and his heir.

This lady was by the king committed to the care of Alberic de Vere, the first earl of Oxford, who disposed of her in marriage to his second son Robert de Vere^o, afterwards the third earl, who in 9. John gave the king three hundred marks and three palfreys (saddle horses) for licence to take the said Isabel to wife, which he accordingly did. He lived with her about thirteen years; and dying in 1221, was buried cross-legged in the priory of Hatfield Broad Oak, com. Hertford, of which he was founder^p; with an epitaph over his grave, that promised forty days' pardon to any that should pray for his soul. He left by our Isabel two sons, Hugh, his successor, earl of Oxford, and Sir Henry Vere, knight; and a daughter, Isabel, married to Sir John Courtney, knight. His arms, as they were painted on his pavise or shield, were, or, a quarter of France semee, charged with a mullet argent^q. The assuming of a mullet in the first quarter of the coat of Vere is said to have happened on this occasion^r, viz. for that a shooting star, falling on the top of the guidhome of one of

^m Camd. p. 856, notes. Seld. Tit. Hon. part. 2. ch. 5. p. 571. Brit. Antiq. et Nova. vol. 1. p. 659. ⁿ Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 452 ^o Ibid. ^p Brooke's Cat. of Nobil. p. 170. ^q Ibid. ^r Morgan's Sphere of Gentry, book 2. p. 44.

their ancestors in the holy land, gave him the opportunity of pursuing his enemies, the infidels. A story, no doubt, hatched by the crusaders, improved by the monks, and by fanciful heralds and armorists confirmed.

After the decease of her first husband, the lady Isabel took to her second Henry de Nuvant^s, whom she also survived. She is sometimes called Elizabeth; and having taken a friar of the order of the Dominicans, or friars preachers, or black friars, to her confessor, she became much affected to that order, and is esteemed as the foundress of their monastery in Oxford, to which she gave a court-yard^t. The time of her death, and place of her burial, may be ascertained from this note in Matthew Paris^u, viz. 1245. “*In crastino Purificationis beatæ Mariæ, obiit comitissa Oxoniæ, cujus nomen erat Isabella de Bolbec, et sepulta est in ecclesia fratrum prædicatorum Oxoniæ, quia ejusdem ecclesiæ fuerat fundatrix.*”

S E C T. IV.

Of some other Families anciently Possessors of Lands in the Parish of Chilton.

It must be remembered that Dourton, in ancient esteem, was reckoned in the parish, and the church there a chapel to that of Chilton.

In an old register, or leiger book, of the abbey of Noteley, now or lately in the possession of the earl of Abingdon, (as I have been informed by Mr. Willis, who kindly assisted me on every occasion with instructions,) there are several particulars relating to ancient families heretofore possessing some lands in this our parish; of each of which I shall give an account in order of time.

^s Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 452.
H. Angl. p. 575.

^t Stevens, Ant. Ab. vol. 2. p. 203.

^u Matt. Paris,

Paganus de Dourton.

Paganus (Payne) de Dourton, and Roesia (Rose) his wife, and William their son and heir, granted in perpetual alms to Parco Cren-don, *alias* Nutley abbey, the chapel of Dourton, and one yard land there. Which grant was confirmed (as to the donation of the chapel more particularly) by Robert de Burnham, archdeacon of Buckingham^x. This must have been about anno 1188, the last of the reign of king Henry the Second; for then Robert possessed that dignity. This grant of his father and mother was again renewed by William de Dourton their son. Of this name and family, I am furnished with no further memorials; and so proceed to the next, viz.

Geoffrey de Sancto Martino.

This gentleman (in English, St. Martin) was owner of lands in the lordship of Easington, and gave some of them to the religious of Nutley^y. But of this donation I have neither the particulars nor time; and shall only observe of the name, that Laurence de Sancto Martino was a chaplain and counsellor of king Henry the Third in 1244^z; and, in anno 1246^a, was employed by that king to put a stop to the pope's exactions in England. This pope was Innocent the Fourth, who, by means of the first general council convened at Lyons, in France, 1245^b, deprived the emperor Frederick the Second of his empire and kingdoms^c; and afterwards, by his partizans, with a prodigious slaughter, routed the imperial army of sixty thousand men, that had laid siege to Parma^d, and took an inestimable treasure; and amongst the rest the imperial crown, of exceeding value, and many golden vessels of great weight^e; having cut to pieces Thaddeus, the lieutenant of the emperor's army, and guardian of his treasure. The same pope^f (not long before this time, to carry on his wars against the emperor) demanded of all beneficed clergymen in Eng-

^x Willis's Cathed. Lincoln, p. 119. ^y Nutley Regist. ^z M. Par. p. 544. ^a Ibid. p. 625. ^b Cave, Hist. Lit. vol. 2. p. 452. ^c Du Pin, Hist. of Church, vol. 3. p. 189. ^d Plat. Vit. Pap. p. 209. ^e M. Par. Ang. Hist. p. 648. ^f M. Par. p. 566.

land that were resident, the third part of their goods; and of the non-residents the half; and constituted Fulco Basset, bishop of London, (who, by the way, was by inheritance owner of one of the manors of Hasely, com. Oxon.) diligently to exact it. To oppose this proceeding of the bishop, the king sent Sir J. de Lexintune, and this Laurence de Saint Martin, to St. Paul's, where the bishop held his meeting, to represent, in the name of the clergy of England^f, the unreasonableness of this imposition, and their incapacity to bear it; appealing from this decree of the pope and the council to our Lord Jesus Christ, and a future universal council. But to return to my subject. This Laurence de Sancto Martino, about 1250, was elected bishop of Rochester in the room of Richard de Wendover, deceased^g; where he sat till 1274, when he died, and was buried in his own cathedral^h. If he be found to have been of the family of our Geoffrey, the relation of so eminent a person will add no small splendor to the little place of Easington. Of the same name and family also was Sir Richard St. Martyn, who was paramour to the infamous Alice, countess to Thomas earl of Lancaster.

N. B.—That A. D. 1683, Thomas Parsons, esq. (of a family descended from Great Milton, com. Oxon.) was lord of the manor and owner of the lands and lordship of Easington, in the parish of Chilton, com. Bucks. and Mrs. Margaret was his wife.

John de Easington, or Esingdon, anno 1355, was abbot of Thameⁱ.

Hamden, or Hampden.

The next owner of lands in this place was a family of great consideration heretofore, and that still remaineth in the neighbourhood till the present time, viz. that of Hamden. What relates to us is, that Reginald, son of Alexander de Hampden, in the time of Henry the Second, between the years 1263 and 1280, that is, the 9th and 26th years of his reign, did grant some lands at Chilton to the afore-

^f M. Par. p. 625, 626.
Ab. vol. 2. p. 187.

^g Ibid. p. 693.

^h Le Neve's Fasti, p. 248.

ⁱ Willis's

said abbey at Notely. This family (as de Dourton, that went before) derived their surname from their habitation or seat, named Hamden, in Aylesbury hundred. They are said to have been settled there before the conquest; and are undoubtedly one of the oldest families in the county of Bucks. and what is something extraordinary, they are still possessors of their seat and estate, where there is a gate remarkable for its ancient structure still standing entire.

Our benefactor Reginald, the son of Alexander, might possibly be the father of Alexander de Hammeden, who, for three years, viz. the 34th to 37th of Henry the Third, was high sheriff of the then conjoined counties of Bedford and Buckingham^k; and again for four years, from the 43d to the 47th; and then for five years following, together with Simon de Pateshill; which family was seated at Accestane, saith Dr. Fuller; which possibly might be intended for the present Ashenden, the hundred town, hard by Chilton, and not far distant from Hamden.

To proceed to the memoirs of the family. In the 31st, 32d, 33d, and 35th of Edward the Third, *i. e.* anno 1357, 1358, 1359, 1361, John de Hampden was sheriff of Bedfordshire and Bucks.^l as in the 26th and 37th of that reign he was one of the representatives of the county of Bucks. in the parliament then held at Westminster^m. In the 14th and 19th of Richard the Second, 1391, 1396, we find Edmund Hampden (of Hamden, saith my author) supplying the office of high sheriffⁿ, as the same name appears in the rolls of the 2d and 6th of Henry the Fourth, as also in the 2d of Henry the Fifth. Edmund Hampden was also knight of the shire for Bucks. in the Parliament of the 1st, 3d, and 4th of Henry the Fourth^o. I find also, that in 1403, 4. Henry IV. Sir Gerard Braybroke, knight, Edmund Hampden, and John Boys, esquires, gave their manor of Losthale, in the county of Essex, to a priest perpetually celebrating at the chantry in the chapel of the bishop's palace, by St. Paul's, London,

^k Fuller's Worthies, p. 120, 121.

^l Ibid. p. 121.

^m Willis, Not. Parl. p. 75, 76.

ⁿ Fuller's Worth. p. 123.

^o Willis, Not. Parl. p. 77.

and to his successors^p, to the intent that they should pray for the good estate of the said founders, as also of Robert Braybroke, then bishop of London, and for the health of his soul after his departure hence. And moreover, for the souls of John Grandison, sometime bishop of Exeter; Nicholas Braybroke, canon of St. Paul's, and all Christian souls.

This our Edmund Hampden might be father to John Hampden, of Hamden, who represented the county in Parliament in the 8th of Henry the Fifth, and in the 6th and 9th of Henry the Sixth^q; and who, in the 13th, 17th, 29th, 35th of Henry the Sixth, A. D. 1435, 1439, 1451, 1457, served the honourable and important trust of sheriff of this county^r. It is observable in this reign, that this family was spread out into three distinct and considerable branches; for upon a return made of the gentry of this county^s, there were so many of this name and family returned; viz. John Hampden, of Hamden, esquire; John Hampden, of Kimbel; and John Hampden, of Wycombe; West Wycombe, (I suppose,) which was also anciently called Haveringdon^t.

This John Hampden, of Hamden, either died or was superannuated before the 7th of Edward the Fourth; for that year his son Thomas Hampden, of Hamden, supplied the office of sheriff^u; as he did also in the 22d of that reign. This same year, viz. 1482, he made his last will; in which he styles himself Thomas Hampden, esq. son of John Hampden; and by it, it appears that he had manors and lands in the counties of Bucks. Oxon. Bedford, Northampton, Huntingdon, and Essex; that his wife's name was Margery, who was to have dower. His children were, six sons; John the eldest, (then married, whose wife was Elizabeth^x,) Edmund, Edward, Francis, Alisander, and Henry; and four daughters, Alice, Kate-ryne, Jane, and Alianor. He then held the manor of Theydon in

^p Dugd. St. Paul's, p. 135. ^q Willis's Not. Parl. p. 77. ^r Fuller's Worth. p. 123.
^s Ibid. Bucks. p. 139. ^t A. D. 1471. 11. Edw. IV. Sir Edmund Hampden was slain at the battle of Tewkesbury fighting for K. H. VI. Stowe's Annal. p. 424. ^u Fuller, p. 123. ^x Dods. MSS. vol. 22. p. 5.

the Mount, in Essex, (since purchased by Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to queen Elizabeth, who lieth buried in the church there, where he built a noble seat called Hill Hall, still possessed by the knightly family of the Smiths, the descendants of Sir Thomas, the present owner being Sir Edward Smith, baronet, who married a daughter of Sir Charles Hedges, secretary of state to queen Anne,) and held in Bucks. the manors of Hamden, Bledlow, Chilton, and Easington, Upton Wales, and Waleroy.

I suppose he lived some time after making this will; for I find, that A. D. 1483, amongst others, our Thomas Hampden, of Hamden, was summoned to receive the honour of knighthood on the 22d day of June that year^y, being the day intended for the coronation of king Edward the Fifth, but which was never effected. When he died I have not found; but his second son Edmund was esquire of the body to king Henry the Seventh, and steward of the university of Oxford from 1487 to 1491^z. As for his eldest son, John, he succeeded his father, and was knighted; and A. D. 1519, 10. Hen. VIII. by the name of John Hampden of the Hill, (*i. e.* of Hamden, highly situated in the comparison of Kimbel, lying in the vale,) was appointed one of the knights to attend on Katherine the queen of Henry the Eighth, at the intended interview of that king with Francis the First, king of France^a; which interview was made with great pomp and solemnity near Guisnes, in June 1520^b. In the 20th of Henry the Eighth, Sir John Hampden, knight, was sheriff of this county, and of Bedford annexed^c; as was Griffith Hampden high sheriff of Bucks. in 18. Elizabeth; and Alexander Hampden in the 33d of that reign^d. The said Griffin, or Griffith, was also member of parliament for the county of Buckingham in the 27th of Elizabeth; and Alexander Hamden, esq. in the 43d of that reign, having for his colleague Francis Fortescue, esq.^e

This family have produced a stock of very eminent men, particu-

^y Anstis, Knights of the Bath, Appen. p. 35. ^z Wood, Hist. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2. p. 441. ^a Fiddes' Life of Wolsey, Append. p. 55. ^b Stow's Annals, p. 509. ^c Fuller's Worth. p. 124. ^d Ibid. p. 140. ^e Willis, Notit. Par. p. 78, 79.

larly John Hampden, esq. who, in the reign of king Charles the First opposed the levying of ship-money without the authority of parliament; and was supported in it by Sir George Croke, a native of our Chilton^f. Mr. Hampden had a seat at Pirton, near Watlington, com. Oxon. and was one of the commissioners of array that reviewed the Oxfordshire militia in Chalgrove-field, before the commencement of the war. And in the same field^g, in 1643, being a colonel of foot, he was mortally wounded by a party of royalists, headed by prince Rupert, from the king's garrison at Oxford^h. He was a volunteer in this action; and receiving a musket shot in the shoulder, he retreated out of the field, and died a few days after at Thame; where he was attended by Mr. Delafield, surgeon to the garrison there, living afterwards at Aylesbury, and ancestor to the compiler of these memoirs.—The arms of this Hamden were, argent, a saltire, gules, between four eagles displayed azure: crest, a talbot ermine, collared gules.

Greinvill, or Grenville.

This is also a family that had relation to our parish of Chilton. For, by the fore-recited authorityⁱ, it appears that William de Greinvill, son and heir of Gerard de Greinvill, and Henry, son to William, granted to the convent of Nutley lands at Chilton. This was (if I mistake not) in the reign of Henry the Second. This grant (I presume) was confirmed by Eustache de Greinvill; who also, for the soul of king Henry the Third, and for his father's and mother's souls, and Gerard de Greinvill's, confirmed to the said abbey of Nutley the grant, of Walter Giffard earl of Buckingham, of our parish church of Chilton.

This is another family of good continuance, even now subsisting in a flourishing condition in the neighbourhood of this place. The head of the family being Richard Grenville of Wotton, esquire, in

^f Heath's Chron. p. 28.

^g Peck's Memoirs of Oliv. Cromw. p. 53.

^h Heath's

Chron. p. 75.

ⁱ Notley Regist.

this present parliament, (1746,) representative of the county of Bucks. eldest son of Richard Grenville of Wotton, aforesaid, by Mrs. Hester Temple, sister to Richard lord Cobham, of Stow, near Buckingham, eminent for the grandeur and magnificence of its gardens.

Of the ancient race of these Greinvills I know nothing, except that in 12. Henry VI. 1433, amongst the gentry of Bucks. then returned by William Grey, bishop of Lincoln, Sir Reginald de Grey, of Ruther, knight, Thomas Sackville, knight, and William Wapland, commissioners, for that purpose appointed, is Eustachius Grenville^k.

S E C T. V.

Of the Family of Zouche, Lord Zouche, of Harringworth, Possessors of Chilton.

This family (I presume) stands misplaced; for it ought to have come in amongst the Hampdens, as by the order of time will appear. And one of them particularly preceded Thomas Hampden, esquire, whose will I have taken some notice of. But I chose rather to bestow a distinct chapter on the family, than to interrupt the procedure of the work by inserting it with that of another.

What I find of it, (on which I ground my claim,) is, that in the 8th year of the reign of king Edward the Fourth, anno 1468, William lord Zouch, of Harringworth, in Northamptonshire, who then died, besides other considerable possessions, was then seised of the manors of Lavenden, Weston, Underwode, Chilton, and Hames, in com. Bucks.^l

But to begin, and bring down an account of the family. Of the family of Zouche (which some interpret *de Aridâ Stirpe*) the first that I have met with is Roger de Zouch, (Zucha,) who was one

^k Fuller's Worth. Bucks, p. 139.

^l Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 692.

of the barons that swore to obey the twenty-five barons appointed to settle the realm, and order it, anno Domini 1215, the 15th of the reign of king John^m.

The next that occurs is Alan le Zouche, (or Zuche,) who was descended from Alan, viscount of Roham, in Little Britain, and Constantia his wife, daughter of Conan le Grosse earl of Britain, and Maud his wife, the natural daughter of king Henry the Firstⁿ. Mr. Brooke calls this lady Mabel, and saith she bore, to Conan, Howel a son, and two daughters, Bertha and Constance^o. This Conan le Grosse bore ermin on his shield; from whence the Zouches might assume the canton ermine in their coat, in remembrance of such their honourable descent.

As for Alan, I find that in 34. Hen. III. 1250, he was constituted justiciary of the king, that is, chief justice of the Common Pleas, with very large and full powers^p. And the next year he was made governor of that part of Wales that bordered on Cheshire, in the room of John de Grey, which he farmed of the king at one thousand six hundred marks^q. In 1255, he was appointed and came justiciary into Ireland^r. He was also in 46. Hen. III. 1262, appointed, by patent, one of the itinerant judges for Huntingdon, Bucks. and Northamptonshire^s. In 1267, he was custos of London, and a baron of the realm^t. And A. D. 1272, he was one of one hundred worthy patriots^u that withstood the papal usurpation.

These marks of confidence and trust shew him to have been an active and considerable man in his day. However, he came to a sudden and fatal end, being slain in Westminster Hall, as he was sitting in judgment on the bench, by John Plantagenet earl of Sussex, Surrey, and Warren^x, who, being called upon to shew by what title he held his land, drew an old rusty sword, and answered, By this did my ancestors gain my lands, and by this will I keep them. Upon

^m M. Paris, Ang. Hist. p. 220. ⁿ Brit. Ant. et Nova. vol. 2. p. 137. ^o Brooke's Cat. Nob. p. 77. ^p Dugd. Or. Jur. Chron. Series, p. 14. ^q M. Par. p. 705. ^r Annals, Ireland. ^s Dugd. Or. Jur. ut supra, p. 19. ^t Stow's Survey, folio, p. 544. ^u Howel's Hist. Eng. p. 88. ^x Pol. Verg. Ang. Hist. p. 318.

which Alan Zouche, lord chief justice, replied^y, If he could give no better reason, judgment must proceed against him: whereat the earl being provoked grievously wounded him, so that he died soon after.

The account that Mr. Camden gives of this matter is, that Alan Zouch having commenced a suit against the earl of Warren, the earl choosing rather to determine the matter by the sword, than by the law, the judge was killed by him in the King's Hall, at Westminster, A. D. 1279^z. The Winchester annals place it under the year 1270^a.

He was possessor of Ashby (from him still retaining the title of De la Zouch) in Leicestershire, and bore for his arms, gules, ten besants, 4. 3. 2. 1.^b

What children this Alan left, I know not; but his younger son, the founder of the distinguished family at Harringworth, was Eudo, (or Ivo^c,) by his wife Hellen, the second daughter of Roger de Quincy earl of Winchester^d, by Hellen his first wife, daughter and heir of Alan lord of Galloway, in Scotland, who was buried at Brackley, com. Northampton^e. This Roger de Quincy, (by the way,) in the 42d of king Henry the Third, A. D. 1258, gave to the monks of Tame all his demesne lands in Sydenham, and likewise what was held of him in villenage, with the tenants thereto, and all their offspring.

Eudo (or Ivo) le Zouche, in the reign of Edward the First, married Melliscent, the eldest daughter and coheir of William Cantlow, or de Cantilupo, lord of Abergavenny, and of Harringworth, in Northamptonshire, (or as some accounts say, sister of George de Cantilupo,) who, upon the division of that great inheritance, had Harringworth with her, as he had also Totnes, in Devonshire^g. This lady, after his death, took to her second husband John de Monthault, (*de monte alto*,) seneschal of Chester.

^y Brooke's Cat. Nob. p. 327. ^z Camd. Britan. p. 444. ^a Whart. Ang. Sax. vol. 1. p. 313. ^b Stow's Survey, folio p. 544. ^c Brooke's Cat. Nob. p. 343. ^d Camd. Brit. p. 444. notes. ^e Vincent's Errors of Brooke, p. 602, 603. ^f Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 688. ^g Camd. Brit. p. 28.

By this match Eudo de la Zouch had also Stanstede manor, in Kent; whose descendant, Thomas la Zouch, in the 6th year of Henry the Fourth, died possessed of it; as did his son Henry lord Zouch, in the 26th of Henry the Sixth^b.

Eudo de la Zouch died the 2d of Edward I. 1274; and by Millicent de Cantilupe had a son named William, who seated himself at Haringworth; and by the favour of Edward the First had a charter of free warren there granted himⁱ; and was made a knight by bathing with prince Edward^k, afterwards king Edward the Third, in the third of whose reign he was clerk and overseer of the wardrobe.

This William, son to Eudo, had to wife Maud, daughter of Sir John Lovel, by Isabel, sister and heir of William de (Bosco) Bois. This William founded a chantry in his chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, in his manor of Weston, in com. Warwick, for a priest to sing mass daily for his own and living friends' good estate, and for the souls of his deceased ancestors; particularly Sir Eudo la Zouche and Millicent, his father and mother, and Maud his late consort. This he did about five years before his death^l.

He died the 10th of March, the 26th of Edward the Third, 1352^m, having accompanied king Edward the Third in divers expeditions into Scotland and France; and had a son, Eudo la Zouche the second, who married Joan, (or Isolda,) daughter of William de Juge, (one of the judges 29. Edw. I. and 8. Edw. II.ⁿ) and with her had the manor of Ightham, in Kent^o, which continued in the family till about the beginning of king Henry the Seventh, and then was sold to Sir Robert Rede, afterward lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, and (as I suppose) lord of Borstal.

This Eudo died in his father's lifetime; but left by Joan de Juge a son, William le Zouche, (whose wife was named Elizabeth,) and was thirty years of age at the death of his grandfather. This William

^b Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 291. ⁱ Brit. Antiq. et Nova, vol. 3. p. 478. ^k Anstis, Knights of the Bath, Append. p. 13. ^l Dugd. Warw. p. 61. ^m Brit. Antiq. et Nova, vol. 3. p. 259. ⁿ Dugd. Or. Jur. Chron. Series, p. 33. 36. ^o Harris's Hist. Kent, p. 163. ^p Dugd. Ch. Ser. p. 78.

lord Zouche, just before his death, had designed to found a monastery of Carthusian monks at Shortley, near Coventry, in Warwickshire^q; but being prevented by death, he ordered that sixty pounds per annum might be settled for that purpose. He accompanied king Edward the Third in divers expeditions into Scotland and France, and held a manor in Docketing, (a small parochial village,) in Norfolk, called Zouche's manor, which came down to his descendant, continuing in the family for some generations; till at length, for failure of heirs male, it came to the female heirs of Sir John Zouche, of Codnovre, in Derbyshire, in the reign of king James the First^r. He purchased, of the heir of John lord Cobham, High Halslow in Kent^s, and died possessed of it, and a great many valuable manors beside, in the 5th of the reign of king Richard II. 1382.

His heir was another William de la Zouche the third, (who was styled William de la Zouche, et de Seymour, de Totnes, et de Haryngworth,) and was thirty years of age at his father's death^t. In 14. Ric. II. he was found, by inquisition, to be owner of the manor of Gresley, com. Nottingham, being descended from Milliscent de Cantilupo. In the reign of Henry the Fourth, he purchased the manor of Shawsted, in Alkham parish, in Kent, of the family of Delapole^u. And about the 10th of that reign he married Alice, sole daughter of Richard St. Maur, of Rood, in Somersetshire, which he held with her in marriage; and from thence contracted the title of lord St. Maur^x; and in his posterity Rood continued, till by heirs general it went into other families. By her, amongst other issue, he had a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Tresham, comptroller of the household to king Henry the Sixth^y.

A. D. 1413, 1. Henry V. he was one of the ambassadors commissioned to treat with the French^z; and in the third of that reign, 1415, he departed this life; leaving for his heir William la Zouch

^q Dugd. Warw. p. 205. ^r Brit. Ant. et Nova, vol. 3. p. 259. ^s Harris's Hist. Kent, p. 142. ^t Brit. Ant. et Nova, vol. 4. p. 81. ^u Harris's Hist. Kent, p. 21. ^x Brit. Ant. et Nova, vol. 4. p. 777. ^y Collins's Bar. vol. 1. p. 242. ^z Goodwin's Life of Hen. V. p. 13.

the fourth, who was thirteen years of age at his father's death. This is the William lord Zouche whom we are concerned in, that at his death was possessed of our manor of Chilton.

In the year 1418, 6th of Henry V. amongst the rest of the English nobles, who on August the 22d that year attended the king at the siege of Roan, was the Sieur de Zouche^a, who then bore for his arms, gules, besantee, and a canton ermine. And about four years after, viz. anno 1422, in the funeral procession for bringing the dead body of king Henry the Fifth out of France into England, this our lord Souche (or Zouche) was one of the four nobles that bore the banner of the saints^b.

This William le Zouch, of Haryngworth, married one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry lord Grey, of Codnore, in Derbyshire, and had with her in marriage, besides other considerable lands, the manor of Hoo, in Kent^c; which being forfeited by his son, was given to Sir Henry Wyat, grandfather of Sir Thomas, attainted in the second of queen Mary.

By this lady he had a daughter named Margaret, who was married to William Catesby, of Lapworth, in Warwickshire, esquire, the great confident of king Richard the Third^d; in defence of whose cause he fought bravely at Bosworth Field; and being there made prisoner, he was three days after executed at Leicester^e. From which match came George Catesby, esquire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Empson, one of the great projectors of king Henry the Seventh.

Dying at length, 1468, possessed of our manor of Chilton, and other very large estates in several parts of England, he left them to his son John lord Zouch, who was but eight years old at his father's decease. This John lord Zouch growing up, became one of the principal adherents to king Richard the Third; and as such, amongst the rest of the ministers, privadoes, and favourites of that

^a Peck's Desid. Curios. lib. 7. p. 5. ^b Goodw. Hen. V. p. 338. ^c Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 154. ^d Stow's Annals, p. 470. ^e Dugd. Warw. vol. 2. p. 789.

prince, who had been either killed at Bosworth, or executed after the battle, was attainted in parliament, on November the 7th, the first of the reign of king Henry the Seventh, A. D. 1485, being about twenty-five years of age.

His son and heir, John Zouche, was restored in honour and blood, and to his mother's estate; and occurs in the 23d Hen. VII. 1508. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Capel, knight, (who in the 18th of Henry VII. was lord mayor of London,) by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel, knight^f.

His heir was Richard lord Zouch; and his, George lord Zouch, who arrived at full age the 6th of Edward the Sixth, 1552, and died the 19th of June, in the 19th of the reign of Elizabeth, 1577, being about 46 years of age.

His son and heir was Edward lord Zouch, just come of age before the death of his father. In 1580, he accompanied Arthur lord Grey, lieutenant of Ireland, into that kingdom, and there performed good military service^g; and anno 1594. he was sent ambassador to the king of Scotland, to obviate the intrigues of the Jesuits and Romish priests^h. This gentleman, in the 40th of Elizabeth, 1598, was sent by the queen, (together with Christopher Perkins, doctor of lawsⁱ;) as ambassador, to congratulate Christian king of Denmark, brother of Anne, the queen of king James the First, on his marriage with the daughter of the marquis of Brandenburg^k; who departing from Lees, in Essex, on June the 10th, sailed to Denmark, executed his commission, and returned to her majesty's presence the first day of August following.

This Edward lord Zouch and Edward Herbert earl of Worcester, having been formerly pupils to Dr. John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, on March the 27th, 1604, carried his banner at his funeral, at Croydon, in Surrey^l. Also, upon the death of Henry Herbert earl of Pembroke, he was by king James the First ap-

^f Brit. Comp. vol. 1. p. 198.

^g Camd. Annal. Eliz. p. 311.

^h Ibid. p. 616.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 724.

^k Stow's Annals, p. 787.

^l Strype's Life of Whitgift, p. 579.

pointed to succeed him as president of the council of the marches of Wales^m. And in the reign of the same king, A. D. 1614, I find, that Edward lord Harringworth was made lord warden of the Cinque Ports in the room of Henry Howard earl of Northamptonⁿ.

This nobleman became a great spendthrift, and dissipated the fair inheritance and patrimony of his fathers, after it had continued in the name and family, with great reputation, for many generations. Though, as for our manor of Chilton, it had long before (though I know not at what time, and in what manner) passed into other hands.

The Zouches had a city house in London, in the high-street of Cornhill^o; and many large and considerable inheritances in the country; as Brackley, in Northamptonshire, which passed from them to the Hollands and the Lovels; (at this place the Zouches founded a college^p;) the castle and lordship of Codnore, in Derbyshire, of which I meet with the following account; viz. Henry lord Grey of Codnor, who studied chemistry much, and obtained a licence to practise the transmutation of metals by his philosophical skill, but without any effect that we know of, died without heirs, and left his estate to his aunt Elizabeth, then married to Sir John Zouch^q; Totness, in Devonshire, which, upon the attainder of John lord Zouche, was given to Peter Edgecombe, esq.^r They had also Ship-ton, or Shypton, in Oxfordshire, which came afterwards to the Hollands, and also Sifford, or Shifford, in that same county^s.

But Harringworth became their dignified seat. It remained in the family in Camden's days: but since that it hath been sold to a gentleman (Mr. Tryon) that hath an estate at Bulwick, hard by, and the seat pulled down, only a chapel, in which the family were buried, and the monuments therein, being reserved to the Zouches^t. But through neglect even this chapel hath since been almost quite

^m Collins's Baronets, vol. 2. p. 192.
^p 57. ^o Stow's Survey, p. 161.

ⁿ Harris's Hist. Kent, p. 487. Fulke Greville,
 p. 429. ^q Brit. Antiq. et Nova,

vol. 1. p. 431. ^r Camd. Brit. p. 28.

^s Brit. Ant. et Nov. vol. 4. p. 337. 418.

^t Gibson's Camd. p. 442.

ruinated, the roof being fallen in, some of the walls down, and the floor rooted up by hogs^u; the dire effects of ill-fated extravagance! not only to run through fair and long settled patrimonies, but to expose consecrated places to desecration, and the ashes of ancestors to be disturbed and outed out of their graves by the most filthy of four-footed beasts. Abominable desolation!

But to reckon up some other particular persons of the family. In 1229, 13. Hen. III. Robert Zouche was high sheriff of Devonshire^x. And in 1321, 14. Edward II. Almarick de Zouche was high sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire for five years, to the end of that reign^y. In the 4th of Edward the Third, Nicholas de la Zouche was clerk of the wardrobe^z. In 1408, 9. Henry IV. John la Zouche, a friar minor and S. T. P. was consecrated bishop of Landaff about the beginning of August^a. He built the episcopal palace at Matherne, near Chepstow; in several places of which his arms were fixed, that shewed him to have been of the family of the lord Zouches^b. Anno 1439, dame Joan, wife of Sir John Zouche, died, and was buried in the parish church of St. Olaves, Hart-street, London^c. A. D. 1539, Elizabeth Souche, or Zouche, lady abbess of the monastery of Shaftsbury, com. Dorset, surrendered that convent, and obtained a pension of 133^l. 6^s. 8^d. which she was possessed of in the year 1553^d; and A. D. 1563, John Zouche, one of the officers of the English troops, died of the plague at the siege of Havre de Grace, (Franciscopolis,) in France^e.

But the most memorable person of this name and family was an eminent clergyman, whose merit raised him to one of the most exalted stations in the church, viz. William de la Zouche, or Souche^f. This gentleman was admitted dean of York, in the room of William de Colby, anno 1333, the 6th of Edward the Third^g; and on March

^u Brit. Ant. et Nova, vol. 3. p. 478. ^x Fuller's Worth. Devons. p. 267. ^y Ibid. p. 165. ^z Anstis, Knights of the Bath, Appendix, p. 14. ^a Le Neve Fasti, p. 521.
^b Godwin's Engl. Bps. p. 532. ^c Stow's Survey, folio, p. 135. ^d Willis's Abbies, vol. 2. p. 70. ^e Camd. Annal. Eliz. p. 76. ^f Willis's Cathed. vol. 1. p. 66. ^g Drake's York, p. 559.

14, in the 11th of that reign, he was constituted treasurer of the Exchequer^h; and by the style of dean of the church of the Blessed Mary of York, treasurer to the king, he was summoned with the king's judges, serjeants at law, and officers of state, to the parliaments of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th years of king Edward the Thirdⁱ; and on April 9, 1340, he was collated to the prebend of Ulveton, in the church of Lichfield, in the room of John de Leicester deceased^k; and the same year, on May 2, he succeeded by election to William de Melton in the see of York^l. He had a competitor for the chair, viz. one William Killesby, who contested the validity of his election; but after two years' dispute, it was determined by the pope (Clement VI.) in favour of Zouche, who was consecrated by him at Avignon, on July 7, 1342. This prelate, in 1346, being left by king Edward the Third warden of the north parts, whilst himself was pursuing his wars in Franceⁿ, upon an inroad made by the Scots, with a brave army, headed by their king, had the good fortune to defeat them at Bewre Park, or Nevils Cross, near Durham, and to take their king, David Bruce, prisoner^o. This action, in which the archbishop commanded the second corps of the English army, was on the vigil of St. Luke, the same year in which was fought the famous battle of Cressy, in France. And besides their king, the Scots lost prisoners, the famous William Douglas, and the earls of Fife, Menteth, and Wygynton^p. He was a benefactor to the buildings of the cathedral of York, being the founder of a new chapel on the south side of the church, which is now the vestry^q. He died on July 19th, 1352^r, and was buried in his cathedral, to which he bequeathed 500^l. sterling towards erecting a chantry of two priests to pray for his soul^s. His arms were gules, fourteen bezants or, a canton ermine^t.

Polydore Vergil, by mistake, calls him Zouchis^u. We may sup-

^h Dugd. Or. Jur. Chron. Ser. p. 42. ⁱ Stevens's Ant. Abb. vol. 2. App. p. 17. ^k Willis's Cath. vol. 1. p. 469. ^l Ibid. ^m Drake's York, p. 433. ⁿ Ibid. p. 105. 433. ^o Willis's Cath. vol. 1. p. 38. ^p Walsing. H. Ang. p. 157. ^q Drake, p. 482. ^r Willis, p. 16. ^s Drake, p. 433. ^t Willis, p. 38. ^u Polyd. Verg. Ang. Hist. p. 366.

pose the family to have been originally of French extraction. For Zouche (in their tongue) signifies the stock of a dry tree; which Mr. Camden collects from the before-mentioned archbishop, who is so called in this verse for his valour shewn in the battle against the Scots at Bear Park, 1342^x.

Est pater invictus sicco de stipite dictus, &c.

The family seems also to have been remarkable for their hospitality, agreeable to the greatness of their estate, as is manifest from an expression still frequent in several parts of England, of persons that go unbidden to any house for a meal, viz. to go a Zouching.

The general arms of the lords Zouche were, gules, 10 bezants, 4. 3. 2. 1. with a canton ermine; which, with several quarterings, may be seen in Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales* y, as they were set up in Grey's Inn Hall.

S E C T. VI.

Of the Family of Croke, Possessors of Chilton.

The next that I find owners of Chilton was the family of Croke; a succession and set of gentlemen of good distinction, and many of them (scarce more in any one family, in such a compass of time, to be met with) an ornament to the long robe.

They are said to have been descended from a family of equal antiquity and honour, viz. le Blunt. One of which, in the various struggles for the crown that were exercised for many years between the two families of York and Lancaster, espoused the interest of the latter, which cause he both favoured and assisted; and therefore, upon the Yorkists' gaining the superiority, to shroud himself more effectually from observation, he assumed the name of Croke^z; and

^x Camd. Rem. p. 129.

y p. 302. 305.

^z Ward's Prof. of Gresham, p. 302.

the family for some time went under that borrowed denomination^a.

At last, under king Henry the Seventh, the two contending parties being united, or at least their favourite Lancastrian family being seated on the throne^b, this Blunt threw off his disguise, and resuming his real original name, wrote himself Croke, alias Blunt.

Who his wife was does not appear; but he had a son named John^c, who was bred up to the study of the laws; and being one of the six clerks in Chancery^d, was restrained from marriage, till the statute of the 14th of king Henry the Eighth, which took away that restriction, and left him to his liberty. He was much in the graces of that prince, by whom he was made one of the masters in Chancery; and in the 1st of Edward Sixth he was created a serjeant at law^e; and afterwards matching with one of the daughters of Sir Ambrose Cave, of Leicestershire, (whose arms were azure, fretty argent, and himself high sheriff of Leicester and Warwickshire, in the 2d of king Edward the Sixth^f,) he had by her a son of his own name. He lies buried (with a long train of his descendants) in a family chapel on the south side of the chancel of Chilton Church, under a marble stone, on which are the following inscriptions cut on brass plates fixed therein.

At the head.

Sit gravis hic somnus, tamen ipse resurgere sperat,
Marmoreo clausus Crocus in hoc tumulo.

At the feet.

Qui timent Dominum, speraverunt in Domino,
Adjutor Dominus, et Protector eorum est.

Round the sides of the stone.

Here lyeth buried John Croke the ealder, sumtyme one of the six clerkys of the kyngys courte of the Chauncery, and afterwards one of the maisters of the seid Chauncery. Which John departed the second day of September, in the yeer of our Lord God MCCCCLIHII.

^a Fuller's Worthies, Bucks, p. 140.
supra. ^c Ward's Professors of Gresh. College, p. 302.
p. 140. ^e Dugd. Or. Jur. p. 118.

^b Preface to Croke's Reports, and Fuller, ut
^d Fuller's Worth. Bucks.
^f Fuller's Worth. Leicester. p. 140.

On his grave-stone is Croke quartering a fess nubile between three annulets.

The lady Crook, wife of Sir Gerard Crook, knight, was buried in the cathedral of Canterbury in 1579^g.

His son, John Croke, esq. was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Bucks. in the parliament that met at Westminster the 14th of Elizabeth^h, having for his colleague Sir Hen. Lee, knight; and in anno Domini 1575, the 17th of the reign of queen Elizabeth, living then at Chilton, was the first sole sheriff of Bucks. divided from the county of Bedfordⁱ, and had Hampden of Hampden the next year for his successor. He received the honour of knighthood from queen Elizabeth; and married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Unton, esquire, (of the family at Wadley, near Farrington, in Berkshire^k, who bore for arms, azure, on a fesse engrailed or, betwixt three spears' heads argent, a greyhound current sable, collared gules^l,) by whom he had five sons, John, Henry, George, Paul, Ambrose, and William; and three daughters. He lived with his lady upward of fifty-five years; and died February 10, 1608, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, leaving behind him the character of being a gentleman of great modesty, charity, and piety. After his decease dame Elizabeth, his wife, built a very fine elegant and costly monument of white marble in honour of the family, in the aforesaid isle of the chancel, in the church of Chilton, inclosed with iron rails, and embellished with coats of arms, and a variety of other ornaments; and is in short a very comprehensive and entire family memorial. Upon the tomb, under an arch supported by two black marble pillars, lie Sir John and his lady *in effigie*. Over whom is this inscription:

Johannes Crocus eques clarissimus, una cum uxore Elizabetha, ex illustri Untoniorum familia, qui pariter suave Jugum Christi, unanimi in vera pietate consensu sustulerunt, vitam DEO consecrarunt, opera indigentibus exhibuerunt, exemplum posteris reliquerunt. In hoc monumento conditi resurrectionem justorum expectant. Johannes ob-

^g Somner's Cant. p. 184.
p. 140.

^k Ashm. Berks.

^h Willis's Not. Par. p. 78.

^l Fuller's Worth. Berks, p. 109.

ⁱ Fuller's Worth. Bucks.

dormivit in Domino 10. die Februarij, anno Christi 1608. ætatis suæ 78. Elizabetha obdormivit in Domino 29. Junij anno Christi 1611. ætatis suæ 73.

Prævius ad Christum propero, mea lux, mea vita,
Corda date Christo, metam properemus ad istam
Vere igitur foelix, et vita et funere Crocus,
Est bona vita bonis, mors bona grata Deo.

In the front, on the jamb below, are the figures of their eight children, all kneeling, (exactly carved,) with three grand-children of a lesser size; the five sons being each in the dress and habit proper to their several stations and degrees in life. The first and third are in the garb of judges, having on scarlet robes and black coifs: the second and fourth in black gowns; the former welted down the sleeves, denoting him to be an usher barrister; and the other plain, as having been a reader: and the fifth, in the habit of an esquire, or gentleman who bears arms. Behind the first is the figure of an infant in swaddling clothes; and at the back of the fourth two boys. These figures could not all of them have been made by the direction of dame Elizabeth; for though both her eldest and third son were judges, yet the latter did not arrive at that dignity till long after the death of his mother. However, it is an extraordinary incident, and worthy of observation, to see two judges, a barrister, and reader of the law, to arise out of the stock of children of a private country gentleman. But so it fell out; a set of eminently worthy men, of approved capacity and integrity, raised a family (before not contemptible) into greater distinction, with a no small accession of fortunes and honours; and their posterity for some time sustained itself on their stock, till at last, by a contrary practice, the branch of it here sunk into poverty and obscurity. *Hanc (virtutem) retinete quæso, Quirites, quam vobis, tanquam hæreditatem, majores vestri reliquerunt. Quanquam omnia alia incerta sunt, caduca, mobilia; virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus; et quæ nunquam ulla vi labefactari potest, numquam demoveri loco^m.*

^m Cic. Or. Phil. quart.

Sir John Croke, and lady Elizabeth Unton, lie both in the floor before the monument, covered with two marble gravestones conjoined, having a fillet of brass going round them, on which is the following inscription. “ Here lyeth buried Sir John Croke, knight, “ and the lady Elizabeth his wife, a daughter of Sir Alexander Unton, knight, who lyved married together fifty-five years nine “ monthes and days, for whome this tombe is made at the “ charge and direction of the said lady Elizabeth. The said Sir “ John Croke died the 10th day of February, in the yeare of our Lord “ 1608; and the said lady Elizabeth dyed the 24th day of June, in “ the year of our Lord 1611.” This Sir Alexander Unton, (by the way,) the father of lady Croke, was successor of Thomas Umpton, and held lands in the reign of Henry VIII. in the parish of Fingest, com. Bucks. as may be seen in the court rolls of that manor. He was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Edward VI.ⁿ and was succeeded by Sir Edward Umpton, who was also knighted at the coronation of queen Elizabeth; and was followed by Henry Umpton, who in 29. Elizabeth, 1587. was a free tenant of that manor; and on September 28. that year was knighted by the English governor before Zutphen in Holland^o.

Having mentioned this monument, which is an elegant and curious piece of work of the taste of that age, I shall just give an account of the arms over against the several effigies placed in the jamb, in the front of the tomb.

1. Gules, a fesse between six martlets argent, Croke; impaling, or, three bars sable.

2. Gules, &c. on a fesse a crescent azure for difference of a second brother.

3. Gules, &c. a mullet for difference; impaling sable, a chevron between three eagles' heads erased argent.

4. Gules, &c. a martlet sable for difference; impaling, gules, three demi-lions; in center, a ball argent.

ⁿ Anst. Knights of the Bath, Append. p. 50. 57. ^o Stow's Annals, p. 738.

5. Gules, &c. an annulet for difference; impaling, gules, a lion rampant argent, debruised by a bend azure; a chief checky argent, and gules. Again, Croke impaling two piles wavy.

6. Croke with a fleur de lis for difference.

7. Croke with a rose for difference.

8. Croke with a quatrefoyle for difference; impaling azure, a chevron between three eagles' heads erased argent.

First daughter, sable, a stag's head, with a cross fitch between his horns, and an arrow in his mouth; impaling Croke; 2dly, gules, a chevron between three lions' paws erased argent on a chief sable impaling, Croke.

Second daughter, on a bend cottised gules, three double wings; impaling, Croke.

Third daughter, argent two chevrons, azure; within a border, engrailed gules; Tirrel, empaling Croke.

The two statues of Sir John and his lady, though disposed in a recumbent posture, according to the gust of the age when the monument was erected, and therefore placed to great disadvantage as to the view, yet may be observed in such a quiet attitude to discover the ingenuity of the artist; and the figures below are well distinguished by their habits, and exhibit a good shew of the dress of those times; and especially those of the three daughters, which, besides, have all one family likeness; and yet each a distinct form and feature peculiar to itself.

Facies non omnibus una,
Nec diversa tamen, qualem decet esse sororum.

Sir John, the eldest son, inherited both his father's virtues and estate, and married the daughter of Sir Michael Blount; upon which marriage, the family is said wholly to have omitted the name of Blunt^p: the first thing I find of him is, that in the 27th of Elizabeth he was burgess of New Windsor, Berks. in conjunction with Henry Nevill, esquire^q, in the parliament then held at Westminster. Anno 38th of Elizabeth 1595, he was Lent reader of the In-

^p Ward's Professors of Gresh. Coll. 304.

^q Willis's Not. Par. p. 37.

ner Temple, London^r; and in the 40th of that reign treasurer of that society, having succeeded Edward Coke, esquire, afterwards Sir Edward^s. In 1601, 43d of Elizabeth, he was speaker of the House of Commons; which Parliament met October 27, and was dissolved on December 19. following; and made an act for relief of the poor, and appointing overseers^t. At the end of this parliament he received this eulogium from the queen, who knighted him^u, “That he had proceeded therein with such wisdom and discretion, that none before him had deserved better.” Sir Michael Hicks, in some merry verses wrote by him, *De Crepitu in Parlamento*, brings him in thus:

“Down came Sir John Croke,
“And said his message on his book^x.”

At the end of this reign he was recorder of the city of London.

In February 1603, 1. Jac. I. John Croke and others were chosen to receive the degree of serjeant at law in Easter Term following^y; and accordingly John Croke, miles, was created a serjeant at law on May the 29th next ensuing, and afterwards the king's serjeant at law. On June 25, 1607, 5. Jac. I. he was by patent constituted one of the judges of the King's Bench^z; and, in honour of his receiving that preferment, his arms were set up in the north window of the Inner Temple hall^a; viz. Croke quartering, or, a fesse nebuly gules charged with six bezants, between three annulets gules, with this inscription over head. “*Johannes Crooke miles unus justic. domini regis de Banco*^b.” As they were also in the windows of the hall of Serjeants Inn, in Fleet-street, thus inscribed. “*Joh. Croke justic. Banc. R.*^c”

The next year, viz. 1608, Sir John Croke, knight, together with Sir Thomas Fleming, chief justice of England, and Sir David Williams, gave sentence against the townsmen of Oxford, in the court of the King's Bench, in a dispute between the University and city for

^r Dugd. Or. Jurid. p. 166. ^s Ibid. p. 170. ^t Rapin's Hist. of Engl. vol. 2. p. 154, 155. notes. ^u Fuller's Worth. Bucks. p. 140. ^x Collins's Baronet. vol. 2. p. 61.
^y Dugd. Chr. Ser. p. 101. ^z Ibid. p. 102. ^a Dugd. Orig. Jur. p. 186. ^b Ibid.
^c Ibid. p. 330.

privilege of watch and ward^d. In which cause, besides sitting as judge, he gave testimony that the privileges in dispute had been asserted and used by the University above thirty years before, to his remembrance, without the claim of the town.

He died on the 23d of January 1619, 17. Jac. I. at his house in Holborn, in the suburbs of London; from whence he was conveyed to Chilton, and there was gathered to his fathers. He had whilst living composed an epitaph for himself in Latin verse, which yet remains engraven on a brass plate fixed on a marble stone that covers him, viz.

Epitaphium venerabilis viri, Johannis Croke equitis aurati, ab ipso^e dum in vivis esset conscriptum.

Dissolvor lætus Christum sitibundus adire,
 Salvator propera, corpus et euge cape.
 Non fuit hæc tristis mea mors, sed janua vitæ,
 Non locus est lachrymis, non dolor ullus ibi.
 Vita beatorum cum sanctis undique suavis:
 Nil magis hac dulce est: namque sopore jacens
 Corpus adit terram parientem quod pariebat,
 Astra tenent animam quam dedit ante Deus.
 Usque diem quo nostra Salus Dominusque Redemptor,
 Altisonante tuba surgere nos faciat.
 Abstergens oculis lachrymas, et vincula solvens
 Mortis, ut æterna corpora luce micent.
 Hæc mea spes, requies, hæc firma fiducia cordis;
 Vivere cum Christo, qui mea sola salus.

Londini obiit Januarij 23. 1619. annum agens 66.

On a fillet of brass that goes round the extremities of the stone is also this inscription, viz.

“ Hic^f jacet Johannes Croke miles, et unius justiciariorum do-
 “ mini regis ad Placita coram ipso rege tenendum assignata dum
 “ vixerit. Qui obiit vicesimo tercio die Januarij anno Domini 1619.
 “ ætatis sui s 66.”

^d Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. lib. 1. p. 316.

^f Ita.

^s Ita.

^e Sic ubi fata vocant, udis abjectus in undis

Ad vada Mæandri concinit albus olor.

OVID.

He left a plentiful estate behind him, and several children to enjoy it; viz. five sons, John, Henry, Charles, Unton, and Edward; and one daughter, whose name was Rachel; and also a widow, named Katharine, his only wife I presume.

Of the four brothers of Sir John Croke, the judge, the three next were all bred to the law. Henry, the second, was a barrister; he dwelt in Oxfordshire, and had a son, Henry, who inherited the lordship of Waterstoke by the gift of his uncle Sir George Croke, the judge; which is all that I know of him.

George, the third brother, was born here, at Chilton, in the second year of queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1559. He was last finished in grammar learning at the free school of Thame; and at sixteen years of age removed to University College^h, in Oxford, of which he became commoner in 1575; and from thence to the Inner Temple, London, of which he was autumnal reader anno 41st of Elizabeth; treasurer to that society in 1608, and in 1617 double reader for the Lent exerciseⁱ.

Anno 1622, on December 11, an instrument tripartite was signed between Sir John Sedley of Ayrelsford, in Kent, baronet, on the first part; George Croke, of Waterstoke, esquire, and Gregory Hirst, of the second; and the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford; by which some lands, of one hundred and twenty pounds yearly rent, lying in Waddesdon, in this neighbourhood, were settled in trustees for the natural philosophy lecture there^k.

June 27, 1623, 21. Jac. I. he with nine others was called to the degree of serjeant; and on October 18, the same year, was made the king's serjeant^l; and about that time had conferred on him the honour of knighthood. On February 11, following, he was admitted to be one of the judges of the Common Pleas^m. In consideration of

^h Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2. p. 64.
Hist. Ant. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2. p. 42.
Or. Jur. p. 186. 327.

ⁱ Dugd. Or. p. 167. 171.

^l Dugd. Chron. Series, p. 104. 105.

^k Wood's

^m Dugd.

which advancement, his arms were set up (quartered as his brother John's) in the Inner Temple hall; and in that of Serjeants Inn, with a small variation in the bearing of Croke, viz. a mullet sable on the fesse, for the difference of a second brother.

In Hilary Term 1627, certain orders published to be observed in the houses of the courts of law, were subscribed by our Sir George Croke, amongst the rest of the judgesⁿ; and on April 15, 1630, 6. Car. I. further orders were made by the lord keeper, the judges of both benches, and barons of the Exchequer, by the command of the king and council, for the government of the inns of court and chancery, which were also signed by this judge Croke with the rest^o.

On October 9, 1628, 4. Car. I. upon the death of Sir John Dodderidge, he succeeded him as judge of the King's Bench^p. In which high station he exerted his honour and integrity, though almost alone, in the case of Mr. Hamden his neighbour, relating to ship-money^q. For he and Sir Richard Hutton were the only judges in the Star Chamber who refused to sign the case of ship-money in favour of king Charles the First; their opinions and arguments being for Mr. Hamden, who was sued for not paying the twenty shillings taxed on him for ship-money. This was about 1638; and in 1640 the House of Commons voted the assessment of ship-money, and the opinion of the judges for it, to be illegal, and ordered the arguments of Croke and Hutton, shewing the illegality thereof, to be printed.

This Sir George Croke purchased of Sir William Cave a handsome estate at Waterstoke, where he resided; and where, being very aged, he retired, and departed this life February 15, 1641-2, in the eighty-second year of his age. In the chancel of which church he lies buried, having a monument erected for him against the wall, on which is his *effigies* to the waist, in a judge's habit, with a book in the right hand, and the left leaning on a death's head, and this inscription below:

ⁿ Dugd. Or. Jur. p. 320.
Chron. p. 29.

^o Ibid. p. 321.

^p Dugd. Chr. Ser. p. 106.

^q Heath's

“ Georgius Croke eques auratus, unus justiciariorum de Banco
 “ Regis, judicio Lynceato, et animo præsentis; insignis veritatis hæ-
 “ res^r. Quem nec minæ, nec honos allexit; regis auctoritatem et
 “ populi libertatem æqua lance libravit. Religione cordatus, vita
 “ innocuus, manu expansa, corde humili pauperes erogavit. Mun-
 “ dum et vitam deseruit anno ætatis LXXXII. anno regis Caroli XVII.
 “ annoque Domini MDCXLI^r.”

He seems to have been twice married^s. First, to Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Onslow, knight, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Arthur Strangeways, of the city of London, esquire; secondly, daughter of Sir Thomas Bennet, knight, (who survived him several years, and was at last buried by him at Waterstoke :) he had a son named Thomas, who died without issue about a year before him, and three daughters. The eldest, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Lee, esquire, of Hartwell, and afterwards to Sir Richard Ingoldesby, knight of the Bath; the second, named Mary, to Sir Harbottle Grimstone, baronet, master of the rolls, to whom he bequeathed his study of books at Serjeants Inn; and the youngest to Richard Jarvais, esquire^t.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone falling in love with judge Croke's daughter, the father would not bestow her on him, unless he would return to his studies, which he did with great success^u.

His Reports and select cases in law, which have gone through several editions, (one especially by his son-in-law, Sir Harbottle Grimstone,) have made him famous amongst the gentlemen of the long robe, as well as shewn his capacity in the business of his profession; his religion and charity are as conspicuous in their fruits; viz. the chapel and almshouse that he built and founded at his manor of Stodley, near Beckley, in Oxfordshire; and another hospital and chapel by him liberally endowed at Bleachley, in Newport hundred,

^r Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. 2. p. 15. ^s British Comp. vol. 1. p. 490. ^t Collins's Baronet. vol. 1. p. 423. ^u Burnet's Hist. own Times, vol. 1. p. 381.

com. Bucks. about two miles from the mother church^x. In short, his character is thus justly drawn up by the Oxford historian: “ Ju-
 “ dicio acri, et memoria tenaci fruebatur, quibus addita singulari
 “ industria, amplissimam juris cognitionem maxime autem in ijs quæ
 “ ad causas agendas spectant, adeptus est: denique virtutibus intel-
 “ lectualibus morales adjunxit: fidem utique integerrimam, et mu-
 “ nificentiam egregiam, cujus specimen haud vulgare edidit, cum
 “ noscomium pauperibus, et capellam, ad manerium suum de
 “ Stodeley secus Beckleiam in agro Oxoniensi extruxit, et liberaliter
 “ dotavit.”

He was also a benefactor to the library of Sion College, in London, to which he gave one hundred pounds to buy books^z; but the time I find not. I likewise meet with this note of him; viz. “ Nov.
 “ 11, 1641, died Sir George Crooke, Judge of the King’s Bench; an
 “ old and eminent lawyer, whose Reports have been highly valued,
 “ and further esteemed for opposing the ship-money^a;” though in that great case, in his judgment for Mr. Hamden, he declared he was a dangerous person, and that men ought to take heed of him.

The fourth brother, viz. Paul Ambrose Croke, esq. was a student of the laws in the Inner Temple, London, (as had been his two brothers John and George before him,) where he was the Lent reader in 1607, the 6th of king James the First^b. This gentleman purchased the lordships of Cotsmore and Barrow, in Rutlandshire; and having one only daughter and heir, married to Sir Edward Heath, knight of the Bath, (eldest son and heir of Sir Robert Heath, attorney-general, and lord chief justice of the King’s Bench,) left it to her as an inheritance^c; but she had also only one daughter Margaret, her heir, who married Sir Thomas Fanshaw, knight, and had Susannah, her daughter and sole heir, who married Baptist Noel, esquire, second son of Baptist lord viscount Camden, and was mother of Bap-

^x Brit. Ant. et Nov. vol. 1. p. 210.

^y Wood. Ant. et Hist. Oxon. lib. 2. p. 65.

^z Stow’s Surv. fol. p. 305. View of London, p. 725.

^a Peck’s Desid. Curios. lib. 14.

p. 19.

^b Dugd. Or. Jur. p. 167.

^c Wright’s Rutland. p. 40.

tist, who became earl of Gainsborough in 1690^d. Of his wife I meet with this account; viz. “ Frances Croke, the loving and beloved wife
 “ of Paulus Ambrosius Croke, of the Inner Temple, esquire, was one
 “ of the daughters and heirs of Francis Wellesborne, esq. of Hanny,
 “ in the county of Berks. She deceased 10th July, A. D. 1605, aged
 “ twenty-two years.” She was buried in St. Katharine Cree-church, London, in the midst of the chancel; where, besides the account above, were some verses over her, that may be seen in Stow^e. This Paul Ambrose Croke died in 1631, at his chambers in Hare’s court, in the Inner Temple^f.

William, the youngest of the five brothers, was a modest and pious man, who addicted himself wholly to a country life, and settled at Chilton, where he died, and was buried December the 12th, 1642; as was his wife Dorothy, on February 13. following. She was the daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Honeywood, who had, at the time of her decease, three hundred and sixty-seven lawful descendants. *Nati natorum et qui nascuntur ab illis*. By this Dorothy Mr. William Croke had a son, Alexander, who by his uncle, Sir George, was made heir of his estate at Studley. Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Croke the first and dame Elizabeth Unton, married Sir John Tyrrel, eldest son of Sir Thomas Tyrrel of Heron Gate, in Essex, knight; and dying 16th February 1631, aged fifty-seven years, was laid in the burial place of the family, in Chilton church, as appears from a monument erected to her memory. This Sir John Tyrrel was descended from Thomas Tyrel of Heron, esquire, who bore for arms, argent, two chevrons azure, within a bordure engrailed gules^g, the same as on the monument.

Now to return to the progeny of Sir John Croke the judge.

His eldest son, Sir John Croke the third, was knighted by king James the First before the death of the judge. He succeeded to the estate at Chilton, where he lived and died a country gentleman on

^d Peerage of England, vol. 1. p. 334. ^e Stow’s Surv. fol. p. 149. ^f Ward’s Profess. Gresh. ^g Guillim’s Heraldry, p. 71.

the 10th of April 1640, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and lies buried near his father under a marble stone, on which is an inscription to his memory, that lets us know, that his lady was Rachel daughter and heiress of Sir William Webb of Motcomb, in Dorsetshire, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. The arms of Webb, as born in an escutcheon of pretence, appear to have been a cross between four falcons^b which, when blazoned, is the field gules; the charge, or; the crest of Croke is two swans' necks conjoined and linked.

Henry, the second son of Sir John the judge, was one of the executors of his father's will, as was Charles his brotherⁱ. He was created a knight; and 1617, 15. Jac. I. he was master of the pipe office, in the Exchequer. He married Mrs. Bridget Hawtree, second daughter and coheiress of Sir William Hawtree, of the parish of Ellesborough, knight, (by his wife Winifred, daughter of Ambrose Dormer of Ascot, in the parish of Great Milton, in Oxfordshire, esquire, by his wife Mrs. Jane Bury, eldest daughter and coheiress of James Bury, of Hampton Poyle, esq.) by the marriage of which Mrs. Bridget Hawtree, our Sir Henry in time became possessed of the fair estate of the Hawtrees, in the parish of Ellesborough, and died (if my account does not mislead me) in the year 1638.

Sir Henry Croke, knight, died (it may be presumed) at Checkers House, and lieth buried in Ellesborough church; and from a stone that covers him, may be collected, that he was clerk of the pipe office; and being born in 1588, died 1659, in the seventy-second year of his age. His colleague in the pipe-office was Rouse, esquire.

The lady Bridget, daughter of Sir William Hawtreay, and wife of Sir Henry Croke, lieth in Ellesborough church, where, on a monument against the wall, on the south side, is her *effigies*, in the dress of the times, handsomely cut, in a cumbent posture, but lying on the left side, with more advantage to be viewed, than most of that time

^b Guillim's Her. p. 221.

ⁱ Ward's Professors of Gresham College.

are, that are placed on their backs, with their hands lifted up in a form of praying.

This church of Ellesborough (by the way) is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, as Mr. Willis has it^k.

His son, by Mrs. Bridget Hawtrey, was Sir Robert Croke, knight, clerk of the pipe office above twenty years; and twice member in parliament for Wendover. His lady was Mrs. Susannah Vanloor, daughter and heir of Sir Peter Vanloor, baronet, (created on October 3. 1628. 4. Car. I.) of Tylehurst, com. Berks.^l by whom he had six sons and seven daughters. Sir Robert Croke died February 8. 1680, aged seventy-one years; and his lady, Susannah Vanloor, in 1685, aged sixty-nine; and were both buried at Ellesborough. The arms of Vanloor were, or, a round wreath, or chaplet of bays, or laurel proper, as appears on the grave-stone, or of woodbine, or honeysuckle, as in other accounts.

Robert Croke, esquire, first son of Sir Robert and the lady Susan, was in his father's lifetime clerk of the pipe office, or *ingrossator rotulæ magnæ in curia scaccarij*, as it is both in the patent and on the gravestone. He died July 30, 1671. in the thirty-fifth year of his age; and lieth buried with the rest of the family in Ellesborough church; where are achievements for them against the walls, and memorials on the stones below.

Here also lies buried his brother Henry Croke, esquire, who died in 1662, aged twenty years.

Be it further known of Sir Peter Vanlore, the grandfather of the two gentlemen last mentioned, that he was of the province of Utrecht by birth, a merchant of London by profession; and whose services three of our princes, viz. Elizabeth, James, and Charles, frequently employed. He died at above fourscore years old, on September 6, 1627. and was buried at Tilehurst, where he had his seat. In the church of which place is a fair and large monument erected for him, on which are lying his own and his lady's statue^m.

^k Ex chartis penes . . . Revitt, armiger. ^l Guillim, part 2. p. 191. ^m Ashm. Berk. p. 146.

Charles was a divine, being first educated at Thame school, and afterwards sent to Christ Church, in the University of Oxford; on which, on Jan. 20. 1625, he went out D. D. accumulator and compounder, having before took the degree of A. M. in 1611ⁿ. Anno 1613, on Jan. 14. he succeeded Mr. Ball, who had resigned, as professor of rhetoric in Gresham college°. In 1616. he was proctor of the University of Oxford^p, together with Dr. Saunderson, afterwards the learned bishop of Lincoln^q. The same year, in the month of June, he was presented to the rectory of Waterstoke by his uncle George Croke, esquire; which he resigned in October following^r. In 1617, Sept. 5. he was elected Fellow of Eton College; and in 1619, resigned his professor's place at Gresham in favour of his kinsman, Henry Croke^s. In 1621. he was presented to the rich living of Agmondesham, Bucks. by Edward Russel, earl of Bedford; and that year quitted his fellowship of Eton. After this he became chaplain to king Charles the First; and after his death retired to Ireland, where dying unmarried, on April 10. 1657, he was there buried.

Unton, the fourth son of Sir John, the judge, who took his name from the family of his grandmother, was a student of the law in the Inner Temple, London; and in the first of king Charles the First, (1625,) was one of the burgesses for Wallingford, Berks.^t together with Sir Anthony Forester, knight; as he was also for the same place in the parliament called the fifteenth of that reign, having for colleague Edmund Dunch, esquire. This same year, viz. A. D. 1639, he was Lent reader to the society of the Inner Temple^u; which year Sir Thomas Gardiner, recorder of the city of London, (who lived some time at Cuddesdon, near Oxford,) read the autumnal lecture. He was a counsellor at law, and had a seat at Merton, near Oxford^x, where, in May 1646, his house was made use of by the commissioners for the king, and the parliament army, for the

ⁿ Wood's Athen. Fasti, vol. 1. p. 232. ^o Ward's Profess. Gresh. ^p Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxf. lib. 2. p. 434. ^q Le Neve Fasti, p. 463. ^r Reg. Oxf. Bridges, p. 72.
^s Ward's Profess. Gresh. ^t Willis's Notit. Par. p. 60. ^u Dugd. Or. Jur. p. 168.
^x Sprigge's Eng. Recov. p. 256. 275.

surrendry of Oxford^y. He was also for some time deputy steward of the University of Oxford to Philip Herbert, earl of Montgomery and Pembroke^z. On June 21, 1654, he was called to the bar, as one of Oliver's sergeants at law^a; and in 1658, he, and Richard Croke, esquire, were returned, as members for the city of Oxford, in the parliament then called by Richard the protector^b. When he married I find not, but he was father of Unton Croke, a captain in the parliament army, and a major of a regiment of horse; and of Charles, a writer^c, noted by A. Wood. Unton Croke, the captain in the parliament army in 1649, was presented to the degree of LL. B. of the University of Oxford^d. In March 1654-5, he, with a troop of horse, which he commanded, defeated the king's forces at Chard, a market town in Somersetshire, headed by colonels Penruddock, Groves, &c.^e whom he afterwards took prisoners at South Molton, in Devonshire; and being delivered into the power of Oliver, for their unreasonable loyalty to the king, then in exile, they were put to death at Exeter^f. In 1659, he, being colonel of a regiment of horse under the usurper, was residing at his house in Grandpoole, in the south suburb of Oxford^g. After the Restoration he resided sometimes at Chadlington, near Ivinghoe, com. Bucks. sometimes in Oxford, or at the Wick, in the parish of Heddington, near Oxford, or else sometime in Devonshire, from whence he married his wife; shunned and abhorred (saith Wood) by gentlemen and royalists, wherever he abode. Whence this aversion chiefly arose, is said to have been his falsifying his word to Penruddock, who, when some houses in South Molton were forced by captain Croke's men, bravely, and with great resolution, maintained his quarters, till he had quarter promised and articulated; which Croke afterward, (as saith my author,) unworthily

^y Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxf. lib. 1. p. 365. ^z Ibid. lib. 2. p. 442. ^a Heath's Chron. p. 729. ^b Broad sheet. ^c Wood. Ath. Fasti. vol. 2. p. 74. ^d Mag. Brit. Ant. et Nov. vol. 4. p. 324. ^e Life of Oliv. Crom. p. 315. Carrington's Hist. of Cromwell, p. 179. ^f Rapin's Hist. vol. 2. p. 594. Wood. Ath. Fasti. p. 75. Heath's Chron. p. 679. 688. ^g Wood. Ath. vol. 2. p. 1042.

and basely denied^h; and for this (saith another) he became infamous to the royalists, and all true generous heartsⁱ.

Edward, the youngest son, I know nothing of, unless that he seems to have lived unmarried; and at length dying, lieth buried under a black marble, not far from the grand monument, on which is fixed a brass plate, where, under some English verses, is the following Latin inscription: "Hic jacet Edwardus Croke, qui obiit
"quarto die Februarij 1626." On a plate above are the arms of Croke, with an annulet for difference of a fifth son.

The eldest son of Sir John Croke the third, (who left three sons and one daughter surviving him,) was Sir John Croke, the fourth of both those names, and a knight in a direct succession: he married, in the lifetime of his father, a wife that soon after deceased, as is plain from this inscription on a stone in Chilton church; viz. "Jane
"daughter of Moses Tryon of Harringworth, in Northamptonshire,
"the wife of John Croke, esquire, died in childbed 9th May,
"1636, ætat. 20. leaving a little newborn daughter behind." Arms, on a chief crenelle three stars of six rays; though in Guillim and Moreton's Northamptonshire, Tryon's arms are a fesse embattled between six estoils^k. This last Sir John Croke fell into an extravagance that proved detrimental to his estate, and set on foot a most unrighteous prosecution against the Rev. Mr. Robert Hawkins, vicar of Chilton, which most justly redounded to his infamy and dishonour. For this indictment for felony, for which Mr. Hawkins was tried, and after a full hearing honourably acquitted at Aylesbury assizes, (before Sir Mathew Hale, chief justice,) in March 1667-8, may be seen the printed trial at large. Who was Sir John's second lady, I have not found; nor the time of his death, which happened at London; where, perhaps, he was buried; or if brought down to Chilton, I can find no memorial for him in the burying place of the family there.

^h Heath's Chr. p. 679.
ton's map.

ⁱ Wood. Ath. vol. 2. fas. p. 74.

^k Guillim, p. 89. More-

His son and successor here was Sir Dodsworth Croke, knighted by king Charles the second, who lived to a great old age, miserably reduced at Chilton; and dying there was buried with his ancestors, having on a small square stone this short inscription over him; "Here lieth the body of Sir Dodsworth Croke, knight and bar.¹ knight, who died January the 16th, 1728, aged 84 years."

Having brought this head branch of the family to its period at Chilton, we are to go back to other collateral branches, that were for some time possessed of Studley and Waterstoke, in the county of Oxford: and first, of Waterstoke.

Sir George Croke dying without heirs of his body, in 1641, left his estate at Waterstoke to his nephew Henry Croke, son of his brother Henry, who was the barrister at law. This Henry Croke, the son of Henry, was born in Oxfordshire about 1596, and entered of Christ Church College, in that University, on June 17, 1610, being fourteen years of age. Here he continued till he had taken the degrees in arts, and then removed to Brazen Nose College, of which he was a member in 1618. On Wednesday May 26, 1619, he was chosen rhetoric professor in Gresham College^m, in the place of his kinsman Charles Croke, who had, it seems, resigned in his favour, he being then but twenty-three years old. This province he discharged eight years with great reputation and esteem; and on April 13, 1627, being then B. D. he resigned that post; and on July the 18th following, married Sarah, daughter of Mr. Henry Wilkinson, rector of Waddesdon Bucks.ⁿ (by his wife Sarah, daughter of Mr. Arthur Wake, Canon of Christ Church, and sister to the famous Sir Isaac Wake,) whose brother Edward Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Croke in the rhetoric chair of Gresham. Soon after this he was presented to the rectory of Waterstoke by his uncle Sir George, where he continued in easy circumstances, till the death of his uncle made him lord of the manor, as he had been before rector of the parish. About the year

¹ Ita.^m Ward's Profess. Gresh.ⁿ Wood. Ath. vol. 2. p. 112.

1640, he took the degree of D. D.^o and dying at Waterstoke on April 20, 1642, he was laid in the chancel without any memorial.

He left behind him four sons, George, John, Henry, and Samuel; of which, John (who was a courtier, and gentleman of the bedchamber to king Charles the Second) dying, was buried at Waterstoke Nov. 8, 1670; Henry was a linen-draper in the Haymarket, St. James's, Westminster; and of Samuel I find nothing.

George, who possessed the estate at Waterstoke, was created A. M. on February 27, 1651^p, by virtue of a dispensation from Oliver Cromwell, the Chancellor of the University; as he had been before made Fellow of All Souls' College by the parliamentary visitors. Upon the Restoration he was knighted; and 1664, was high sheriff of Oxfordshire. Mr. Wood represents him as an unthrift, who run out of his estate; but an ingenious writer^q (who hath taken a great deal of pains in adjusting an account of this family, and to whose labours I am much obliged) sets him out as a gentleman highly addicted to philosophical studies; as a lover of gardening, and particularly curious in exotic plants; and the first (after Mr. Laurence's account) that brought the plane-tree into England: which inclination recommended him to the favour of the Royal Society; of which, on February 8, 1676, he was chosen Fellow: in the books of which learned body some curious letters of his are still preserved. His wife died about four years before him, himself departing Nov. 17, 1680, at the house of his brother Henry, in London, and was brought and laid at Waterstoke, without any memorial. He left only two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah^s, as heiresses to his estate; which was afterwards sold to Sir Henry Ashurst, baronet, one of the trustees appointed by the honourable Robert Boyle,

^o Ward's Profess. Gresh.
 Profess. of Gresh. College.

^p Wood. Fasti. vol. 2. p. 98.

^r Ibid.

^q Ward's Lives of

^s Of these ladies I am informed that Sir Thomas Wyndham married one, and that Sir Richard Onslow courted the other; but whether he married her or not, I cannot be certified.

esquire, for his perpetual lecture, founded in the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, to be preached yearly.

Sir Henry Ashurst being entitled of Ennington, (Emington,) in com. Oxon. knight, was created a baronet of England by patent dated July 21, 1688^t.

This Sir Henry Ashurst (who, by the way, was a staunch puritan, and a friend to Mr. Baxter, who often abode with him at Waterstoke, and whom he personally supported, and stood by at his trial on May 30, 1685, before Sir George Jefferies, in Westminster Hall) bore for his arms; quarterly, (1.) gules, a cross charged with the arms of Ulster, between four fleurs de lis argent, Ashurst; (2.) azure, a lion rampant argent, crowned, or; (3.) argent, on a bend cottised gules, three torteauxes; a chief sable; (4.) as first, impaling sable, a cross engrailed argent, charged with five lions passant, sable, between four spread eagles of the second. Motto, *Degeneranti genus opprobrium*. Crest, on a torse gules and argent, a fox proper passant.

The heir of Sir Henry Ashurst was his son Sir Henry, who married one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Draper of Sunninghill, near Windsor. He was member of Parliament for the borough of New Windsor, in the county of Berks.; and dying at Bath, was buried at Waterstoke. But leaving no issue, his estate here devolved to his kinsman Thomas Ashurst, esquire, of Lancashire, who had married a niece of the late Sir Henry Ashurst, the daughter of his sister, the wife of Sir Allen of in Suffolk, baronet, by whom he hath several children. For a just character of the late Sir Henry Ashurst may be seen the dedication to the lady Ashurst of a sermon preached in Albury church, near Rycote, on June 18, 1727, by Dr. William Tilly, rector of Albury. Thomas Ashurst, esquire, (the heir of the last mentioned Sir Henry,) died at Waterstoke, and was succeeded by his son.

I now proceed to a third branch of the Crokes, possessors of Studley.

^t Guillim, 2d part, p. 212.

Studley, or Stodely, (for so it was heretofore written,) in the parish of Beckly, near Otmore, in Oxfordshire, was a nunnery of Benedictines dedicated to St. Mary, founded soon after the conquest by Thomas St. Walery, (de Sancto Walerico,) and patronized and enriched by their family. Bernard de St. Walery gave the nuns half a hide of land at Horton, which William his son confirmed^u. Robert, lord of St. Walleries, gave them the church of Beckly anno Domini 1227; and Thomas de St. Walerie gave them a pension of three shillings a year at Beckly, A. D. 1252; also a load of wood weekly, an extraordinary provision for fuel, out of his woods at Horton. Richard king of the Romans, (second son of king John,) lord, I presume, of the soil, gave them the breadth of twelve feet of land all round their monastery^x; and Geoffrey de Craucombe gave them his manor of Cracumb, with the advowson of the church^y. In the reign of king Richard the Second, it appears to have been escheated to the crown, with the honour of Studley, upon which the king approved of the choice of Elizabeth Fremental for prioress thereof. At the suppression it was valued at 102^l. 6^s. 7^d. in the gross; and in the clear at 82^l. 4^s. 4^½^d. as saith Mr. Stevens, in an old valuation published by him^z, and was given by king Henry the Eighth to John Wyllames, afterwards lord Williams of Thame.

To whom it came next, I know not, but it was purchased by Sir George Croke, the judge, who had here a handsome seat; and where, in the year 1639, he erected and endowed an almshouse for four men and four women, (to be taken out of Chilton, Waterstoke, and Studley, as vacancies fall,) which is still kept up. For the better regulating of this well-designed charity, Sir George drew up a set of orders, dated in 1639, and signed by himself, and attested by three hands. But Sir George burying his only son, some little time before his own decease, (dying himself at Waterstoke, in 1641,) gave by will this estate at Studley to his nephew, Alexander Croke, son of

^u Dugd. Mon. Stevens's Ant. Ab. vol. 1. p. 59.
Ibid. p. 35.

^x Ibid. p. 60.

^y Ibid. 21. 22.

his youngest brother William, by Mrs. Dorothy Honeywood, one of the daughters of Mrs. Mary Honeywood, wife of Robert Honeywood of Charinge, in Kent, esq.^a who had, at her decease, lawfully descended from her 367 children, (more than one for each day in the year;) 16 of her own body, 114 grandchildren, 228 in the third generation^b, (just the double of the grandchildren,) and 9 in the fourth; of whom 200 at one time dined with her; she died in 1620, in the ninety-third year of her age, and forty-fourth of her widowhood.^c But this by the way.

This Alexander Croke, heir of Studley, had two wives; for both of whom there are memorials in the chancel of Chilton church. (1.) “Here lieth Anne Croke, the wife of Alexander Croke, esq. and daughter and heir of Richard Brasey of Thame, in the county of Oxford, gentleman, who died the 22d day of March, A. D. 1622, aged twenty-two years.” (2.) “Here lieth the body of Sarah Croke, second wife of Alexander Croke of Studley, in the county of Oxford, esq. and daughter of Richard Beke of Hadenham, in the county of Bucks. esq. she died in the sixty-seventh year of her age, anno Domini 1667.” The arms of Beke here are two bends indented on a chief three annulets And Alexander himself having lived six years after his last wife, died at Studley, and was buried in the chancel there, just by the communion table, with the following inscription on the stone that covers him. “Here lieth the body of Alexander Croke, esq. sometime of Chilton, and afterwards of Studley, in the county of Oxon, where he died in the seventy-eight year of his age, anno Domini 1673, being the son of William Croke, esq. and grandson of Sir John Croke, both of Chilton.” He was buried on October 24, 1672, (saith Wood^d,) on which occasion Daniel Greenwood, A. M. rector of Steeple Aston, near Dedington, Oxfordshire, preached his funeral sermon from 2. Cor. vi. 7. 8. printed at Oxford 1680. 4to.

^a Hearn's Leland, vol. 6. pref. p. iv.
Leland, vol. 6. p. 98.

^b Fuller's Worth. Kent, p. 86.

^c Hearne's

^d Wood. Athen. Fasti. vol. 2. p. 95.

(“The worshipful John Croke of Studley, and Mary Norreys, sister
“to Sir Edward Norreys of Weston on the Green, were married
“April 12, 1680, by Mr. William More.” Albury parish register.)

His son was William Croke, esq. by his second wife Mrs. Sarah Beke. He seems to have been seated at Chilton, by this inscription on his gravestone in the chancel by the altar, viz. “William Croke, “esq. of Chilton, son of Alexander Croke, esq. by his second wife, “died October the 6th, 1702, aged seventy-seven years.” By Susannah, the daughter of Edward Fetiplace, esq. of Swinbrook, com. Oxon. he had six sons and five daughters. Susannah his wife died 17th May, 1712, aged eighty-six years. The arms of Fetiplace, there engraven, are two chevrons

This family of Fetiplace (by the way) hath been of long standing and good account in Berks. and Oxon. having had seats at Letcombe Regis, Childrey, and at Besils Lee, near Abingdon, afterwards the estate of Speaker Lenthall; as also, at Swincombe, near Watlington, and Swinbroke, near Burford, com. Oxon. It is said that the first of them came into England with William the Conqueror, to whom he was gentleman usher; and in the reign of king Henry the Sixth the family received a great addition of blood and honour, by marrying Beatrix, daughter of the king of Portugal; which match is mentioned, and allowed of in the pedigree of the kings of Portugal. The Fettiplace, that married the daughter of Portugal, was Thomas Fettiplace, esquire, of Childrey, in Berks. who was the father of James, the father of Richard, who married Friswide the heiress of Sir John Kentwood, knight; and by her was father of William, who was father of Nicholas Fetiplace, whose daughter and heir, Anne, was married to Edmund Dunch, esq. who died in 1627, in the seventy-first year of her age; and lieth buried in Little Wittenham church, Berks. where, against the north wall, is a fair monument erected to her memory; from the inscription on which, this part of the account is taken^e. In the reign of Henry the Sixth,

anno 14th, Thomas Fetiplace, of Childrey, was sheriff of Berks. and Oxon. and in the 20th, Peter Fetiplace; as in 13. Hen. VII. was Anthony Fetiplace; and in 15. Hen. VIII. John Fetiplace^f; and in 10. Elizabeth, John Fetiplace was sheriff of Berks. alone, and in 19; as was Besil Fetiplace, esq. in the 26th^g; who took his name from the Besiles, who lived in great regard at Besiles Lee, (*locus*, or seat of the Besiles,) till Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Besile, last of that name, was married unto Richard Fetiplace, whose great great grandchild was named Besile, to continue the remembrance of their female ancestor. In the manor house of Childrey were several coats of arms and memorials of the family, and some monuments of them in the church. In the 1st, 3d, and 15th Car. I. John Fetiplace, esq. was one of the representatives of the county of Berks. in the parliament then held^h. This gentleman became afterwards a colonel in the parliament army; and in 1642, made Cirencester, in com. Gloucester, a garrison for the cause, and became the governor there; but it was taken by prince Rupert on the first approachⁱ. On March 30, 1661, John Fetiplace of Childrey, in Berks. esq. was created a baronet of England^k. Descended from, or related to him, (I presume,) was Edward Fetiplace of Swinbroke, com. Oxon. esq. from whom was descended Sir John Fetiplace, of Swinbroke, baronet, who, by his first lady, Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Wenman, of Carswell, in Oxfordshire, had four sons, who all succeeded to the honour of baronets in order, and all died unmarried; viz. Sir Edmund, Sir Charles, Sir Lorenzo, and Sir George; which last died at London on Wednesday, in Easter week, April 6, 1743, (much about the time of the death of Sir John Aubrey of Borstal,) and left the estate to be divided between two nephews, the sons of two sisters; viz. John Lacy, esq. of Pudlicot, soon after sheriff of Oxfordshire; and Bushel, esq. But Mr. Lacy dying without issue on October

^f Fuller's Worth. Berks. p. 105. 106. 109.
Not. Par. p. 28.

^g Ibid. p. 109. 110.

^h Willis's

ⁱ Brit. Ant. et Nov. vol. 2. p. 796.

^k Guillim's Herald. part 2.

p. 203.

22, 1746, the whole Fetiplace estate fell to Mr. Bushel, who, in 1747. assumed, by act of Parliament, the name of Fetiplace, and resides at the ancient seat of Swinbroke.

But to return from this digression to the family of Croke, possessors of Studley.

William Croke, last mentioned, had two sons, William and Alexander, and a daughter, Sarah. William Croke, gentleman, the eldest son, died the 19th January, 1705, and lies buried at Chilton. Alexander was born 1657, and bred a divine; and being at Wadham College, Oxford, on June 6, 1681. commenced A. M.¹ At length he became rector of Hartwell, in the hundred of Aylesbury and deanery of Wendover, under the patronage of Sir Thomas Lee, bart. where he died on November 27, 1726, in the 69th year of his age, and lieth buried at Chilton. Sarah, the sister of William and Alexander, and eldest daughter of William Croke, esq. of Chilton, died unmarried April 6, 1727, aged 76 years. Alexander, the clergyman, had a son of his own name, now (1746) seated at and one of his Majesty's justices of the county of Buckingham; and a daughter, Sarah, who died unmarried September 24, 1728, aged 25 years, and was buried near her father in the chancel of Chilton.

S E C T. VII.

Of the Family of Hervey, Possessors of Chilton.

The first of this name and family here, was Hervey, esquire, a citizen and of London, and nearly related to John Hervey, esquire, who in the parliament of 12. Anne was, with Sir Pynsent Chernocke his colleague, one of the knights of the shire to represent the county of Bedford^m. He purchased this our manor of Chilton of the Crokes, and dying left behind him two sons, viz. Edward and George.

¹ Catalogue of Graduates p. 35.

^m Willis's Not. Par. p. 9.

His son Edward succeeded, and married one of the daughters of Sir Pynsent Chernocke, of Bedfordshire, baronet. He died at or near Hyworth, (or Highworth,) in the county of Wilts, leaving several children by his wife, having sold his estate here to the present owner, Richard Carter, esq.

His brother George is a captain in the lord Cobham's regiment of horse, and married Penelope, another daughter of Sir Pynsent Chernocke aforesaid, who died on May 4, 1743, aged thirty-nine years; and lieth buried in Chilton church, where may be seen her monument.

The arms of Hervey were, argent three packsaddles sable; and of Chernocke, argent, on a bend sable three cross crosslets of the first.

To this gentleman (Mr. George Hervey) was occasionally dedicated a copy of verses published under the name of William Smith, in the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1734. This William Smith was a barber in Thame, and kept a public house at the sign of the Bird-cage, near the Butcher-row; and passed for the author with the printer and some othersⁿ: but a person entirely unsuspected was the real writer and conveyer to the press of those lines.

S E C T. VIII.

Of the Family of Carter, at present possessing the Manor of Chilton.

G. R. C. esq. on August 16, 1753, was married at St. George's church, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Dr. Romeyne, to Miss Julia Spilman, daughter of James Spilman, esq. one of the directors of the Bank, with a fortune of 26,000l.

Julia Augusta, daughter of G. R. C. and Julia his wife, was born February 19, 1755.

N. B. Richard Carter, esq. died at Chilton on January 6, 1755,

ⁿ William Smith died at Thame 1747.

aged eighty-two years, and was buried in a vault in the church there, under a monument of his own erection, on the 13th following.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Parish Church of Chilton.

The church of this place carries in it the marks of some antiquity; at least (as I guess) about 450 years, and perhaps a good deal more.

The body, or nave, for so ancient a building, is very light; and hath this particularity, that at the end of it, on the north side before the chancel begins, it hath its tower; which is contrary to the common form, and seldom to be met with in the churches of country villages: but however in some: as Radnage in this county; which having been given to the Knights Templars by the king, and there being a cross-legged statue in the eastern wall on the outside, at the end of our church of Chilton, next to the chancel, it might be erected for the founder, who might perhaps be of that order: and if the position of the tower in the middle was chiefly made use of by them, it may well be accounted for in both these places.

Having entered the church, in the eastern wall on the right, facing the west, near the entrance into the chancel, we find a seat, pew, or pulpit, made in the wall; a seat, perhaps, for the abbot of Noteley, or his representative, when here; or a confessional for the parish priest on particular days and proper seasons; or a pulpit, from whence the legends of the saints were read, and stated sermons or discourses delivered to the people.

For other pulpits heretofore were unfixed, portable, to be placed or removed at pleasure; and the present conveniences that are now fixed in our churches are owing to the times that accompanied the Reformation; for then churches were first generally seated; when

ambulatory processions, within and about the church, were laid aside; and a pulpit ordered to be provided and set up in every church, by the churchwardens, at the charge of the parish^o.

On the side of the pulpit, toward the right hand of the preacher, is a handsome frame for an hour-glass, heretofore an attendant on every pulpit; but at present even the frames are to be found but in few; however there is one left at Stokenchurch, Oxon. and another at Turfield, com. Bucks.; and I observed in the parish church of High Wycombe, that there is the like iron fastened just by the pulpit, and which in the year 1737. I saw furnished with an hour-glass for sand, but cannot say whether it is used still to its original purpose.

Not far from this, at the corner of the seats in the great isle, is a poor's box, with a slit in the lid, to receive the benefactions dropped by the well disposed into it.

This in the times of popery was called *truncus*, and there were many at several altars and images in the churches; and the customary free-will offerings dropt into the trunks, made up a good part of the endowment of vicars, and thereby made their condition better than in later times. *Vicarius habebit oblationes quascunque ad truncos tam in dicta ecclesia de &c. quam alibi infra parochiam ipsius ecclesiae factas*^p.

This way of collecting of charity by a chest placed in consecrated places hath been of very ancient standing: for we read, that in the reign of Joash, king of Judah, Jehoiada, the priest, by the king's order, took a chest, and bored a hole in the cover of it, and set it before the altar, on the right side as one cometh into the house of the Lord^q. This was to gather the contributions of the people towards repairing of the Temple, then running to decay. These were of very ancient use. For we read, that A. D. 1201, 3. John, Eustace the abbot, coming as a missionary preacher into England, amongst other institutions, directed that a wooden box should be put up in every

^o Canon 83. ^p Ordin. Vic. Lancast. anno 1430. See Jacob's Law Dict. in voce *truncus*. ^q 2 Kings xii. 9. 2 Chron. xxiv. 8.

parish church, under the custody of two or three faithful persons, to receive the alms of the people designed for buying lights for the church, and for the burial of the poor. *Ad hoc colligendum statuit in singulis ecclesiis parochialibus fieri truncum concavum sub custodia duorum vel trium fidelium hominum, ubi populus jactaret prænominatum æs^r.* They are now rarely to be met with, though formerly to be found in every church; for the 84th canon directs, that in every church should be erected a strong chest, with a hole in the upper part thereof, with three keys; one for the minister's keeping, and the two others for the churchwardens, to receive the alms and devotions of the people, to be distributed at stated times to the most poor and needy of their neighbours. But when, by act of Parliament, the poor were provided for by parochial rates and assessments, contributions of this sort were laid aside; and a poor's box fixed up in a church will be somewhat of a rarity to be found.

By the injunctions anno 1. Edw. VI. to the petty canons of Windsor, it was ordered, that the forfeit of absence from matins should be one penny halfpenny; and from either procession, communion, or evensong, the like sum, to be paid to the poor men's box^s.

But besides this fixed and standing utensil, there was used in every church, (according to the conjecture of a learned divine well versed in ecclesiastical antiquity^t;) to receive the offerings at the communion, a portable wooden box, with a long handle, carried about by a proper person, to gather the offerings of the communicants; which, in king Edward's and queen Elizabeth's Common Prayer, were ordered to be put into this, then called, the poor men's box. Now indeed these devotions are ordered to be collected in a decent basin; and the wooden hand-boxes are almost forgotten, unless in some churches they are made use of in gathering the money for briefs.

In the pavement of the floor are three flat gravestones, as follows; viz.

^r Hoved. Annal. pars post. p. 821. ^s Hist. and Antiq. of Windsor, p. 82. 83. ^t Wheatley on the Common Prayer, p. 287.

(1.) "For Mrs. Mary Juge, sister of Mr. William Juge, of Chilton Park, who died October 11, 1738, aged forty-eight years."

(2.) "Mr. Abiel Benson, died 19th March, 172 , aged sixty-one years."

(3.) Between the north and south door of the church: "Mrs. Dorothy Benson, daughter of John Hart, gentleman, died May 1681, aged fifty-five years."

Lastly, on a marble monument fastened to the wall facing the pulpit is this Latin inscription:

"In memoriam" Penelopei Georgii Hervey uxoris benemerentis.
 "Infælix maritus hoc Saxum posuit. Conjux charissima nunquam
 "obliviscenda has lachrymas accipe: nil ultra datum est. Obijt 4to.
 "die Maij 1743, ætatis suæ 39."

The two chancels are crowded with monuments and stones for the Crokes and their relations; all of which, that are of any account, have been before taken notice of; but I do not find any memorial of one of the ministers of Chilton in any part of the church or chancel.

In the steeple are only three bells; on the largest of which is Thomas Sanders, C. W. 1686; on the other two, only 1686.

All that I have more to observe of the church is, that it is dedicated to St. Mary; as is also Crendon, its neighbour*.

CHAP. V.

Of the Curates of the Parish Church of Chilton.

The advowson of Chilton was very early, both rectory and vicarage, tithes, great and small, swallowed up by the convent of Note-

^u Sic.

^x Willis's Cath. vol. 2. p. 318.

ley, in the neighbourhood. I cannot exactly ascertain the time, but it plainly appears to have been before the year 1164.

For I find that some of the Greinvilles, in the reign of king Henry the Second, gave to Noteley, in Frankalmoigne, some lands in Chilton; and that another of their descendants, viz. Eustache de Greinvill, confirmed the benefaction of his ancestors; and also the grant of Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, of the parish church of Chilton to that abbey; which Greinvill (by the by) seems to have been lord of our manor, by taking upon him to confirm this last grant.

There is no question, but soon after this donation of the church, the monks got it appropriated to their convent; and so converted the whole income and profits of it to their own use. As for the cure of the souls, that devolved on some of their own members, who supplied the church, and took their turns of residing, or at least officiating, and so brought the whole revenue into the common stock of the abbey. This might very easily be done in Cherdsey, Crendon, and our Chilton churches, which lay so contiguous to the monastery, that on every occasion a canon might step out, and perform the office or duty, and soon return again to the convent; and thereby secure the profits of every kind belonging to the church, to their own body.

This was a constant practice of the monks, which I make no doubt they exercised here, and thereby entailed that scandalous state of poverty on the curates of this parish. This trade, I am certain, was carried on till the 18th of Edward the Third, 1344. for by an order dated that year, on the 7th December, Thomas le Beke, then bishop of Lincoln, gave commission to John Clifton, abbot of Dorchester, com. Oxon. of canons regular of Saint Augustine, to inquire and proceed against the monastery of Noteley, whether those religious do well supply the parish churches of Chilton and others; for hitherto they have been notoriously destitute of perpetual vicars. *Thomas episcopus Lincoln abbati de Dorcestr. ad inquirendum et proce-*

dendum contra monasterium de Notly, an iidem religiosi eccles. parochiales de Chilton, &c. bene supplent. Nam hactenus perpetuis vicarijs notorie destituantur. Dat. 7. id. Decembr. A. D. 1344^z.

How the monks got rid of this inquisition, I know not. It is likely it might produce the pension of 10^l. per annum, settled on the curate; which prestation subsists at this time; and which, being a fixed stipend, a dead unimprovable allowance in cash, and not an allotment in land, tithes, and such like commodities, that would keep up their intrinsic value in all seasons and times, by the excessive fall of money, is dwindled into such a pitiful allowance for the maintenance of a clergyman, that an ordinary handicraftsman receives as much more for his service in a year: not but that when it was first set out it might have been a plentiful, or even an abundant allotment: the mischief hath risen from the fluctuating valuation of money, which is so much fallen since that time, as to have sunk perhaps to a tenfold degree.

But I proceed to the curates, who were so called, because all the tithes and profits of the church being appropriated, and no perpetual vicarage endowed, the religious were obliged to find some proper person to undertake the cure of souls, and perform divine offices, with an appointed salary; who was thereupon called the curate; and such a living, in the language of the ecclesiastical courts was styled a curacy; as is this of ours at Chilton, and those of Cherdsley and Crendon, and the rest in this county anciently belonging to the abbey of Notley.

Of these curates I can exhibit but a short and imperfect list communicated to me by Browne Willis, esq.

Roger Chakenden occurs so in a visitation anno 1483. He was born (as is likely) in a parish of that name, in the hundred of Langtree, and deanery of Henley, com. Oxon. and derived his surname (as was usual) from the place of his birth; as did

^z Mr. Brown Willis.

Leonard Borstal, a native of a parochial village hard by, who occurs in 1525; and

Robert Tayler, in anno 1536, 27. Hen. VIII. There was one Robert Tayler, LL. B. who, in 1561, was prebendary of Welton Beckhall, in Lincoln cathedral; but I cannot ascertain him to be the same with this our curate.

Ralph Gresswell was curate in 1545.

Randal Eaton, in 1598, 40. Eliz. and in 1615, 13. Jac. I.

Henry Stubbs, in 1617, 15. Jac. I. and

Thomas Saer, 1663. He quitted it for Ambrosden, com. Oxon. The next was,

Robert Hawkins, 1667. Of this gentleman's trial and acquittal at Aylesbury assizes, see before. The publishing of this trial is by Mr. Wood attributed to Sir Matthew Hale, who gives us the title of it thus; viz. "The perjured Fanaticks: or the malicious Conspiracy of
" Sir John Croke of Chilton, Henry Larimore, and others, Fana-
" ticks, against the Life of Robert Hawkins, Clerk, and late Minister
" of Chilton, occasioned by his Suit for Tithes, before Sir Matthew
" Hale, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Lond. 1685^a." It was reprinted about the time of Dr. Sacheverel's trial, in the reign of queen Anne. This our Robert Hawkins was afterwards vicar of Beckly, in Oxfordshire; which when or how he quitted, I have not found.

Edward Goode, A. M. was licensed curate here and at Crendon, on February 4, 1667-8. He died and was buried at Crendon, July 11, 1671.

William Evans was curate in 1673. He was of Magdalen College, Oxford; and was created M. A. of that University on July 7, 1674^b. About which time he resigned our curacy to his countryman,

Evan Jones, who was licensed October 20, 1674, and held it 1682. This gentleman was of St. Mary Hall, in Oxford; and on July 2, 1679, commenced M. A.^c

^a Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. 2. p. 576. ^b Cat. of Graduates. ^c Ibid.

Thomas Lyndesay was his successor in 1685. He was the son of John Lyndesay, a native of Scotland, (of which name is a family dignified with the title of earl of Crawford,) and vicar of Blandford, in the county of Dorset. In 1672, aged fifteen years, he was entered of Wadham College, Oxford^d; elected scholar in 1673, and created A. B. on April 6, 1676; and on March 13, 1678, A. M.^e After holding our church a little while, by the favour of Dr. Thomas Sprat, (his fellow collegian, and perhaps tutor,) bishop of Rochester, he was made rector of Woolwich, in Kent; and not long after, chaplain to Henry lord Capel; and afterwards went into Ireland, with Sir Cyril Wyche, and William Duncombe, esq. the lord justices there^f. On December 1, 1691, he preached a sermon before the society of Dorsetshire, on Gal. vi. 10. which he soon after published, being then chaplain to the earl of Essex. On July 1, 1693, he was diplomated D. D. by favour of the University of Oxford^g; and in February following had the deanery of St. Patrick bestowed upon him^h. He was first made bishop of Killaloe, in Ireland; and after was preferred to be archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland. In this exalted and important post he died at length in July 1724; when Dr. Hugh Boulter, bishop of Bristol, was put in his placeⁱ.

Thomas White held our curacy in 1707.

Timothy Markham, curate of Ashenden, succeeded in 1709, and occurs in 1713.

Nicholas Maud was curate in 1715.

Nicholas Lisson, in 1720.

Christopher Wells, in 1730 and 1732.

John Kyplin, in 1744 to 1755; and after, officiating curate.

..... *Farmer* instituted in 1754 on the presentation of Richard Carter, esq.

^d Wood's Ath. Fasti, vol. 2. p. 201.

^e Cat. of Graduates.

^f Wood's Ath. Fasti,

vol. 2. p. 210.

^g Cat. of Graduates.

^h Wood's Ath. vol. 2. p. 1104.

ⁱ Sir

J. Ware's Antiq. of Ireland.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Manor House of Chilton.

The present manor house belonging to Chilton was built in the year 1740, by Richard Carter, esq. one of the Welch judges, being chief justice of the counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor, in South Wales; who but a little time before had purchased this lordship of Edward Harvey, esq.

It is built partly on the scite of the old house, (some part of which is involved in it,) and partly in some new addition, erected and joined thereto.

The ancient manor house, the front of which is entirely pulled down and altered, was built in the form of an H. In the middle of the front, facing the ground entrance, was a porch, embattled and covered with lead, that advanced some feet from the house, and was ascended into by steps; and on its face, just over the outward door, had in capitals this inscription cut into the stone; viz. JEHOVA. TVRRIS. MEA. Next the street is a great portal, built of carved stone, with a small wicket on one side. Upon it are these sentences insculped in capitals; viz. DA GLORIAM DEO. DEVS NON DESERET; and above, in carved work thoroughly pierced, is this imperfect, OMNIA I-ESVP (*i. e. Desup. desuper*) "All from above."

Of this kind of fancy in building Dr. Plot has given an eminent instance in an inscription in Roman capitals, instead of balisters, going round like a stone rail upon the wall of the court before Trent-ham house, the seat of the Levesons of Staffordshire^k. (See also Tab. 24. p. 267.)

These foregoing mottos (which were not owing entirely to the taste of that age) shew the pious disposition of the founder; a property which the family was for a long time remarkable for: and as

^k Plot's Nat. Hist. Staffordsh. cap. 9. §. 54.

to the last, *omnia desuper*, I have seen it painted on glass in more churches than one, and especially in that of Beaconsfield, in this county, and more abbreviated than on the gate here; viz. *ŌIA DESVP*. It seems to have been an abridgment of that passage in the Epistle of St. James; "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above," ch. i. 17.; which text I find made use of by one of the chief justices in the 19th of Elizabeth, to usher in his speech or exhortation to some gentlemen of the long robe, that were then made and created sergeants at law¹. Marcus Antoninus, the philosopher, and Roman emperor, is said to have taken for his word a Greek sentence of much the same import as this; viz. *Πάντα ἀνάθεν ῥεῖ*^m *Omnia desuper fluunt*: "All things flow from above."

There were in the windows of several of the apartments of the old house, a great many arms of the Crokes and other families of their alliance, in painted glass; some of which may perhaps be preserved; but a great part (it is to be feared) was destroyed in pulling down the old fabric.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Abbey of Nutley.

This abbey having been, for a long succession of years, patron of our church of Chilton, and owners of several lands in our parish, given to it in frank almoigne by several devout and well disposed persons, I shall improve this relation by giving a short account of this monastery of Notley.

Notley, Noteley, Nutley, Notesley, or St. Mary de Parco, as it was variously called, was a religious house, founded within the parish of

¹ Dugd. Or. Jur. p. 122.

^m Walker's Medals, p. 220.

Crendon, (by Leland called Carentonⁿ;) by Walter de Giffard, the second earl of Buckingham, and his lady Ermingardis.

The precise place of its situation is at present well known by its ruins that subsist^o; as also by the charter of the founder, who granted to it the park of Crendon, with the lands about, between the park and the water of Teame, and several other parcels of land; as also the mill of Grendham, (Crendon,) free and discharged from all service.

Crendon Park is even now well known by that name; as is the scite of Notley abbey; and the mill, of a long time called Notley Mill, seated on the water of Teame, *i. e.* the present Tame river, continues in its place and purpose, though of almost six hundred years' standing, since its first donation to those religious.

Walter Giffard, the founder, gave to it our church of Chilton. King Henry the Second gave the hermitage of Finemere; and by another charter confirmed all other grants^p. Josceline de Bailul, bishop of Salisbury, who was consecrated in 1142, and died 1188, confirmed to it the impropriation of the church of Bradley; and made a declaration, that the dedicating of the house of leprous women should be no prejudice or detriment to the church of Bradley^q. Paganus de Dourton gave the chapel of Dourton, and a yard of land there^r. Geoffrey de St. Martin gave them land at Easington. King John confirmed all their donations; and by charter conferred the right of giving the pastoral staff of this abbey on William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, son of Rohesia, the sister or aunt of Walter Giffard, the founder^s. William de Greinvill gave them lands at our Chilton. As also did Reginald de Hamden, whose family were lords of Chilton and Easington.

At length they became possessed of several advowsons in this and the next county of Oxford; most of which are now curacies in esteem, as having had their incomes entirely engrossed by the reli-

ⁿ Leland's Itin. vol. 4. p. 121. ^o Dugd. Mon. Abridg. Eng. p. 139. ^p Ibid. ^q Le Neve, p. 257. ^r Dugd. Mon. Abridg. p. 139. ^s Ibid.

gious, without any provision for a residing vicar, and the cure of souls being supplied by one of their own body; which was a common practice of those times. The churches they possessed in this county were Barton, Chetwode, and Hillersdon, in the deanery of Buckingham^t; and Ashenden, Cherdsley, Crendon, our Chilton, Dourton, and Winchingdon Inferior, in the deanery of Waddesdon^u; and in Oxfordshire, Stoke Lyne, in the deanery of Burcester^x, and Caversham in that of Henley. They had likewise under their patronage the church of Maiden Bradley, com. Wilts, which is now a curacy vested in Christ Church, Oxford^y.

I find this reckoned amongst the monasteries of the order of canons regular of St. Augustine, by Sir William Dugdale^z; and as such, in the 22d of Edward I. A. D. 1294, when the king obliged all monasteries whatsoever to receive protection from him, we find it inserted in the catalogue; viz. The Abbot of Nutteley^a. Mr. Willis saith of it, That Notley abbey was of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist^b. But Mr. Stevens, with more exactness, hath demonstrated it to have been an abbey of the regular canons of Arouasia, or Arroasia, who were a reformation of those of St. Augustine; and thus accounts for them, and their coming into England; viz. Arroasia is an abbey in the diocese of Arras, the head of the reformation of the regular canons, who retaining the foundation of the rule of St. Augustine, in order to correct the flesh, with its vices and concupiscence, banished flesh from their refectory^c. Besides this, they did not wear shirts, but lay all night in their dormitory in woollen tunics: and providing against imminent dangers, added some other necessary and decent institutions, building them upon the aforesaid foundation.

Again he saith of them, That Arouasia was near Bapaume, in Artois; that Gervais was founder of the congregation, this abbey

^t Willis's Cath. vol. 2. p. 311. ^u Ibid. p. 318. ^x Ibid p. 467. 471. ^y Ibid. vol. 3. p. 117. ^z Dugd. Mon. vol. 2. p. 603. ^a Stev. Ant. Abb. vol. 2. p. 71.
^b Willis's Abb. vol. 2. p. 17. ^c Stevens's Ant. Abb. vol. 2. p. 150.

having been the head of twenty-eight monasteries. Their habit was white; they were austere, did eat no flesh, wore no linen, and kept strict silence. Again, he saith of them, after the regular canons of St. Augustine, came into England those of Arroasia, in the year of our Lord 1112.^d

The following is the translation of the original charter of donation; viz. “We Walter Giffard earl of Buckingham, and Hermengard the countess my wife, have given in perpetual alms, for the health of our souls, &c. to God, and St. Mary of the park, and to the abbot and canons of the park there serving God, all my park of Grendham, (Crendon,) and whatsoever is contained in the compass of the park, &c. and the mill of Grendham, (Crendon,) free and discharged of all service and exaction, to build to the honour of God, and the blessed Virgin Mary, a certain abbey of regular canons, according to the order and institution of St. Nicholas, of the church of Arroasia and Joreslenden, and for the maintenance of the canons there serving God^e.”

This abbey, at the suppression^f, was valued in gross at the sum of 495^l. 18^s. 5^½^d.; yearly and clearly^g, (*summa clara*,) at 437^l. 6^s. 8^½^d.; and appears to have been by far the largest and best endowed of any religious foundation of that kind in the whole county of Bucks. as it was single, and the only one in England of its devotion, there not being any other convent of canons of Arroasia beside this; except perhaps Lilleshul, in Shropshire, where were placed canons of the order of Arroasia, instead of seculars, which was confirmed by Walter bishop of Coventry, in the reign of king Stephen^h.

^d Stevens's Ant. Abb. vol. 2. p. 149.
rendered December 9. 3d Hen. VIII.
Mon. Eng. p. 229.

^e Ibid. p. 150.

^f Notely Abbey surrendered December 9. 3d Hen. VIII.
^g Stevens, ut supra, vol. i. p. 24.

^h Dugd.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Abbots of Nutley, and the Ruins of the Abbey.

For the following account I am obliged to Mr. Willis, History of Abbeys, vol. 2. p. 33. 34.

Osbert was the first abbotⁱ, appointed (as is likely) by the founder.

Robert is met with in a deed dated twenty-five years after the foundation, anno Domini 1189. He died anno 1203, at which time, as I guess,

Edward might be elected abbot. He occurs anno 1221; as does

John anno 1234. On whose resignation, anno Domini 1236,

Henry de Sancta Fide succeeded to this dignity. The next I find is

John Grendon, (so named from a place in this neighbourhood,) anno Domini 1252. in which year he was elected abbot. This abbot, in 1265. 49. Hen. III. was summoned by writ to the parliament to be held at^k He governed about sixteen years, and was then succeeded by

John Gloucester, whom I find elected anno 1268. I am at a loss to ascertain the rest, especially before the year 1460, when

William occurs abbot. His successor, as I guess, was

Peter Caversham, (so named from one of the parochial villages whose church was in their hands,) who occurs in a deed of Chetwode, anno Domini 1480. He died anno 1503, and was succeeded by

Richard Petyrton, anno 1503, who dying anno 1513, after ten years' government, was followed by

John Merston, elected abbot April 9, 1513. He occurs abbot anno Dom. 1521. and again anno 1532. Soon after which he was succeeded by

ⁱ Willis's Hist. of Abbeys, vol. 2. p. 322. ^k Stevens's Ant. Abb. vol. 2. Append. p. 14.

Richard Ridge, the last abbot; who anno 1533 was present at the convocation holden, on April 5, in the chapter house of St. Paul's, London; and was proxy for ten abbots or priors besides; viz. for Ralph, prior of Kyme; John, abbot of St. James's, near Northampton; Thomas, prior of Clawcombe; John, abbot of Mussen-den, (Missenden, com. Bucks.;) John, prior of St. Neots; Hugh, prior of the canons of Huntington; Edmund, prior of Stoneley; Thomas Ratcliffe, master of Burton St. Lazarus; Richard, prior of Ashby Canon; and William, prior of Burcester¹. Anno 1534, on September 6, he with John Thame, and sixteen others, subscribed to the supremacy: anno 1536, articles of religion were agreed on in the convocation, and confirmed and published by the king's authority, which were signed (amongst the rest) by our abbot, viz. Richardus, ab. de Notley^m. He seems to have been a man of a great deal of activity; and continuing abbot till the dissolution, he yielded up his convent December 9, 1539, with fourteen monks, as appears by the instrument of surrender extant in the Augmentation Office, and had a pension of 100l. per annum assigned him, as the rest of the convent had all of them pensions respectively, as follows, viz.

To Valentine Bovende, prior, vj^l. xij^s. iiij^d.; John Keney, sub-prior vj^l; Thomas Webb, vj^l; William Walker, William Ball, John Pool, William Okeley, John Lichepole, James Alborough, William Catesby, John Timmes, John Wheeler, John Smith, Richard Barker, and Robert Gooday v^l. vj^s. viij^d. each.

Anno 1553. here remained in charge xij^l. xij^s. iiij^d. in annuities; and these following pensions; viz. To Thomas Webbe vj^l.; John Wheeler, John Timmes, Richard Barker, John Gooday, James Alborough, Richard Smyth, and William Balle v^l. vj^s. viij^d. each. And lastly, to Richard Ridge, abbot, c^l.; opposite to whose name is wrote M. for *mortuus*, intimating that he deceased this year.

As to Valentine Bovende, or Bownde, the last prior, he was long

¹ Fiddes's Life of Wolsey, Append. p. 195. 202. ^m Burnet's Reform. vol. 1. Append. p. 315.

since deceased, as appears by his will, (which I have seenⁿ,) dated December 25, 1549, and proved April 17. following; in which he orders his body to be buried in Crendon chancel, of which parish church he styles himself curate.

What remains of the ruins of this abbey are the walls of the hall, which speak it to have been a stately building. It is eighty-eight feet in length, and about twenty-three in breadth, and vaulted underneath for cellaring. At one end of it are neat pilasters, and at the other are several handsome carvings. Adjoining to it are some arches, probably part of the chapter house; and not far from hence stands a pillar, heretofore belonging to the church, which was no doubt a noble structure; this abbey being the best endowed of any religious house in the county; though what sort of a fabric this church was, I could not learn, nor get any account thereof, save that the five great bells, anciently hanging in the abbey steeple, were removed to the parish church of Crendon, and put up there; since when they have been all re-cast, except the second, on which is this; *In multis annis resonet campana Johannis.*

As to the present abbey house, it seems to have been for the most part rebuilt since the dissolution, except the kitchen, and one or two other rooms: amongst which is to be reckoned the abbot's dining-room; the wainscot whereof, as I find, was fixed up by Richard Ridge, the last abbot. There are yet in being the initial letters of his name, viz. R. R. with a crosier; and over it, carved in the cornish in capitals, *Time Deum, et recede a malo. Ricardus Ridge. Principium sapientiæ est timor Domini.*

In the windows of the house are some old broken arms of the Staffords, patrons of this convent, and of king Henry the Eighth, and his third queen, Jane Seymour^o.

ⁿ Mr. Willis.

^o Willis's Hist. Ab. vol. 2. p. 33. 34.

C H A P. IX.

Memorables of the Parish of Chilton.

This chapter is designed as a miscellaneous collection of several particulars, that could not so properly be inserted under any of the foregoing heads; and are here set down, without any regard to time, matter, or order; and just as they offered themselves to observation.

George Wren, gent. son of Thomas Wren, rector of Kelshal, in Hertfordshire, married Elizabeth daughter of William Croke of Chilton, in Bucks. esq. by whom he had an only daughter; and this George dying on February 22, 1709. an. ætat. 28. was buried at Kelshal^p.

Mary, widow and executrix of John Sayer, esq. of Berkhamstead St. Peter's, in Hertfordshire, purchased lands here of 75^l. 5^s. yearly value, and settled them in trustees for the endowment of an almshouse, in Berkhamstead; charged with an annuity of 36^l. to the poor of Berkhamstead^q.

Thomas Croke, of Rykemersworth, gent. in Cashio hundred, was returned in a list taken in the reign of Henry VI. of those that could dispend ten pounds a year, and resided in the county of Hertford^r.

A. D. 1747, George II. Thomas Kensey, esq. of Chilton, was high sheriff of the county of Bucks.

Richard Croke, public orator of the University of Cambridge, had been scholar to Linacre and Grocyn, and was excellently learned in the Greek tongue^s.

Unton Croke, and Richard Croke the lawyer, afterwards recorder of Oxford, were amongst the commissioners of the parliament that

^p Salmon's Hertford. p. 350.
Univ. Oxon. lib. 1. p. 238.

^q Ibid. p. 125.

^r Ibid. p. 366.

^s Wood's Hist.

met at Woodstock, to survey the manors and houses belonging to the crown in 1649, and were frighted with terrible apparitions, &c.^t

Dorothy, daughter of John Theobald of Shepie, in the county of Kent, first married John Croke, Doctor of Laws, by whom he had an only daughter, Dorothy, first wife to Robert Honeywood, esq. &c. She died in the year 1575^u.

Theophilus Higgons, son of Robert Higgons, was born at Chilton about 1578, and educated partly in Thame school; from whence in 1592, being fourteen years old, he was removed, and became student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Master of Arts in 1600, being of good esteem for his learning and ingenuity. Whilst at Christ Church he was looked upon as puritanically inclined, as well as a vigorous opponent of the Romish cause. At length he became chaplain to Dr. Ravis, removed from the deanery of Christ Church to the see of Gloucester, and from thence translated to London; where our Higgons became lecturer of St. Dunstan's, in Fleet-street; at which church there was a mighty resort to hear him, and he was highly applauded. But having unfortunately married, and not meeting with suitable preferment, he went over to the Romish church, and spent two years at Doway and St. Omer's; from whence his father, though he endeavoured it in person, could neither by persuasions nor his authority withdraw him. At length he was regained in 1610. by Dr. Thomas Morton, then dean of Winchester, and afterwards bishop of Durham. On which occasion he preached a public recantation sermon at St. Paul's Cross, on Ephes. ii. 4—7. and published, to shew his hearty reunion with, and humble submission to, the Church of England. Soon after this he was presented to the rectory of Hunton, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, in Shoreham deanery, not far from Maidstone, in Kent; where he lived, till he was sequestered and ejected in the grand rebellion, and forced to take sanctuary in a friend's house at Maidstone, where he died in

^t Wood's Athen. vol. 2. p. 193.

^u Stow's Survey, folio, p. 412.

1659, more than eighty years old; and was buried in the churchyard, without either stone or monument to his memory. A fuller account of him may be seen in Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2. p. 277. Wood's Athen. vol. 2. p. 240. 241.

Robert Croke, of the family of the Crokes of Chilton, in Bucks. was admitted Doctor of Physic in the University of Oxford, on May 1, 1644.^x He was a burgess for Wendover in the parliament at Westminster the 3d Nov. 1640, 15. Car. I. and again in that of the 16th; but leaving it he retired to Oxford, and sat in the parliament there. One Robert Croke was knighted by king Charles the First at Whitehall^z; but whether the same with the former does not appear; (I believe not.) Our Robert Croke was again member for Wendover in the parliament of the 13th Car. II.; during the sitting of which he died; and Thomas Wharton, esq. (afterwards lord Wharton) was chosen to fill up his vacant place^a. Quere, whether he was not of Chequers.

Walter Croke married Mrs. Mary Archbold, who died August 3, 1650, and was buried in the church of Austy, com. Hertford^b.

CHAP. X.

The Manor of Borstall.

To the foregoing account of Chilton, I shall subjoin a few things of the neighbouring manor and lordship of Borstal.

This place is said to have taken its name from one Nigel, a forester of Bernewood, who, having killed a wild boar in the forest, had given him by the king, as a reward of his courage, a hyde of arable land, called Deer-hyde, on which he built a mansion for his residence, and called it Borestale^c. I have been shewn, by the late Sir John Aubrey, bart.

^x Wood. Fasti, vol. 2. p. 45. ^y Willis's Not. Par. p. 127. ^z Wood. Fasti, vol. 2. p. 45. ^a Willis's Not. Par. p. 127. ^b Brit. Ant. et Nova, vol. 2. p. 971. ^c Camd. Brit. p. 279. notes.

over the chimney in the hall of Borstall House, a small piece of painting, that will favour and give countenance to such a tradition, or took its design from it.

However this be, it is said that Borstall was given by one of the Williams to Nigel aforesaid, together with the rangership of the forest of Bernwood, by the livery of a horn, which is still preserved, as a curious piece of honourable antiquity, and worthy to be preserved.

This tenure I find asserted so long ago as the year 1286; for upon an inquiry then made, it was thus found; “that John, son of Neal, held one hyde of land in Burstal, com. Bucks. of the king, “in the forest of Bernewode, by serjeanty, (which is called Derhyde,) “belonging to his bailiwick of the custody of the forest, from “whence the said John is keeper of the fee.” Plac. Coronæ, com. Bucks. 14. Ed. I.^d

If the contents of this inquisition be come down to us exact, with regard to the notation of time, we may suppose, that this John, the son of Neal, took also the name of Handlow; and being a knight, and residing at Borstall, was a great benefactor to the friars of St. Augustine at Oxford, to whom he gave a piece of land^e, for building them a house, the grant of which was confirmed by king Henry the Third; that besides being ranger of Bernwood, he was also keeper of the king’s forest of Shotover near Oxford, in which county he had not a few lands; and that in 1269. he gave those friars square stones from his own quarry, and timber out of Shotover forest, towards building their inn and chapel at Oxford^f. He died before the finishing of that work, and ordered his body to be there buried; leaving the perfecting of that work, and a library^g, that he had begun for the monks, to his heirs. The inquisition before recited might be taken on the occasion of his death^h.

^d Complete Copyholder, p. 80.

^e Wood. Hist. Un. Oxon. lib. 1. p. 115. ^f Ibid. p. 116. ^g Ibid. p. 118.

^h Benedict de Vilar died seized of the manors of Borshal and Brehall, of the honor of Wallingford, leaving John his son and heir, then three years old; as appears by inquisition, com. Bucks. taken 20. and 21. of Edward I. Baronetage, vol. 2. p. 46. The ancient coat of Villars was sable, a fess between three cinquefoils argent. Ib. p. 53.

His son was another Sir John Handlow, knight, who in the 6th of Edward II. had leave to make a castleⁱ of his manor house at Borstall; of which there is a magnificent and entire gateway still remaining. He was a considerable benefactor to Queen's College, Oxford, as appears by this following account: "D. Johannes Handlow, miles, dominus de Borstal, secus Brekyl, vulgo Brill, in agro Buckinghamiensi, pro salute animæ propriæ, necnon animarum Matildis conjugis, sobolis suæ ac parentum, denique Edoardi Secundi, et Hugonis Dispensatoris natu majoris, fundum et messuagium Enhamiæ-Militis, in comitatu Hantoniensi locata, et præter ipsius ecclesiæ patronatum, annum decem librarum censum a manerio rediturum; in adjutorium (ut ipse inquit) foundationis Aulæ Reginae (i. e. Queen's College) Oxon. transcripsit, cujus charta die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Gregorii, xix. Edoardi III. data est^k."

He died the next year after this donation, in 20. Edward III, 1346. and was buried (as were more of his family) at the Augustine friars, Oxford. He had by Maud his wife a son, Richard, who deceased in the life-time of his father, and left a son, Edmund, and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to^l Sir Edmund Delapole, and Margaret, to Gilbert Chastelein. Edmund died in his minority; and his estates then fell to his sister Elizabeth married to Delapole, who had by her a daughter, named Catharine, married to —James, esq. Berks. who had a daughter, Christiana, married to —Rede, esq. from whom came Edmund Rede, esq. lord of Borstall, which Edmund, A. D. 1456. by a solemn procession^m, was received at Oxford by the Augustine friars, as their founder.

Edmund Rede, son of Christiana James, (daughter of Robert James, of Wallingford, by his first wife Catharine Delapole,) was by virtue of the foregoing descent possessed of many of the lands and possessions of the said Sir John Handlow; and especially of our manor and lordship of Borstall; and also of the royal liberties by hereditary right granted to the said Sir John, and of which he died possessed.

ⁱ Dugd. Bar. vol. 2. p. 61. ^k Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2. p. 115. ^l Dugd. Bar. vol. 2. p. 61. ^m Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. lib. 1. p. 118.

This our Edmund, in 1426. the third of Henry VI. was one of the witnesses to an agreement between the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity in Wallingfordⁿ, and the mayor and corporation of the borough, about their several rights and privileges, which were then amicably adjusted. In the year 1434. John Ormesby being enfeoffed by Cicely, the late wife of John Rede, in the manor of Standelf^o, in the parish of Pirton, com. Oxon. conveyed it by a deed to Edmund Rede. Anno 1438, he gave to the abbot and convent of Dorchester in Oxfordshire the sum of twenty pounds, for their daily prayers for his good estate during his life, and of several of his friends, and an anniversary for ever for their souls, after their decease, on the feast of St. Julian^p or within six days after. This daily service was to be performed during their lives^q at the altar of St. Mary in the said church; and on the anniversary in the chapter house in the presence of the convent, their names and obits, as entered in the register, were to be read, for the perpetual remembrance of the benefaction. In the 17th of Hen. VI. he was high sheriff of the conjoined counties of Oxford and Berks. and again in the 29th of that reign^r. His arms are said to have been, gules, a saltire between four garbs Or. These arms, with a distinction of houses, are still borne by the families of the Reads of Oxfordshire; of which there are two branches; one of the degree of Baronet, and the other of that of Esq. seated at Ipsden, by the Ikenild-Way, not far from Goring. In 1440. Richard Marmyon, of Stoke Marmyon, in com. Oxon: confirmed to him a moiety^s of the manors of Chakyndon and Stoke Marmyon, and other lands in the county of Oxford. The same year it was agreed between our Edmund Rede, esq. lord of the village of Standelf, and Henry Ferfote, vicar of the church of Pyrton, that whereas the vicar was bound to maintain a capellane to officiate three days in a week, viz. Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, in

ⁿ Ex Autographo. ^o Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. sub ann. ^p The feast of St. Juliana was 14. cal. Mart. i. e. 16. February. ^q Stevens's Ant. Abb. vol. ii. p. 95. ^r Fuller's Worthies, Berks, p. 105. ^s Kennett's Par. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 320.

the chapel of Standelf; the said village being then left desolate of inhabitants, the said Edmund Rede did consent, for the greater ease of the vicar, that he should only there officiate one day in the week, by himself or a curate. But whenever the village should be again fully inhabited, then the vicar should be re-obliged to his former duty. But this fulness of inhabitants (I believe) did never arrive, and the chapel within these last fifty years hath been shamefully abused, and lies at present (the steeple excepted) almost in ruins, as may be seen by a sketch of it taken in 1745. Anno Dom. 1441. 29 Hen. VI. a suit depending between Edmund Rede, esq. and John Werefield, gent. of Wallingford, (who had been one of the representatives of that borough^t, in almost every parliament from the first to the fifteenth of Henry the VIth.) concerning certain tenements in Wallingford, and especially a principal messuage lately belonging to John Hamden, esq. was referred^u to the arbitration of Richard Restwold and William Marmyon, who adjudged the said messuage to Edmund Rede, and made a final agreement between them. A. D. 1452. Richard Poppe, clerk, and John Werefield of Wallingford, gentleman, quit claimed to Edmund Rede, esq. all right and title to a pigeon-house and garden adjoining, in the parish of St. Peter, and St. John in Wallingford^x, extending from St. Jony's ditch to the garden of the said Edmund. The next year, viz. 1453, Richard Marcham of Wallingford, and Isabel his wife, granted to Edmund Rede, esq. and other feoffees, a fishery in Wallingford, which had formerly belonged to Robert James, son and heir of John James, and Christiana his wife. Our Edmund also, anno 31 Hen. VI. gave two acres of arable land in the village of Clapcote, to the priory of St. Trinity in Wallingford^y, in exchange for a yearly rent of two shillings, issuing from a certain garden within the town of Wallingford; also in the year 1461. 1 Edward IV. the manor of Standelf, and other lands in the county of Oxford, were confirmed to Edmund Rede, by deed dated July 12. that year^z.

^t Willis's Not. Parl. p. 58.

^u Skermer's Wallingford.

^x Ibid. ^y Ibid.

^z Kennett's Par. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 405.

When this our Edmund died, I have not found; but by his wife Agnes he had a son and heir named William; but I have not sufficient authority to carry on the descent any farther, and shall only observe, that this seat, manor, and lordship of Borstall, in process of time, through several heirs females of divers names, came to the Dinhams^a, and from thence by one of the daughters of Dinham^b to the family of Lewis, of Wales; by a daughter and heir of whom I presume it came to the knightly family of Aubrey of Llantithred, in the deanery of Llandaff, and kindred of Denis Powys in Glamorganshire, in North Wales.

Aubrey is an ancient name, deduced from the German Alberic, and in Latin, Albericus. It was a Christian name of frequent use in the family of Vere, earls of Oxford, from the first that came into England with the Conqueror in 1066, to the last that died in 1703; and in time became a family name, as have several that anciently were used as a prænomen; such as Godfreio, Arnold, Tristram, Baldwin, Merrie, Cuthbert, Patrick, Everard, Theobald, Josceline, and a multitude more. It is an ingenious conjecture of Mr. Camden's^c, that the king of the Goths, who sacked Rome A. D. 410, was of this name, and that the Roman writers softened it into Alaricus, which the old English Saxons turned into Alric, the Romans into Alberic, by the modern English made Aubrey.

Of this family was Sir John Aubrey, knight, seated at Llantithred House in Glamorganshire^d, who on July the 23d, 1660, was created a baronet of England. Of the same name (perhaps his son) was Sir John Aubrey, also of Llantithred, bart. who had a daughter, named Elizabeth, married to Ralph Freeman, esq. of Abseden in Hertfordshire, who brought him three sons and six daughters; viz. Ralph, William, and Aubrey; Elizabeth, married to Robert Elwes of Shrocking, esq. Margaret, to Robert D'Oilly, esq. (brother to Sir

^a John Dinham of Borstall, com. Bucks, esq. had to wife Mrs. Catharine Brome, daughter of Sir Christopher Brome, knt. of Halton, com. Oxon. and sister of George Brome, esq. who was high sheriff of Oxfordshire, in the year 1597. ^b Camden's Britan. p. 284. ^c Camden's Remains, p. 58. ^d Guillim. part 2. p. 200.

John D'Oilly ^c of Chislehampton, com. Oxon. baronet,) lieutenant governor of the Tower; Mary, to Charles Cæsar, esq. Aubrey, and three daughters, died young. This Ralph Freeman died 1714. and Ralph his son succeeded.

This last Sir John Aubrey married three wives, and had issue by each; viz. two sons and three daughters; and dying about Easter, 1743. was buried at ——— leaving his estate in Wales to his eldest son, Sir John, and the lordship and manor of Borstall in trust to John, then a minor of about six years old, the eldest son of his second son Thomas Aubrey, esq. by Martha, the eldest daughter of Richard Carter, of Chilton, esq.

The arms of Aubrey, as painted in glass in the windows of the hall of Borstall House, are azure a chevron, between three eagles' heads erased Or. The arms of Ulster on the chevron, the crest on a torse azure and Or an eagle's head erased. The motto, SOLEM FERRO.

The entrance of this house of Borstall is remarkable for a strong ancient gateway, passed through over a bridge, which it is likely might be built so long ago as anno 1313. 6 Edw. II. and appears at present in its kind an old entire, and grand piece of building. There are also some works yet to be seen, encompassing the garden, raised in the times of the civil wars, when this house was made a garrison for the king, for whose defence it was very early fortified, and bravely defended for some time. But A. D. 1644, in the Spring, when King Charles I. taking the field, to strengthen his army, had drawn out the garrison at Reading, it was thought of no purpose to keep lesser garrisons at less distance from Oxford; and so the garrison at Borstall House, reputed a strong place, upon the edge of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, was ordered to demolish the works and fortifications, and retire, and join the royal army.

This was no sooner done, than the garrison of the parliament at Aylesbury seized and put a garrison into it, which became very troublesome to the city of Oxford, by hindering provisions from being brought to it. Upon which the lords at Oxford resolved to retake

^c Salmon's Hertfordshire, p. 319.

this post: and under the conduct of Colonel Gage, (who had the command of one of the quarters of Oxford, under Sir Walter Aston the governor,) with a party of foot, three pieces of ordnance, and a troop of horse, by break of day appeared before the place; and in a short time having gained the church and out-houses, battered the great house itself with his cannon, till the defendants beat a parley, and surrendering the house with the ammunition, one piece of cannon, and great quantity of provision, had liberty to depart with their arms and horses. This strong post obtained had a garrison left in it by the colonel, which not only defended insults on Oxford on that side, but very near supported itself by contributions drawn from the adjacent parts of Buckinghamshire, besides the prey it frequently took from the neighbourhood of Aylesbury; and Sir William Campion^f, knight, was constituted governor here, and made a brave and resolute defence against the attacks of the parliament forces; for anno 1645. Fairfax led his army on June the 6th. from the leaguer of Oxford, to attack Borstall, which was bravely defended by the royalists, especially^g by Sir William Campion, the governor; so that the attack was made in vain; they were beaten off with the loss of officers, as well as soldiers. And again the next year, Fairfax, in order the more effectually to distress Oxford, (which he was determined to carry by siege,) blocked up the neighbouring garrisons, to prevent their sending it any succours or relief; and amongst the rest, our Borstall House; and previous to it, sent a summons to the governor in these terms:

“ SIR,

“ I doe by these summon you to deliver up the garrison of Borstal
 “ House into my hands, for the use of the parliament; you may
 “ have honourable terms for yourself and all within your garrison, if
 “ you seasonably accept thereof. I desire your answer this day.

May 11, 1646.

“ THO. FAIRFAX.”

^f Heath, p. 193, calleth this gentleman, Sir Charles Campian, and saith that he was afterwards slain at Colchester. ^g Wood's Hist. Un. Oxon, lib. i. p. 363.

Notwithstanding this summons of Sir Thomas Fairfax, which was soon followed by actual force, the loyal and valiant governor bravely resolved not to surrender; nor could he be prevailed on to give it up, till Oxford was lost; upon the fate of which it chiefly depended.

It might be during these times of trouble that perhaps one of the crosses at this place might be pulled down; as I saw some years since a part of it to lie close by a pond, some distance from the church and great house, in the highway towards the south, though there was one left standing in the church-yard, almost entire.

There is observable in this lordship of Borstall, a fine decoy for wild ducks, a matter of good ingenuity, as well as curiosity, and of greater advantage. These duck traps, or decoys, are said to have been first erected amongst us in England, by Sir William Woodhouse, knight, of Wexham,^b in Norfolk, and founder of the family there, who was the Jester of King James the First.

^b Brit. Ant. et Nova, vol. 3. p. 272.

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A GLOSSARY

TO EXPLAIN

THE ORIGINAL, THE ACCEPTATION, AND OBSOLETENESS,

OF

WORDS AND PHRASES;

AND TO SHEW

THE RISE, PRACTICE, AND ALTERATION OF CUSTOMS, LAWS, AND MANNERS.

The numerals refer to the volume; the Arabic figures, to the page.

A

ABUNDA. A mete or bound. *Juxta ripam de Charwell usque ad metas et abundas ibidem per me concessas*, i. 294. from Sax. *band* a *bond*, from *bindan* to bind. Hence *hat-band*, *wrist-band*, *neck-band*: to *bound*, to *rebound*: a *ban*, an enclosed field, or limited piece of ground. The *ban* of a house or a mill, the close or back-yard adjoining to it. A *bandog*, a mastiff kept close, or tied up. A *bandore*, or veil of a widow to *bind over* or cover her head and face. A *horse-bin*, which in Kent is that apartment of a stable where the chaff and cut meat is secured by a partition of boards. A *bin* or *bing*, a safe, an aumbry or cupboard in a buttery or larder. The kiln of the furnace, wherein they burn their charcoal for the melting of metals, is commonly called the *bing*; and the cistern, into which they throw their crystallized alum for the water to drain from it, is called a *bing* at Whitby in Yorkshire. A *bind of eels*, is a string or stick of eels. A *binne* of hides or skins, is in some countries a quantity for common sale, consisting of thirty-three skins, or hides.

ABUTTARE^a. To abutt, vide *Buttes*. *Abuttat super prædictam terram*, i. 572. In a terrier, or description of the site of

land, the sides on the breadth are said to be *adjacentes*, lying or bordering, and the ends only in length are *abuttantes*, abutting or bounding; which in old surveys they sometime expressed by *capitare*, to head, or the head-land so bounding. As in the rental of Wye in Kent, belonging to the abbey of Battel in Sussex, *Tenant acto acras juxta Goreswall capitantes ad prædictam wallam*, *Custumar. de Bello*. f. 241. Hence to go *about* was properly to go round by the end instead of striking across the middle.

ACOLYTHUS. An acolyte, who in our old English was called a *colet*, from which office came the family of dean Colet, founder of Paul's school. An inferior church servant, who, next under the sub-deacon, waited on the priests and deacons, and performed the meaner offices of lighting the candles, carrying the bread and wine, and paying other servile attendance. *Vacante ecclesia de Ambresdon, rector et conventus de Asherugge Johannem de Capella Acolythum præsentarunt*. i. 493.

ACRA. An acre, from Sax. *Æcep*, a field. The word at first signified not a determined quantity of land, but any open ground, especially a wide campagne; and that sense of it seems preserved in the names of places, *Castle-Acre*, *West-Acre*, &c. in com. Nor-

^a Of Teutonic original, as plain from the Saxon on *butan*, thereabouts. *G. Hicessii Gram. Saxon*, p. 6.

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folk. When the word was applied to the measure of ground, the quantity was still various, but determined by the statutes of 31 Edw. I. and 24 Hen. VIII. c. 4. One acre to consist of eight score perches, forty in length and four in breadth, or so in proportion; though the perch still differed in different counties. Vide *Perch*. At the great doomsday inquisition, the common pasture seems measured by *hides*, the arable land by *carucates*, and the meadow by *acres*, i. 88.—*Exceptis virgis et buttis, quarum quatuor virgæ faciunt unam acram, et aliquando plures, similiter aliquando quatuor buttes, aliquando quinque, aliquando sex, aliquando septem, aliquando octo faciunt unam acram, videlicet secundum quantitatem earundem in longitudine et latitudine.* ii. 187.

ACQUIETARE. To acquit or discharge, or to testify the receipt of a debt by giving an acquittance. *Pro ista donatione et concessione acquietaverunt fratres prædicti de quinque marcis argenti.* i. 175. It was the common forms in deeds of gift, and other conveyance. *Nos autem—warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum.*—*Pro hac autem warrantia acquietantia et defensione.* Hence to quit any claim or pretension; to get quit of any danger or trouble. Quite, perfectly, entirely, as, quite dead, &c. Quotted, satisfied and cloyed, as, his stomach is quite quotted.

ACTIONES. The whole process and transaction of a gift and charter, and other formal rites and solemnities of a public conveyance. So in the donation of Musewell in Ambrosden to the abbey of Missenden. *Affuerunt hiis actionibus præsentés et testes,* i. 104.

ADRAMIRE, adrhamire, arramire, arramare. To arrain, i. e. to appeal to the law, to offer proof for the claim of right, to proceed to an assise or trial, and stand to the verdict of a jury. So, to arraine a writ of novel disseisin, i. e. to prefer such an action, and prosecute the issue of it. To arraign an assise, i. e. to make plaint, to open the cause, and sue for justice. To arraign a criminal, i. e. to indict and bring him to his trial. Dr. Cowel would derive this term from the French *arranger*, to dispose or set in order, which conjecture is approved and justified by the latter editor of that interpreter. But the more learned

Sir Henry Spelman refers it to the old French word *arramir*, to swear or take a solemn oath; as if *arramire assisam* were to appeal to the oaths of witnesses, and to the verdict of a jury. But indeed I rather think that *adramire* was at first a contraction of *ad arma ire*, because the old legal trial, both for the title of estates and the charge of crimes, was by solemn combat or duel, when *arramire* or *arramare* was to alarm or call the accused person to a decisive trial at arms. And because the champions were upon the first challenge to swear that they would put themselves on this military issue; and at the time and place of combat were again to take formal oaths to observe the stated laws of the camp; therefore *arramire* was to swear, but in a secondary sense, as solemn swearing did attend and relate to their solemn fighting. When this barbarous custom of determining a cause by arms and blood was succeeded by the more civilized way of assise or trial by jury, temp. Hen. II. then the word was continued when the method was altered, and *arramire versus aliquem* was to appeal for justice against a person, and to sue for the benefit of a public trial. And *arramire reum* was, to arraign a criminal, and offer proof for the conviction of him. *Thomas abbas de Egnesham in curia hic adramivit versus eos de advocacione ecclesiæ de Soulthorn,* i. 501.

ADVOWSON of Churches. No church legally consecrated without an allotment of manse and glebe, made generally by the lord of the manor, who thereby became *advocate* or *patron* of that church, i. 314. So as the lordship of the manor and patronage of the church were rarely in different hands till advowsons were unhappily given to religious houses, i. 389. During a controversy for the right of patronage, the diocesan presented to the church *salvo jure utriusque*. So in a suit depending between William earl of Sarum and the abbot of Barlings, for the advowson of the church of Middleton, i. 269. So Hugh bishop of Lincoln presented to the church of Godington, in a dispute of title between Thomas de Camvill and the abbess of Alveston, i. 271. When two several persons presented their respective clerk, an inquisition was directed from the archdeacon to be executed within the parish, and returned

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into the court, i. 492. No such inquisition, if the right were apparent, *Nulla inquisitione in hac parte capta, quia Domino constabat de jure patronatus*, ii. 152. When the king presented a clerk upon a false title, the bishop instituted the other's clerk, but with great deference to the king's pretended title, and obliging the clerk so instituted to an oath of resignation, if the king's right should afterward appear. *Post institutionem suam prædictam juravit tactis sacrosanctis evangeliiis quod si contingerit dictum regem evincere jus patronatus ecclesiæ memoratæ (i. e. de Ambresdon) illam sine coactione aliqua resignaret*, i. 493. If the patron presented not within six months, there was a lapse to the bishop, *Dicunt etiam quod tempus semestre nondum elapsum est*, i. 502. The king and other guardians presented in the right of wards, i. 269, 270. When the right of advowson was determined by law, a writ lay to the bishop to admit the right clerk, *Concessum est quod prædictus Thomas abbas habeat breve episcopo Lincoln. quod ad præsentationem ipsius abbatis ad prædictam ecclesiam idoneam personam admittat*, i. 502. The advowson of churches, in such manors as were held of the king *in capite*, not to be given by the lords to religious or charitable uses without inquisition *ad quod dampnum*, and licence of the king. Trials for right of advowson were in courts Christian, ii. 352. To prevent litigious suits for the title to benefices, the rural deans took an account of the names and number of the parish churches within their respective districts; what the Christian name and surname of the several incumbents, the time of their collation to such benefices, by what title they held them, whether by institution, commendam, or custody; of what age they were, and in what orders; whether beneficed in more than one church; the name and quality of the patrons; and the value of every benefice by the last taxation. This register was distinctly transcribed, and a fair copy delivered to the diocesan, by him transmitted to the metropolitan in the next provincial council, ii. 361. Vide *Patron*.

ADVOWSON of Religious Houses. As those who built and endowed a parish church were by that title made patrons of it, so those who founded any house of religion had thereby the advowson or patron-

age of it. Sometime the patrons had the sole nomination of the prelate, abbot, or prior; either by investiture or delivery of a pastoral staff; as William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, to the abbey of Notley, com. Buck. i. 205. Or by bare donation or presentation to the diocesan; as Reginald, earl of Bologne, in his charter to the priory of Cold-Norton, *Non hoc autem prætermittendum est, quod domus illa de nostra donatione est, et nos ibi priorem apponere debemus*, i. 227. If a free election were left to the religious, yet a *congé d'élire*, or licence of electing, was first to be obtained from the patron, or in his absence out of England, from the seneschal or steward of his barony. So in the nunnery of Stodley, Th. de S. Walerico, son of the founder, thus provided, *Nec est prætermittendum, quod quotiescunque priorissam eligere contigerit ad eundem prioratum, de seipsis priorissam de assensu meo vel seneschalli mei, si in Anglia non fuero, eligere licebit. Cum autem electa fuerit, ad præsentationem meam vel seneschalli mei si in Anglia non fuero domino Lincoln. episcopo debet presentari*. Mon. Ang. i. 486. When the title of patronage was in dispute, the religious applied themselves to which they pleased of the contending parties; so the monks of Notley asked licence of electing their abbot from the lady Maud de Mortimer, whom they presumed to be their patroness, though the earl of Gloucester claimed that right, i. 443. The patronage lapsed to the lord of the honour, if the family of the founder was extinct; so Edmund earl of Cornwall became patron of the nunnery of Goring by no other title, than as that house was situate within the honour of Walingford, i. 469. On the death of the prelate or governor, the lands escheated to the patron, as lord of the fee, and were to be compounded for by relief, heriot, and other burdens of military service, unless their endowment was frank-almoyn, or such right in the fee was expressly renounced; as Edmund earl of Cornwall in his charter to the college of Bonhommes, at Asherugge. *Ita quod cedente vel decedente rectore ecclesiæ de Esserugge prædicta, quod nos vel hæredes nostri—nullatenus habeamus ingressum in prædictis maneriis seu advocacionibus ecclesiarum prædictarum sive in aliquibus suis pertinentiis quicquam nos intromittamus tem-*

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pore vacationis quo carebunt rectore, sed semper in manibus ipsorum fratrum tam tempore vacationis quam aliis temporibus remaneant, ne statum suum in aliquo mutant, i. 439. In the vacancy of any religious house, the patron presented to the churches of which the religious had the advowson, *Lucia de Arderne recognovit advocacionem illam (i. e. ecclesiæ de Souldern) esse jus prædictæ abbatiæ de Egnesham et post mortem cujusdam Gilberti abbatis vacante prædicta abbacia quidam Richardus de Gravesend quondam Lincoln. episcopus loci illius ordinarius, et advocatus prædictæ abbatiæ contulit illam ecclesiam cuidam Galfrido de Stokes clerico suo,* i. 501. When an abbey of royal foundation was engaged in great debts, at the next vacancy the king took the abbey into his hands, and committed the custody to some steward, to receive the profits and discharge the said incumbrance, i. 513.

AFRICANA^b. A turkey; either from Africa, the country from whence they were brought into these northern parts, or perhaps from the old Latin *afra*, a bird. *Afras aves esse aiunt,* Lat. Gloss. MS. *Sex Africanæ fœminæ,* i. 405. A certain number of this sort of fowl was frequently reserved among the provisions paid to the lord from his customary tenants.

AGILLARIUS. A heyward, *i. e.* a herdsman, or keeper of the herd of cattle in a common field, sworn at the lord's court by solemn oath, of which the form is delivered by Kitchin, of Courts, f. 46. *Quoddam pratum viride quod vocatur heywards-mere, eo quod pertineat ad officium agillarii domini Lestraunge,* i. 191. Which *pratum viride* was, I believe, the same with what is now called Tadbury balk, or the Edburg way balk, in the field of Bicester King's end, of which the grass or herbage is still the right and profit of the tithing-man of King's-end. The office of *agillarius* was of two sorts; first, the common heyward of a town or village, to supervise the greater cattle or common herd of beasts, and keep them within their due bounds: he was otherwise called *bubulcus*, *cowward*, (which is turned into a name of reproach, a pitiful *coward*,) who, if he was a cottager or other servile tenant, was exempted from the cus-

tomary works and labours, because he was presumed to be always attending on his herd, as a shepherd on his flock, who had therefore the like privilege. *Sunt ibi xvi. cotarii, quorum alii sunt bubulci domini, alii sunt pastores, qui si non essent, deberet quilibet unum opus singulis septimanis per annum.* Cartul. Glaston. MS. f. 40. Secondly, the *agillarius* of the lord of a manor, or of a religious house, who was to take care of the tillage and harvest work, to pay the labourers, and to see there were no encroachments or trespasses committed, &c. The same in effect with that officer who is called the *fields-man* and the *tithing-man*. *Et in solutis diversis hominibus et fœminis primo die Julii conductis ad sarculandum diversa blada ut patet per talliam contra agillarium hoc anno xvi. sol. x. den. ii. 255.* His wages in 3 Hen. VI. was a noble. *Et in stipendio Roberti Clerk, agillarii hoc anno xiii. sol. iv. den. ii. 257.*

AGISTATOR. The agister in a forest, from the Fr. *gister*, to lie and feed for a certain *giste* or rate paid to the king. *Agister*, in the modern French *adjouster*, to receive in cattle to be so pastured or *gisted*, to keep them within their bounds, and deliver them to the owners upon the payment of such terms for their feeding. *Agistare forestam* was to take in cattle to pasture within the bounds of the forest for one month, viz. fifteen days before Michaelmas, and fifteen days after, when the running of cattle would be no prejudice to the game. *Agistator* was the forest officer, who was to take account of the cattle so *agisted*, whether they belonged to tenants within the forest, who had free *gistment*, or to neighbouring inhabitants, who paid a common rate. The *agistatores*, in an old version of *Charta de Foresta*, are called *gyst-takers*, or *walkers*. *Omnium regardatorum et agistatorum forestæ prædictæ,* i. 295. *Homines sui reddent pannagium dicto manerio cum agistamentum acciderit,* i. 323. *Eorum animalia agistata fuerunt per duos annos jam elapsos, et solvent Joh. Appulby pro agistamento xiii. sol. iv. den. ii. 139.* Hence our graziers now call the foreign cattle, which they take in to keep by the week, *gisements* or *juicements*, (pronounced like the *joices* in building, corrupted from the

^b The whole of this note is erased in the author's copy.

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French *adjoustment*, the cross pieces of timber that are *adjusted* or fitted to make the frame of the floor.) And to *gise* or *juice* ground, is when the lord or tenant feeds it not with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to *agist* or feed in it. All glossographers agree to derive this word from the French *gister*, to lie, *gest*, a bed, &c. But I rather think *agistamentum* bears relation to *ager*, the field or feeding place of cattle, and might be the same as *agrarium*, *agerium*, *agroticum*, the profit of feeding cattle upon such a ground or field. Unless it were so, I cannot imagine why the duty or levy for repairing the banks and walls in Romney-marsh was called *agistamentum*, and the laying such a proportion of this duty upon the several estates was called *agistatio*. *Tunc sequitur numerus omnium acrarum infra dictum mariscum. Et etiam agistatio tam in magna wallia de Apuldre quam in parva wallia ad quantitatem terrarum.* *Ordinatio Marisci de Romney*, p. 20.

ALTA VIA. A highway, or common road. *Item alta via et generalis inter Brehull et Pidinton maneria domini regis omnino esset astopata*; which was adjudged a trespass against the king and county, i. 353. Critics might dispute whether the Latin *altus* gave name to, or was borrowed from, the British *al*, high, or *alt*, the ascent of any mountain, as *Alpen*, the Alps, from *al*, high, and *pen*, a head or top. Whence *Alpes* passed into an appellative for any mountainous or rising places; as *high* gave a common name to a *highal* or *hill*.

ALTARAGIUM. The profits arising to the priest from the people's offering at the altar. Out of these customary dues the religious assigned a portion to the vicar: so the prior and canons of St. Frideswide, *De præfatæ ecclesiæ nostræ* (i. e. de Oakle) *et capellarum ejusdem altaragiis, ut tene-mur, congruam portionem reservatam eidem vicario de qua valent commode sustentari*, ii. 86. Sometime the whole altarage was allotted to the vicar, *Habebit vicarius de Cestreton totum altaragium*, ii. 203. The regulars and secular priests invented a great many pretty arts to augment the altar-offerings; among other, this one was so ludicrous, and conveyed such thoughts of impurity, that it was expressly prohibited by the great reformer of his age, Bishop

Grosthead. *Audivimus autem unde non mediocriter dolemus,—quod quidam sacerdotes hujus lucri plenas injungunt pœnitentias, quales sunt, quod mulier cognita a viro post partum ante suam purificationem deportet deinceps oblationem ad altare cum qualibet muliere purificanda in eadem parochia—quod penitus inhibemus.* *Constit. Roberti Episc. Lincoln. MS. f. 3.* Since the Reformation, several disputes arose what dues were comprehended under the title of *altaragium*, which were thus remarkably determined in a trial in the Exchequer in Michaelmas term, 21 Eliz. on Thursday, November 12. *Upon the hearing of the matter betwixt Ralph Turner, vicar of West Haddon, and Edward Andrews, it is ordered, that the said vicar shall have, by reason of the words (altaragium cum manso competentis) contained in the composition of the profits assigned for the vicar's maintenance, all such things as he ought to have by these words, according to the definition thereof made by the Reverend Father in God John Bishop of London, upon conference with the civilians, viz. David Hewes, judge of the Admiralty, Bartholomew Clerk, dean of the Arches, John Gibson, Henry Joanse, Laurence Hewes, and Edward Stanhope, all doctors of the civil law: that is to say, by altaragium, tithes of wool, lambs, colts, calfs, pigs, goslings, chickens, butter, cheese, hemp, flax, honey, fruits, herbs, and such other small tithes, with offerings that shall be due within the parish of West Haddon.*

And the like case was for Norton in Northamptonshire, heard in this court within these two or three years, upon the hearing ordered in the like manner.

Which judgment, I presume, was grounded on these and the like authorities. *Vicarius de Colingham habeat totum altaragium, exceptis decimis feoni et nutrimentorum animalium provenientium de dominico domini regis.* *Mon. Ang. tom. 3. p. 139.*—*Ita quod prædictus vicarius—prædictis oblationibus et obventionibus, non bladis aut garbis nisi plantatis aut pede fossis ad altaragia communiter spectantibus contentus, &c.* *Will. Thorn. cap. 30. § 4, &c.* Yet it seems to be certain, that the religious, when they allotted the *altaragium* in part or whole to the vicar or capellane, meant only the customary and voluntary offerings at the altar, for some divine office or service of

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the priest, and not any share of the standing tithes, whether predial or mixed.

AMASIA. A mistress or concubine, *ab amando*, as *amorous*, *amiable*, &c. *Henricus primus filius Willielmi Bastard dedit Editham filiam Forne Amasiam suam Roberto de Olleio secundo in uxorem*, i. 119.

AMERCIAMENTUM. A pecuniary punishment imposed upon offenders *a la mercie*, at the mercy of the court, and therefore in our law cases is frequently called *misericordia*: and therefore this difference is commonly stated between *finis* and *amercements*; *finis* are punishments certain and determined by some statute; *amercements* are arbitrary impositions proportioned to the fault, at the discretion of the court. If the *amercement* were too grievous, there was a relief to be sued by a writ called *moderata misericordia*. The *amercements* in county courts or the assizes held by itinerant judges, were sometimes granted by the king as a special profit and privilege to a servant or favourite: so king Hen. III. to his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, i. 308. The *amercements* in the view of frank-pledge or court-leet, were due to the lord, and received by his bailiffs, *ballivi comitis Gloucestrie venient quolibet anno semel ad tenendum visum Franciplegii in eodem manerio, et asportabunt omnia amerciamenta inde proveniencia*, i. 450. A common privilege that persons should be amerced by their peers or equals: so in the lords court within the manor of Hedington,—*Quoties contigerit aliquem prædictorum hominum pro aliquo delicto quoquo modo amerciari in eadem curia, per pares suos et non per alios amercientur, et hoc secundum modum delicti*, i. 454. *Amerciamenta illevabilia*, were such amercements as through poverty or escape of the persons became desperate debts, and were deducted in the accounts of the bailiff or steward, or collector of rents and dues. The prior and canons of Burcester to the receiver of their rents at Kirtlington,—*In allocatis eidem pro amerciamentis illevabilibus hoc anno vi. den. ii. 251, 252.*

ANABATA. *Anaboladium*, a Gr. ἀναβάλλειν, to cast over or cover. A cope or sacerdotal vest to cover the back and shoulders of the priest. *Et in bolt rubei say apud*

Steresbrugge propter anabatam faciendam, iv. sol. viii. den. ii. 254.

ANCA^c. A goose, generally female, in distinction from the gander, which in the north they call a *steg*. *Anca* seems a corruption from *anserina*,—*Cum decima ancarum et ovorum—porcellos, ancas, ova. Anca, ancus*, was the thigh or hind leg. *Affer quatuor panes, offer ancum porci*, i. e. a leg of pork. Hence a *hanch* of venison, up to the *hanches* in dirt; and hence with some allusion, to have a *hank* upon, to *hanker* after.

ANNIVERSARIUM. An anniversary, called by our forefathers a year-day and a *mind-day*, i. e. a memorial-day. The yearly return of the day of death of any person, which the religious registered in their obitual or martyrology, and annually observed in gratitude to their founders and benefactors. It was sometime made an express condition in a charter, as by Yoland, countess of Dreux, to the abbey of Brueil,—*quod singulis annis post obitum meum anniversarium solempniter celebrabunt*, i. 267. Reginald de Pavelly, founder of the abbey of Lisle-Dieu, in the diocese of Rhemes, had his anniversary there observed October 29, which practice of the religious was a great advantage to the history of men and times. A *pietance*, or portion of meat and drink, was sometime granted for this purpose. Henry, vicar of Weston, gave six shillings yearly rent to the abbey of Oseney,—*quos quidem attornavi ad unam pietantiam faciendam in conventu Osneiensi annuatim in perpetuum in die anniversarii mei obitus pro anima mea*, i. 400. This was one of the trading arts of the religious, who frequently sold the purchase at very considerable rates. Edmund Rede, Esq. gave largely to the abbot and convent of Dorchester for their sale of this privilege,—*Unum anniversarium novem lectionum videlicet placebo et dirige semel in anno*, ii. 328. Whatsoever was given to this use was forfeited to the crown by stat. 1 Edw. VI. cap. 16. The surviving relations made customary offerings at the altar, at every return of such anniversary, in gratitude to the memory, and in charity to the soul, of their departed friend: this the religious did sometimes assign for a part of the vicar's maintenance, *Omnes oblationes in*

^c ANCA. See Mr. Pegge; Gentleman's Magazine, 1758. p. 465.

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nuptiis, purificationibus, anniversariis, in cera, pecunia, ovis, aut fructibus, ii. 81.

ANTECESSOR. The word not so often applied to the ancestor of a family, as either to the pre-possessor of an estate, or the predecessor in an office. *Sicut antecessores sui tenuerunt melius de me et antecessoribus meis*, i. 98. *Alexander Episcopus Lincoln, &c. sicut antecessores nostri eam præfatæ ecclesiæ de Egnesham dederunt et concesserunt*, i. 122.

APPENDICIA. The same as *pertinentiæ*, the appendages or appertenances of any estate. So Simon, earl of Northampton, gave to the Knights Templars, *Meritonam cum omnibus appendiciis suis*, i. 150. Hence our *pentices* or *pent-houses*, *appendicia domus*, a *pent-stock*, &c.

APPELLATIO. An appeal from some sentence or jurisdiction to a presumed higher judicature; which appeals were frequent, both from the civil magistrates to ecclesiastical powers, and again from the courts Christian to the common law. This liberty of appealing was expressly renounced, to make some compacts the more firm and unalterable. So the prior and convent of Burcester, upon a bargain with the abbot and convent of Oseney; *Renuntiantes in hoc facto omnibus impellationibus super hoc habitis, appellationibus, in integrum restitutioni, regiæ prohibitioni, et omni alii remedio juris canonici et civilis*, i. 490. Appeals to Rome, when made common, were so great an interruption of all justice, that they were forbid, and severely punished. So when Gilbert de Segreve, archdeacon of Oxford, in 34 Edw. I. appealed from the king's court to the pope, he was summoned to Westminster, and obliged to renounce his appeal by oath, and to find pledges for appearing at the next parliament, i. 504.

APPROPRIATIO. The granting a parochial church, or the great tithes and better profits, *ad proprios usus*, to the proper uses of some religious house, to enjoy for ever; whence they called it *perpetuum beneficium*. The prior and convent of Burcester had two parts of the great tithe in Compton-Basset appropriated to them, *nomine perpetui beneficii*, i. 288. In this manner was the illegitimate birth of most appropriations: the lay patrons devoutly and (as they thought) innocently resigned their right of advowson to religious houses, who by their interest

and money procured from the popes and bishops the annexation of all tithes and profits to themselves, i. 440. They had many artificial pretences to allege to the pope and the diocesan, to extort their consent, ii. 117. The methods of appropriating, and the fatal abuse of thus robbing church and clergy, discoursed at large, ii. 42. The appropriators often encroached upon the remnant of the vicar; for which invasion of right the stout vicar of Ellesfeld, in 24 Ed. I. entered an action against the prior and canons of St. Frideswide, i. 462. A canon or other religious, who was not a monk, by the pope's indulgence, could hold a vicarage with his station in the convent; *Proviso tamen quod ecclesia (scil. de Acle) per idoneum canonicum domus vestre prædicte (scil. S. Frideswidæ) prout sede apostolica vobis est indultum, et antiquitus extitit consuetum, deserviat: qui quidem canonicus tanquam vicarius perpetuus a loci diocesano curam animarum recipiet*, i. 536. *Unum de canonicis nostris ut olim fuisse dignoscitur rite electum et ad ejusdem ecclesiæ vicariam legitime institutum accepimus*, ii. 8. The religious took advantage of the vacancy of a church, and then prevailed with the patron to appropriate, and give them immediate possession: so Robert Gait, in the time of Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln, gave the vacant church of Hampton-Gay to the abbot and convent of Oseney, and then notified it to the bishop, desiring him to give them admittance; *Noverit discrecio vestra quod defuncto G. persona ecclesie de Hempton me eandem ecclesiam vacantem dedisse et concessisse in perpetuam elemosinam abbati et conventui de Oseney*, i. 579. At other times the religious obtained leave to appropriate a church of their own patronage, when it should next be vacant, and then, impatient for their prey, bought out the incumbent, or got it void by resignation or exchange, ii. 1. One great mischief of appropriations was this; in the ordination of a vicarage, the altarage, or voluntary oblations, were often divided between the vicar and the religious, which soon lessened the charity and piety of Christian people, who grew less free in their offerings, when they found a great share must go away from the parish priest, to whom they designed that bounty, ii. 81. The religious very apt to

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oppress the vicar, by throwing procurations and other burdens on them, and particularly when they had covenanted to maintain a capellane in some chapel of ease within the parish, they shifted off that charge, and cast it on the vicar, ii. 272. That the bishops might not lose by granting their assent to appropriations, they sometime compounded with the religious for an annual pension to answer the dues that might otherwise arise to their see from the succession of rectors: so in the appropriating of Merton to the abbey of Eghesham; *Reservamus insuper nobis et successoribus nostris episcopis Lincoln. nomine recompensationis indemnitatis et commoditatis que de dicta ecclesia obvenire solebat in singulis vacationibus ejusdem, et poterit verisimiliter obvenire, pensionem annuam viginti solidorum ex causa consimili*, ii. 119. One great and popular pretension of appropriating benefices to the use of the religious was, to enable them the better to relieve the poor; and in the form of appropriation it was sometimes expressly ordained, that a perpetual portion should be allotted, at the discretion of the bishop, to relieve the indigent parishioners: so when the church of Charlton-upon-Ottmoor was given to the nuns of Henwode, com. Warwick; *Et etiam pro recreatione pauperum parochianorum ipsius ecclesiæ alia perpetua portio moderanda arbitrio diocesani loci deputari debet*, ii. 176. 204. After the statute of mortmain, the religious still carried on their gainful trade by obtaining a dispensation from the king: so in the appropriation of Merton to the abbey of Eghesham, p. 482. Vide *Vicarage*.

APPROPRIARE ad honorem. To bring a manor within the extent and liberty of such an honour. *Petrus de Asherugge tunc seneschallus honoris sancti Walerici appropriavit dictum manerium ad honorem sancti Walerici*, i. 474.

APPROPRIARE communam. To separate and enclose an open common, or part of it. *Quod possint sibi appropriare et includere pro voluntate sua tres acras prædictæ placæ, i. e. in communi pastura*, i. 479.

APPRENTICIUS. An apprentice or young person bound by indentures to a master, who, upon such covenants, is to teach him his mystery or trade. In 12 Edw. III. *confirmavi Willielmo fratri meo*

apprenticio apud London. ii. 72. This, I think, is the oldest authority for the name of a servile apprentice: at least I have met with no mention of them till the beginning of the next reign, when *Henry de Knighton sub an. 1381. apprenticii quoque relictis magistris suis illuc accurrebant.* And Tho. Walsingham, in Ric. II. p. 301. *De Londoniis multi apprenticii, plures servi, sumptis albis capuciis, invitis magistris et dominis sunt profecti.* The students and professors of the common law had the appellation of *apprentitii ad legem, apprentitii ad barras, juris regni apprentitii*: of which titles see Selden's Notes on Fortescue, p. 2.

ARCHIDIACONUS. Archdeacons were at first employed by the bishops in more servile duties, and always in subservience to the urban or rural deans of Christianity, to whom they were as much inferior as their order of deacon was to that of priest; till by the advantages of a personal attendance on the bishop, and a delegation to examine and report some causes, and a commission to visit some remoter parts of a diocese, their power and dignity was advanced above the archpresbyter or dean, ii. 348. Archdeacons within the diocese of Lincoln collected the spiritualities of the bishop, and paid him some pensions or portions out of their office; *Summa redditus de quo archidiaconi respondent episcopo Lincoln. per an. ccxvii. xvis. viiid. i. 506.*

ARGENTUM ALBUM. Silver coin, or current money. By doomsday tenure some rents to the king were paid *in argento albo*, common silver money; others *in libris ursoris et pensatis*, in the metal and full weight. So the king's manor at Brehull; *Reddit per annum xxviii. libras de albo argento, et pro foresta xii. libras ursoras et pensatas*, i. 230. Hence in the next age that rent which was paid in money was called *blanchfearm*, now the *white-rent*; and what they paid in provision was termed *black-mail*.

ARIETUM levatio. An old sportive exercise, which seems to have been the same with running at the *quintan*, or *quintal*, which was to fix a post perpendicularly in the ground, and place on the top of it a slender beam turning on a spindle, with a slob or flat board at the one end, and a bag of dirt or sand on the other; that while the rider strikes at the shield or board, he must shew his strength and dexterity to

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escape a blow from the turn of the other end. This sport might be called *arietum levatio*, because such violent manner of riding at and striking did seem to resemble the Roman ways of playing their battering rams; or rather because the shield or board upon the striking end was made in the fashion of a ram's head; or because they fastened the horns of a ram at the returning end, to make the blow more comical. This customary English sport, practised usually at weddings, was either so ludicrous or so dangerous, that it was often forbid by ecclesiastical authority. Among the inquiries to be made by the archdeacons within the diocese of Lincoln, an. 1232. *An alicubi leventer arietes, vel fiant scotalla, vel decertetur in præeundo cum vexillo matricis ecclesiæ.* In the synod at Worcester, an. 1240, can. 38, a strict command was given, *Ne intersint ludis inhonestis, nec sustineant ludos fieri de rege et regina, nec arietes levare, nec palestras publicas.* There be two other authorities that seem more directly to imply it was the same with the *quintan*. A constitution of that great preserver of church discipline, Bishop Grossthead, commands, that in every church should be published a prohibition, *Ne quisquam levet arietes super rotas, vel alios ludos statuatur, in quibus decertatur pro bravio, nec hujusmodi ludis quisquam intersit.* And another constitution of Walter, bishop of Durham, an. 1255, *Insuper interdiciamus levationes arietum super rotas, et ludos quibus decertatur ad bravium exequendum.* In both which injunctions, the expression of *levare super rotas* seems to determine it a versatile sport, like a beam or rafter turning equilibrious upon a pole or post erect. And the *bravium*, or prize, which was to be given to the victor, is so described in the *Quintal*, by Mat. Paris, sub an. 1253. *Eo tempore juvenes Londinenses statuto pavone pro bravio, ad stadium quod quintena vulgariter dicitur, vires proprias et equorum cursus sunt experti.* From whence I am apt to conclude, that *quintana* and *arietum levatio* were the same manly exercise, or at least that the latter was but a varied improvement of the former, i. 28.

ARMA DARE. To make a knight. An. 1144. 9, 10. King Steph. *Ego Brientius filius comitis quem bonus rex Henricus nutrit, et cui arma dedit et honorem,* i. 138.

ARMA CAPERE. To be made a knight. An. 1278. 5, 6. Edw. III. *A die quo dictus comes (scil. Henricus de Lacy) arma militaria a domino Henrico rege patre nostro cepit,* i. 408.

ARMIGERI. Not only a title of dignity, but the common appellation of servants, especially in convents. I suppose the better sort of servants, yet such as wore liveries in the priory of Burcester, where, in 4 Hen. VI. the prior and bursar accounted; *Et in blodeo panno empto pro armigeris et valectis prioris de Johanne Bandy de magna Tue,* ii. 256. This is the same servile office which by Sir Henry Spelman is called *quædam species armigerorum*, in the abbey of Battle, com. Suss. where the abbot and convent granted to Hugh Fraunceis *armigero suo*, a yearly pension or wages, and a customary livery; *Ac etiam liberaturam nostram, de secta armigerorum nostrorum, quotiens nos liberaturam generalem dare contigerit. Necnon tabulam suam infra idem monasterium in aula nostra prout alicui armigerorum nostrorum ibidem deservitur seu deservietur, dum tamen idem Hugo Fraunceis nobis et successoribus nostris suum congruum servitium medio tempore, corporis sui valetudine durante, realiter exhibeat.* Possibly these *armigeri* of the religious (like the military armour-bearers) might be their retinue of the better rank, who carried their banners in any public procession, and attended in some other of the more gentle offices; as our *bedelli armigeri*, esquire beadles.

ARRERAGIUM. Arrears, or debts unpaid within the due time. From the French *arrier*, a retro, behind. *Faciatis habere feodum suum una cum arreragiis suis,* i. 408. *Omnimoda computa et arreragia computorum ac relevia exitus et alias forisfactas sive forisfacturas et alia debita quæcunque,* ii. 110. *Respondent de arreragiis ultimi compoti,* ii. 248. Hence the rear of an army, the *rier-band*, the *rier-county*, or some place appointed by the sheriff after the end of his office to receive the king's arrears.

ARTICULUS. An article or complaint exhibited by way of libel in a court Christian; *Possint eos et eorum successores per omnem censuram ecclesiasticam ad omnium et singulorum præmissorum observationem absque articuli seu libelli petitione, et quocunque strepitu judiciali compellere,* i. 490.

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ARURA *pro Aratura.* Ploughing. *Una arura*, one day's work at the plough; *Tenet in bondagio et debet unam aruram in yeme, et unam sarculaturam*, i. 575. Hence in Wiltshire to ear is to plough, and earing is a day's ploughing.

ASSARTUM, *essartum*, *exartum*. A piece of land within the limits of a forest, grubbed up or divested of the wood and trees, and converted into tillage. Manwood derives it from an old French word, *assartir*, to make plain. Spelman thinks *essartum* was from the Latin *exertum*, pulled or rooted up. Some derive it a *sarriendo*, weeding of fields. Skinner runs into more fanciful conjectures, a Lat. *exarturare*, i. e. *artus seu ramos arboris descindere, arborem detruncare, vel si malis a Lat. exsaltuare*, (i. e.) *saltum in agrum cultum transmutare, facili sane l in e transitu*. Mr. Somner is much more rational and happy, who thinks *exartum* to be a contraction of *exaratum*; to which opinion the learned Du Fresne inclines. *Alii denique ab exaro, unde exaratum, ager exaratus, præscissus, et per contractionem exartum, uti scribi passim in vetustioribus chartis observare est. Quam ultimam sententiam fulciunt tabulæ veteres in chronico Besuensi, an. 5. Ludov. Imp. p. 513. ubi exaratum scribitur. Ædificiis desuper positis, campisque, pratis, sylvis, exaratis, pomiferis, &c. Simon de Gerardmulin confirmed to the abbey of Missenden the chapel of Holy Cross in Pidington, et totum assartum quod adjacet, i. 147. Reddendo pro prædicto assarto unum denarium, i. 247. Land not to be assarted within the bounds of a forest without licence from the king, nor could that be obtained without a previous inquisition ad quod dampnum. Jurati dicunt quod foret dampnum et valde nocumentum foreste, si tres acre assarte essent in quadam plana que vocatur Fernhurst in foresta de Bernwode, i. 353.*

ASSISA *ab assidendo*, originally a court wherein the judges, as assessors, did hear and determine any cause. Thence the word *assisa* was translated to signify an ordinance or statute-law, a trial, a jury, a writ, &c. We now apply the word to no other court of judicature but the county courts held by the itinerant judges, called the *assises*.

ASSISA MAGNA. A more solemn trial by a jury of twelve or more knights, to be elected and returned by four other knights,

to give their verdict in a cause prosecuted *per breve de recto*, i. e. where the dispute lies not of the bare possession, but of the right and property; distinguished from the *assisa parva* or *minor*, where the question is only of possession, in which the jury were twelve ordinary legal or free men, returned by the sheriff. Roger de Amory quit claimed to the abbot and convent of Oseney two knights fees in Weston; *Unde eos implacitavit in curia domini regis per breve de recto, et prosecutum est quousque dictus abbas et conventus posuerunt se super magnam assisam*, i. 362. *Johannes de Handlo defendit jus suum, et ponit se in magnam assisam domini regis*, ii. 14. In a great assise the sheriff returned four knights of the same county by the king's precept; *Vice comiti Oxon. per breve nostrum de judicio preceptum fuit quod venire faciat coram vobis quatuor milites de com. predicto*, ii. 67. Which four knights were to appear in court at a day prefixed, and there, in presence of the plaintiff and defendant, or their attornies, were to elect out of themselves and others, twelve, thirteen, or sometimes sixteen knights, to be summoned against another day of hearing; *Quatuor milites in propriis personis suis venerunt et super sacramentum suum in presencia partium predictarum elegerunt de seipsis et aliis sexdecim milites*, ii. 122. *Ponit se in magna assisa domini regis—et offert domino regi dimidiam marcam pro inquisitione seisini predictæ,—dies datus est partibus predictis,—ad audiendam electionem magne assise dom. regis, et tunc venerunt quatuor milites ad faciendam electionem illam*, ii. 116. The twelve or more knights elected by the first four, were to be all such as held lands and tenements within the county, or else incapable to serve on the jury; *Quidam illorum de terris et tenementis que tempore electionis predictæ in com. predicto habuerunt, se totaliter dimiserunt*, ii. 68. If between the election of knights and the time of trial, any of them were dead, or sick, or dispossessed of estates within the county, others, by the king's precept to the sheriff, were to be elected in their room; *Si vobis constiterit aliquos de predictis militibus sic electis mortuos esse, sive de terris et tenementis suis predictis se dimisisse, sive perpetuo languidos esse, ut est dictum, tunc loco eorum alios legales milites*

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ejusdem com. eligi et ulterius in eodem negotio facere, ii. 68. If the jurors so elected refused or neglected to appear, the sheriff was commanded to distrain their goods and chattles, and arrest their persons, and bring them into court; *Precipimus tibi—quod distringas Edmundum de Cornubia militem, &c. electos in curia nostra—per omnes terras et catalla sua in balliva tua—et quod habeas corpora eorum coram justiciariis nostris apud Ebor.* ii. 68.

ASSISÆ JUDICIUM. Judgment of the court given against plaintiff or defendant upon default; *Ipsi non veniunt ad hunc diem, unde judicium assisæ capiatur versus eos per eorum defaultam*, i. 501.

ASSISA FORESTÆ. The laws or particular orders of the forest established in an assise or court, held by the forest officers, *Johannes filius Nigelli habet in bosco domini regis housbote et hepbote cum omnibus feodis forestario pertinentibus secundum assisam forestæ*, i. 375. *Priorissa de Littlemore devastavit boscum suum de Shottore contra assisam forestæ*, ii. 141.

ASSISA ULTIMÆ PRÆSENTATIONIS. Assise of darrein presentment. A trial for the right of patronage, by inquiring who took the precedent turns of presentation for the more easy discovering and fixing the property of the advowson; *Thomas abbas de Egnesham per attornatum suum optulit se versus Luciam quæ fuit uxor Thomæ de Leuknore et Petrum de Schevyndon quod essent hic ad hunc diem audituri assisam ultimæ præsentationis*, i. 500.

ASSISA PANIS ET CERVISIÆ. The power or privilege of assising or adjusting the weights and measures of bread and beer. As the weight of bread prescribed by the Vice-Chancellor, and supervised by the clerk of the market, is still called the *size* of bread, so half a crust, or a farthing bread, in Oxford, is in Cambridge called a *size* of bread; and a servitor is there a *sizar*, or one who is to live upon such an *assised* allowance. Hence to *size*, i. e. to match cloth, silk, &c. to get more of the same *assise* or proportion. Hence *size*, for height and stature, of a middle *size*. *Sizely*, in the north, is proud and coy, &c. Sir Ric. d'Amory, in 18 Edw. II. was *sysor*, or had the *assise* of bread and beer within the city and suburbs of Oxford, for the yearly rent of one hundred shillings; but on complaint

of the university and city, the king granted back that privilege to the mayor and vice-chancellor, i. 564.

ASSISUS. Dimised or firmed out for such an *assise* or certain rent in money or provisions. *Terra assisa* was commonly opposed to *terra dominica*; this last being held in demesne, or occupied by the lord; the other let out to inferior tenants. So among the lands of the Knights Templars belonging to their preceptory of Sandford; *Apud Covele de dono Matildis reginæ habentur quatuor hidæ, quarum duæ sunt in dominico, et duæ assisæ ab hominibus*, i. 197. *Apud Meritone duæ in dominico, et quinque assisæ ab hominibus*, ib. Hence *redditus assisus*, the set or standing rent. *Sunt ibidem de redditu assiso*, xls. i. 444. *Summa reddituum assisorum de manerio*, i. 506. Hence to *assess* or allot the proportion and rates in taxes and payments by *assessors* in *assessment*.

ASSOCIATION. On the death of king Edward I. Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, Anthony Bec, bishop of Durham, and divers others, barons, entered into a solemn *association* to defend king Edward II. and the rights of his crown, i. 507. In 5 Edw. II. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and several peers, associated by solemn oath to relieve the oppression of holy church, and to recover the just liberties of the kingdom, i. 520.

ATTACHIARE. To attach or seize upon. *Attachiare bona*, to distrain goods. *Attachiare personam*, to arrest a person. From the Fr. *attacher*, to attack or take into custody, which the learned Du Fresne supposes derived from the old Gallic *tasca*, *taschia*, the rent of land or tenement, from the British *tasc*, tribute, *tascyd*, collector of the tribute, (whence our *tasque*, or imposed labour; a *tasquer*, or day labourer; a *tasque-master*, &c.) So as *attacher* was no more at first than to gather rent, or collect tribute, or else upon refusal to take it by force, as a debt and forfeiture to the state; *Tibi precipimus quod ipsum Ychelum attachies, ita quod corpus ejus habeas coram baronibus*, i. 468. *Robertus Frere et Joshua Phillippes attachiati fuerunt, quod transierunt cum carectis suis ultra pratum domini de Langeford*, ii. 86.

ATTACHIAMENTA BONORUM. A distress taken upon the goods of persons sued for

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personal estate by the legal *attachiatores* or bailiffs, and kept in their custody as a security to answer the action. It was a privilege granted to the abbot and convent of Oseney, to have the *attachments* of all their tenants quit claimed or released; *Omnia attachiamenta hominum nostrorum et plegiorum suorum habenda quietam clamata sunt*, i. 275.

ATTACHIAMENTA forestæ. All timber toppings and other vert felled or cut within the liberties of a forest without the view of the verdor and licence of the king, were forfeited, and to be attached by the forestar; *Nichil de boscis prædictis capere potuerunt nisi per liberationem forestarii—absque attachiamento et impedimento forestarii prædicti*, i. 529.

ATTACHIAMENTA de spinis et bosco. The privileges granted to the officers of a forest to take to their own use thorns, brush, and windfall trees within such precincts. So John Fitz-Nigell, forestar of Bernwode; *Debet habere feodum in bosco domini regis videlicet attachiamentum de spinis de bosco suo, et de bosco qui vento prostituitur*, i. 295.

ATTORNARE rem. To attourn, or turn over money and good, i. e. to assign and appropriate them to a certain use; *Quos quidem quatuor solidos—attornavi ad unam pietantiam faciendam in conventu Osneiensi*, i. 400.

ATTORNARE personam. To depute a representative or proxy, as in trials at common law, the plaintiff or defendant retained *attornatum suum, positum in loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum*, i. 580.

AVERIA. Cattle. Sir Henry Spelman deduces the word from the Fr. *ovre*, work, as if chiefly working cattle; but more probably from *avoir*, to have or possess, the word sometime including all personal estate, as *catalla* did all goods and chattles: but commonly taken for all kind of stock or feeding cattle; *Ad introitum et exitum cum averiis meis et suis*, i. 265. *Communem pasturam ad averia sua*, i. 320. *Propriam habet communam ad omnia averia in sylva dictorum prioris et conventus*, ii. 128. In Northumberland they now say a *false aver*, for a sluggish horse or lazy beast, perhaps from *averia*; yet the honoured Spelman rather derives it from the old Lat. *affri*, or *affra*, country horses, and cites the pro-

verb, *A false aver or afer*. In the north they likewise use *average* for what in Kent we call the *gratten*, in other parts the *eddish*, in Wales the *adlodh*, the *roughings*, the *stubble* and pasture left in corn-fields after the harvest is carried. From *averia* comes *averare*, which Spelman interprets to carry goods in a waggon, or upon loaded horses; but it seems rather to drive cattle to a fair or market; *Omnes homines (i. e. de Kyngston) debent ter averare ad Bristoliam*. Cartul. Glaston. Abbot. MS. f. 40.

AVER-CORN. A reserved rent in corn paid to religious houses by their tenants or firmers, which Mr. Somner deduces from the Fr. *ovre*, or *ovrage*, work, as if corn drawn to the lord's granary by the working cattle of the tenant. But it seems more natural (like *averia*) from *avoir*, to have or receive such a quantity of corn. I suppose it owing to the Saxon Cypic-ſceat, or church-scot, a measure of corn brought to the priest on St. Martin's day, as an oblation for the first-fruits of the earth. Under this title the religious had a reserve of corn paid yearly, as in an inquisition of the estate of the abbey of Glastonbury, an. 1201, 2 king John; *Waltone reddit in gabulo assiso iv. lib. xvi. sol.—de churchscet ii. summæ et dimid. frumenti*. Cartul. Abbot. Glaston. MS. f. 38. Which *churchscet*, by a Norman epithet, might easily be called *aver-corn*. Possibly from hence the northern word *havers*, oats, the like aspirate as in *haver de pois*, for *avoir du poids*. But more probably from a German original, *habern*, oats, in the high Dutch.

AUDITORES. Those religious in a convent who were deputed to state, examine, and pass the house accounts; *Computavit coram dominis—auditoribus deputatis*, i. 405. Hence the *auditors*, *auditory*, *audit-house*, *audit-time*, in cathedral and collegiate bodies.

AVES DICH. A corruption of *Offa's ditch*, which seems to have been at first the boundary between the West Saxon and Mercian kingdoms, and afterwards maintained to keep off the incursions of the Danes into these parts, from Northampton and other quarters. It appears to have been continued from Wansdike in Wilts, to Mixbury, com. Oxon, i. 54. A *dike*, in the north, is a ditch to a dry hedge, where the wet ditch is called a *sough*. From

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dike comes the southern *doke*, a deep furrow in arable land, or any sudden fall of ground.

AUXILIUM petere. To pray aid in a suit or cause, *i. e.* when an inferior tenant is impleaded, and not capable to defend the right in his own name, he prayeth aid of the superior lord to assist and justify his plea; *Johannes de Handlo implacitatus de manerio de Pidington—dicit quod ipse non potest predicto priori sine ipso domino rege inde respondere, et petit auxilium de ipso domino rege, ii. 12.*

AUXILIUM curiæ. A precept or order of court for the citing or *sub pœnaing* a party; *Vocat inde ad warantiam Johannem Sutton de Duddele chevalier et Isabellam uxorem ejus, ut habeat eos hic in Oct. S. Michaelis per auxilium curiæ, ii. 112.*

AUXILIUM facere alicui in curia regis. To be another's friend and solicitor in the king's court; a fiduciary office, solemnly granted by some courtiers to their dependants in the country; *Sciunt præsentis et futuri quod ego Bernardus de S. Walerico concessi Rogero de Bercheley et hæredibus suis auxilium et consilium meum in curia domini mei regis Angliæ, i. 174.*

AUXILIUM regis. Vide *Scutagium*.

AUXILIUM vicecomitum. The aid or customary dues paid to the sheriff for the better support of his office. *Prior de Kime, com. Linc. tenet duas carucas terræ in Thorpe per servitium xl. denariorum per annum ad auxilium vicecomitis. Mon. Ang. tom. ii. 245. a.* An exemption from this duty was sometime granted by the king as a special privilege. So king Henry II. to the priory of St. Osith, of Chich. in Essex, *Sint ipsi et omnes homines sui liberi et quieti de auxiliis vicecomitum et præpositorum hundredorum, ib. tom. ii. 184.* So king Henry II. granted to the tenants within the honors of Walingford and Bercamsted, *ut quieti sint de auxilio vicecomitum et servientum, i. 157.*

AYSIAMENTA. Easements, from the Fr. *aisè*, *easy*; or from the Sax. *Eað*, *easy* or *ready*, which Chaucer calls *eith* and *eth*; and the Northumbrians still use *eeth*, the Welsh *esmywyth*. In grants of conveyance and demise, *aysiamenta* did include any liberty of passage, highway, water-course, or other customary benefit, for the ease and accommodation of the owners or in-

habitants of any house, or the tenants of any land; *Quiete bene in pace et jure hæreditario in omnibus aysiamentis infra villam et extra ad dictum messuagium—pertinentibus, i. 272. Cum omnibus pertinentiis suis valoribus et aysiamentis, i. 323.* Hence a house of office is called an *easement*, commonly a house of *ease*.

AXATIO carectæ. Putting on the axle-tree of a waggon; *Et in uno axe empto cum axatione unius carectæ, ii. 253.*

B

BAIUS equus. A bay horse. From Lat. *badius*, Gr. *βαῖδιος*, a *βαῖς*, and *βατόν*, a bough, or branch of a palm-tree; so as *badius* was *coloris Phœnicei*; *Et de uno equo baio empto de Willielmo Salt, ad stabulum prioris xxvi. sol. viii. den. ii. 255.* Hence *baiard*, an appellative for horse. Prov. *None so bold as blind bayard.* Or, in Chaucer's phrase,

Be ben as bold as is Bayard the blind.

Hence *Bayard's*-watering, *Bayard's*-green, &c.

BALLIVA. A bailiwick; from the Fr. *bailler*, to deliver or commit. *Ballivus* was the person to whom an authority and trust was committed within such a district; *balliva* was the whole district within which the said trust was to be executed. A whole county was so called in respect of the sheriff; a whole barony, in respect of the lord or baron; a hundred, in respect of the chief constable; a manor, in respect of the steward; a circuit of villages and hamlets, with respect to the capital manor, where the religious held their court, or had a mansion-house. So the abbot and convent of Oseney had their *balliva de Weston*, which contained Weston, Blechesdon, Burcestre, Chestreton, Wrechwike, Bucknell, Audley, Arncote, and Northbrook, i. 83. The circuit within the liberties of the constable of the castle of Wallingford, called by him *balliva mea*, i. 155. The sheriff of every county had two itinerant bailiffs, who were to execute writs and judgments, &c. *Johannes Lamdels, vicecomes Oxon. dilectis sibi Johanni de Baldindon et Roberto Louches hac vice ballivis suis itinerantibus salutem, ii. 125.* The secular clergy sometimes took

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these mercenary offices, prohibited by a constitution of the excellent Bishop Grosthead; *Ad amputandum quoque omnem cupiditatis speciem inhibemus firmiter non solum ordinaria sed speciali auctoritate apostolica, ne beneficiati vel ad sacros ordines promoti sint vicecomites vel justitarii seculares vel ballivas teneant, unde laicis potestatibus obligantur ad ratiocinia de ballivis eisdem reddenda.* Constit. Rob. Episc. Lincoln. MS. Vide *præpositus*.

BARROW. A large hillock, or mount of earth, raised or cast up, which may seem to have been one of the Roman tumuli or sepulchres, i. 24. From the Sax. *boepg*, a raised heap of earth, or rather from *beapu*, *beopa*, which was commonly taken for a grove or toft of trees on the top of a hill. From the old Gallic *bar* a high place, from whence several towns in Italy and France, from their lofty situation, had this name of *bar* and *bari*. One of the most noted mountains in North Wales is called *Berriw*. Hence the *bars*, properly a partition set upon rising steps. The *bar* or gate of a city, as Temple-Bar in London, Bootham-Bar in York. The *barriers* or mound to fence off the crowd in military sports.

BAS-CHEVALIERS. Low or inferior knights, as distinguished from barons and bannerets, who were the chief or superior knights, i. 542. Hence we now call our bare simple knights inferior to baronets, knights bachelors, i. e. *Bas-Chevaliers*. Which in all likelihood gave name to the academical degree of *Bachelors*, as a quality lower than that of Masters and Doctors. So in France they call the suburbs the *basville*, or the inferior town. The learned Spelman very rationally derives the opprobrious name of *bastard* from the Fr. *bas*, and Sax. *þeoþt*, rise or original, as a person of a base and vile extract. The same termination remains in *upstart*, a fellow of a new and late rise.

BASSE. A collar for cart-horses made of flags; *In tribus coleris, uno basse, cum tribus capistris, emptis apud Sterisbrugge*, ii. 253. Hence the round matted cushion of flags used for kneeling in churches is called *basse*, in Kent a *trush*.

BATELLUS. A boat or small marine vessel. It is a very frivolous conjecture of Dr. Skinner, *Nescio an nostrum boat ortum sit a Teut. Bott nuntius q. d. cymba inter-*

nuntia classis. It is more certain, the Lat. *batus*, Hispan. *batel*, Ital. *batello*, came from the Sax. *bat*, and that from the old Brit. *bád*, which in present Welsh and Irish is a boat. *Possessiones, naves, batellos, ac bona et catalla sua quæcunque*, ii. 375. Hence a *bottom*, which is still a common word for a marine vessel of burden, a good *bottom*: whence the naval term of *bottomry*, when the master of a ship borrows money upon the credit of his vessel, or a safe voyage. *Botellus* the lower part of the belly, which we now call the *bottom* of the belly; *Si stomachus vel botellus perforatus fuerit, ita ut stercus per vulnus exierit.* Leg. Frison, tit. 22.

BEAUMONT. *Bellus Mons*, Fair Mount. Several places of ascent and fair prospect were so called by the Normans. As the king's house in Oxford: the plat of an old fortification at Mixbury, &c.

BEDELLUS. A bedell, or cryer. Sax. *býðel*, a *býðe*, to publish, as to *bid* and *forbid* the banns of matrimony, *bidding* of prayers. Hence the university *bedels*, the *bedell* of beggars. The rural deans had their *bedels*, which we now call apparitors and summoners, to cite the clergy and church officers to visitations, and execute the orders of the court Christian, ii. 363.

BEDRIP, Bedrepe, Wedbedrip. From Sax. *bíðan* to pray, and *repe*, to rip or cut corn. So as *bedrepe* was the customary service which inferior tenants paid to their lord in cutting down their corn, or doing any other work or labour in the field. It chiefly related to the days of work in harvest; *Tenentes de Ewel debent venire in autumpno ad precariam quæ vocatur a la Bedripe.* Placit. 10. Hen. III. *Ernaldus carectator tenet unum messuagium et duas acras terre in duobus campis (scil. de Pidington) et reddit per annum duos solidos et alias consuetudines ad bedrepium in autumpno*, ii. 138. From the Eng. *bidding* or praying, it was called in Lat. *precaria*, which did likewise comprehend any days or season, when the said servile tenants, as *beadsmen*, were to perform any duty or labour for their lord, which were commonly called *bind-days*, i. e. *bidden days*, when *ad preces domini*, at the *heads*, or petition of the lord or his steward, the tenants were to give their customary attendance and labour, *Debet venire quolibet anno ad duas precarias carucæ cum*

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caruca sua, Custumar. de Bello f. 60. Called also *precatura* and *preces*, which were at any indefinite time, *Quilibet carectarius manerii debet arare tres acras et dimidiam inter festum Sancti Michaelis et Sancti Martini: et in vere debet arare bis ad precaturas, et in æstate, &c. Quilibet debet arare ad duas preces in hyeme, et ad duas preces in vere.* Cartul. Abbat. Glaston. MS. f. 40. And therefore the more solemn *bedrip* in harvest was called *magna precaria*, to distinguish it from the other *bidden-days* in any different season, and different work; *Johannes Boyland tenet unum cotagium, et debet invenire unum hominem ad magnam precariam in autumpto.* Custumar. de Bello. f. 97. It was likewise called *wedbedrip*, from the Sax. *peb*, a covenant or agreement, (whence to *wedd*, *wedding*, *wedded* husband, &c.) as if a league or compact made between the lord and tenant; *Robertus filius Nicholai Germain tenet unum messuagium et dimidiam virgatam in bondagio ad voluntatem dominæ, et debet unam aruram in yeme, et unam sarculaturam, et debet wedbedrip pro voluntate dominæ, i. 575. Alicia quæ fuit uxor Ricardi le Grey—faciet unam sarculaturam et unam wedbedripam et levationem feoni, i. 576.* Hence a *bedde-ale*, or *bid-ale*, was an assignation made for neighbours to meet and drink at the house of new married persons, or other poor people, and then for all the guests to contribute to the house-keepers.

BELLUM Duellum. Duel, or combat. An old customary way of trial by arms, wherein the appellant or challenger, and the defendant or acceptor, were at a fixed time and place to engage in single combat, either by themselves, or by their deputies, and the cause was adjudged to the conqueror. This fierce practice was allowed and confirmed by the laws of Will. the Conqueror, cap. 68, 69. and those of Hen. I. cap. 45, 49. and some new orders prescribed for the regulation of it. Leg. Hen. I. cap. 59. So that it is an evident mistake in the late ingenious author of an Introduction to the History of England, that *William the Conqueror endeavoured to abolish two ancient forms of trial used among the Saxons with great reverence, even during their Christian worship.—These were the trials ordeal and of camp fight.* p. 246. Both these sorts of trial this King abolished as unchristian and

unjust, and reduced all causes to the judgment of equals, or of a jury of twelve neighbours, and by legal forms, p. 249. When it is certain, the trial of camp-fight, or duel, was no custom peculiar to the Anglo-Saxons, but was the practice of most northern nations, especially of the Franks and Normans, and was indeed introduced by William the Conqueror, not found here as an ancient usage, much less abolished by him. He made no one order to cancel or to restrain it, but made an express law to license and authorize it. Before the conquest not one law or one example of this practice, but after the conquest some public laws, and very many precedents; *Hoc genus (i. e. duelli) a Normannis (cum Anglis illis antiquioribus antea ignotum erat) inductum est.* Antiq. Britan. i. 103. *Duellum, singulare certamen intellige, quod genus examinis, cum in Anglo-Saxonum monumentis, quod sciam, non occurrat, Normannis eorum successoribus, ut verisimile est, debemus, a quibus e Normannia post conquestum, ut vocant, huc adductum reor.* Somneri Gloss. in voce *Duellum*. I wonder Sir W. T. could fall upon such an ignorant error; but thus it is to write history without stating any times, or producing any authorities. This is to invent, not to relate. Alas, history is a very sacred subject; and though matters of opinion may admit of desultory essays, yet matters of fact must be delivered with great integrity and judgment. This camp-fight, or duelling, was of two sorts; either by court military in cases of felony or treason; or by court civil for the trial of estates: both these are antiquated, but never really abrogated. Of the latter sort, there was a solemn allowance, an. 1571. 13. Eliz. in the case of Simon Low and John Kime, plaintiffs, and Thomas Paramore, defendant, for the manor and lands in the Isle of Hartie, near Sheppey in Kent. Of the former kind, the last example was in 6. Car. I. between Donald Lord Rey, appellant, and David Ramsey, esq. defendant. But in both these instances, after a great many formalities, the matter was referred, without proceeding to actual fight. In the ninth of King Stephen, Brien Fitz-Count, lord of Walingford, sent a challenge to Henry Bishop of Winchester written in red letters, and concluding thus, *Ea quæ in hoc scripto assero contra Henricum nepotem regis Hen-*

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rici episcopum Wintoniæ præsto sum probare vel bello vel iudicio per unum clericum vel per unum laicum, i. 138.

BENEVOLENTIAM regis habere. To purchase the king's pardon and favour, and be restored to honour and estate. *Thomas de S. Walerico dat regi mille marcas pro habenda benevolentia regis, et pro habendis terris suis unde disseisitus fuit, i. 239.*

Beopn. A Saxon epithet of dignity and eminence. *Bernwode, com. Bucks.* seems to have been so called, as a forest of the greatest remark, i. 37.

Bepn. A barn, granary, or grange. The learned *Fr. Junius* judges it to be compounded of *bepe*, barley, and *epn*, or *eapn*, a place, or repository: and asserts it to be so written, where it frequently occurs, in the Saxon Gospels, *bepepn*, and sometimes separately *bepepn*, which *Spelman* writes *bepeun*. So *bepe-pic*, a grange, or the tillage of corn; *bepe-gapol*, a tax on corn; *bepe-ton*, a name given to those villages where the religious had a common granary. But it is a fond conjecture of *Dr. Skinner*, that *Burcester, com. Oxon.* was *Bepn-cearcep*, or *Barn-Cestre*. When though I inclined to believe, it bore some relation to the first bishop of *Dorchester*, and might be possibly *Birini-Castrum*; yet I rather think it was originally *Buri-Castrum*, or *Castrum ad Burum*, from the bury or rivulet on which it stands, and which still retains the name of the Bury, though commonly the *Rea*: especially because the east-end of the town, now called *Market-end*, before the grant of a new market by *Hen. VI.* was always called *Bury-end*.

BERCARIA, berqueria, berkeria. A sheep-fold, sheep-cote, sheep-pen, or other inclosure for the safe keeping a flock of sheep. Abbreviated from *berbicaria*, from *berbex*, detorted from *vervex*. Hence *Lat. berbius*, a ram, *berbica*, an ewe, *caro berbecina*, mutton, *berbicarius, bercarius*, *Fr. berger*, a shepherd. *James le Bret* of *Bigenhull* gave four short ridges or butts of land to the priory of *Burcester, ad faciendam berkeriam sive quicquid eis melius placuerit. i. 405.* *John de Charlton* and *Christian* his wife gave to the abbey of *Oseney* a piece of land in *Hokenorton*, upon which stood the *Berchery* of *Sutton, i. 497.* *Summa re-*

dituum porcoriarum et bercariarum si fuerint ad firmam vs. vid. i. 506. *Et in Johanne Leseby faciente sepes apud bercariam de Wrechwyke et Crokewell, xiii. den. ii. 257.* *Quidam bercarius de Ambresdon tenet terras in Wrechwyke, ii. 101.* Hence the word *bercen* or *barken*, which is now commonly used for a yard or back-side, in *Wilts*, and other counties. But it first signified the small croft or close, where the sheep were brought up at night, and secured from danger of the open fields.

BERIA, berie. Most of our glossographers in the name of places have confounded the termination of *berie* with that of *bury* and *borough*, as if the appellative of ancient towns. Whereas the true sense of the word *beria*, *Eng. berie*, is a flat wide campaign, as from sufficient authorities is proved by the learned *Du Fresne* in his Glossary, voce *Beria*, and in his notes on the life of *St. Lewis*, p. 89. where he observes, that *Beria S. Edmundi*, mentioned by *Mat. Paris sub an. 1174.* is not to be taken for the town, but for the adjoining plain. To these and other his remarks on that word may be added, that many flat and wide meads and other open grounds, are still called by the name of *Berie* and *Berie-field*. So the spacious mead between *Oxford* and *Ifley* was in the reign of *King Athelstan* called^d *Bery*. *B. Twine MS. c. ii. p. 253.* Such were the *Berie-meads*, which though *Sir Hen. Spelman* interprets to be the *demesne-meads*, or *manor-meads*, yet were truly any open flat meadows, that lay adjoining to any vill or firm. The same with *berras* in that plea between the bishop and prior of *Carlisle*, 18. *Edw. I.* *Et quod rex in foresta sua prædicta (scil. de Inglewood) potest villas ædificare, ecclesias construere, terras assartare, et ecclesias illas cum decimis terrarum illarum pro voluntate sua cuicunque voluerit conferre.* Where *berras assartare* must be to assart or plough up the plain open heaths or downs. Hence our warrens were called *cony-berries*. A flat threshing floor is in the North called a *berry-sted* and *berrying-sted*, *berrier*, a thrasher; as *Bersted* in *Kent* was *beri-sted*, or an open flat place. Hence the termination of many places that are so situate, as *Mixberie*, *Acornberie*, now *Cornberie*, &c.

^d One pasture ground called *Bery-field* in *Quarendon, com. Bucks.* let for the yearly rent of 8ool.

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BEZANTINE, bizantin. A piece of money coined by the western emperors at Byzantium or Constantinople, of two sorts, *bisanti-
us aureus et albus*, gold and silver, both which passed in England.—The monks of Oseney, in consideration of the manor of Hampton, gave ten marks of silver to Robert de Gait, and one *bezantine* to his wife, i. 132. The silver *besantine* was the value of two shillings, i. 150. Chaucer represents the gold *besantine*, or *besaunt*, to have been a ducat in weight.

BIDENTES. Two yearlings: tags or sheep of the second year. William Longspe granted to the prior and canons of Burcester, *Pasturam ad quinquaginta bidentes cum dominicis bidentibus meis ibidem pascentis*, i. 305. The wool of these sheep being the first sheering, was sometime claimed as a heriot to the king on the death of an abbot. Vide *Heriot*.

BIGÆ, bigata. A cart with two wheels, drawn often with one horse. King Hen. III. confirmed to the priory of Repingdon, com. Derb. *Unam bigam cum unico equo semel in die in bosco suo de Tikenhale errantem ad focale ad usus suos proprios portandum*. Mon. Ang. tom. ii. p. 280. So king John to the abbey of Noteley, com. Buck. *Concessimus eisdem canonicis duas bigas singulis annis*

euntes et redeuntes pro bosco ad focum eorum, i. 160. The prior and canons of Burcester allotted to the vicar of that church, *duas bigatas boni fœni—et quatuor bigatas lignorum pro focalibus de silva prioris vocata Priorswood*, ii. 394. The two paps or teats of a female are called in Essex the *bigges*. A cap with two long ears worn by young children and girls is now called a *biggin*.

BLADUM. Commonly taken for all sort of standing corn in the *blade* and ear; *Quilibet eorum (i. e. tenentium de Hedingdon) animalia habens metet in autumpno unam acram bladi de blado domini ibidem*, i. 453. *In autumpno metent blada domini*, ib. But in our old charters, the word *bladum* did include the general product of the ground; fruit, corn, flax, grass, &c. and whatever was opposed to living creatures. So when Joan de Pidington gave or confirmed the hermitage of Musewell to the abbey of Missenden, she granted all the tithe of her demesne lands in Pidington; *De blado et de omnibus fructibus terræ, et de ovibus et porcis*, i. 103.—*decimam de dominio suo tam in blado quam in agris et porcellis*, i. 104. Hence Germ. *blatt*; Island. and Dutch, *blad*; Eng. *blade* of corn or grass, *blade* of a knife, *shoulder-blade*, and by farther metaphor a

* Extract of a letter from the Author, dated Nov. 28, 1696.—“ You doe like a friend in expressing your dissent from my sense of *biga*, which you think (as the Roman authors intimate) should rather have been explained with respect to the horses, than wheels. It is true, Vossius in the word *bigæ* cites Isidore, lib. xviii. cap. xxxvi. ‘*Quadrigæ et bigæ, trigæ et sejugæ, ab equorum numero et jugo dictæ*!’ But I take the old Roman acceptation of the plural *bigæ* to have been different from the Lat. barb. *biga*. If the first had alwaie respect to the horses, this other had to the wheels, for these reasons:—1. I find a citation from Beda, lib. de Orthog. running thus; ‘*Bigæ et trigæ et quadrigæ pluraliter efferuntur, sed in nostrorum literis scriptorum bigam invenimus et quadrigam*!’ where he seems to distinguish between the sense as well as the words of the old classic ‘*bigæ, trigæ, quadrigæ*,’ and the later stamp ‘*biga et quadriga*.’ 2. If the later ‘*biga et quadriga*’ had answered the elder ‘*bigæ et quadrigæ*,’ and related only to the number of horses, then by equal reason the later writers would have made ‘*triga et sejuga*’ for a carriage drawn by three and six horses of the Roman ‘*trigæ et sejugæ*!’ whereas, having respect only to the wheels which must be two or four, they accordingly used no other compounds but ‘*biga et quadriga*.’ 3. If *biga* had strictly implied the number of horses, we could not have met with the phrase of ‘*unam bigam cum unico equo*,’ which I rightly cited from the Monasticon. 4. The word *birotus* was certainly ‘*vehiculum cum binis rotis*,’ which yet is made synonymous with *biga* by Stephanus Tornacensis, epist. 228. ‘*Bigam autem seu birotum mittere noluimus, quia fortassis oneri non sufficeret*.’ 5. It were perhaps easie to prove that *quadrigæ*, or waggons with four wheels, were not used by our English farmers for the ordinary carriage of corn and hay, till within this last hundred years, but were only appropriated to military and more solemn uses, while all occasions of agriculture were answered by the *bigæ*, or carts with two wheels, as is still practised in the remoter parts of England. 6. And therefore Sir Hen. Spelman, though he imperfectly renders *bigata*, ‘*currus seu plaustrum onus*,’ yet he translates his meaning (or at least the editor of him) into this English, ‘*a cart-load of any thing*,’ and in country language a cart-load is as different from a waggon-load as two wheels from four. And therefore Du Fresne, in his much more copious Glossary, renders *biga*, ‘*vehiculum duabus constans rotis*,’ and gives authorities enough to confirm that interpretation. Indeed you justly hope more than one horse shall alwaie draw the vicar’s ‘*duas bigatas boni fœni*.’ I say it was drawn *often* (not *alwaie*) by one horse, and give authority for it. But truly I ought to have added, that the number of horses was no more determined to one than suppose to two, but that the *biga*, or larger cart for corn and hay, though drawn upon two wheels, might contain near as much burden, and was drawn by near as many horses, as the ordinary waggons now are; and that therefore the donation of ‘*duas bigatas boni fœni*,’ being the common loads then in use, ought not in equity to be now understood of two small cart-loads, drawn by one or two horses, but of customary waggon-loads, drawn by one or two horses. I would have added somewhat to this effect in my Glossary, if I had foreseen it might otherwise give occasion of detracting from the vicar’s portion, which I heartily wish augmented.”

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fine *blade*, or brisk young fellow. The word was sometime applied to all sort of grain or thrashed corn; *Tria quarteria frumenti, tria quarteria avenarum, et unum quarterium fabarum,—erunt quieti de solutione prædicti bladi in perpetuum*, i. 411. Sometime appropriated to bread corn or wheat, in Fr. *blé*. So the Knights Templars granted to Sir Wido de Meriton's wife, *duas summas bladi*, i. 166.

BLODEUS. From Saxon *bloð*, Island. *bloð*. Of a deep red colour, or what we call, as red as blood. The old phrase of *blae and bludie*, what we now call *black and blue*. *Siquis verberando aliquem fecerit blae et bludie, ipse qui fuerit blae et bludie prius debet exaudiri*. Leg. Burg. Scot. cap. 87. Hence *bloat-coloured* and *bloated*, i. e. sanguine and high coloured; which in Kent we call a *blousing* colour: and a great *blouse* is there a red-faced wench. Hence to *blush*, or turn red in the face; to *blote* herrings, or by smoke to make red herrings; a *blot* or *blotch*, and *blur*, a spot of deep tincture. The prior of Burcester gave his liveries of this colour; *Et in blodeo panno empto pro armigeris et valectis prioris de Johanne Bandy de magna Tue*, ii. 256.

BLODEWITE, from Sax. *bloð*, blood, and *wite*, a fine or penalty. It was a customary amercement paid as a composition for the shedding or drawing blood. And sometime a privilege or exemption from this penalty was granted by the king as a special favour. So king Henry II. granted to all tenants within the honour of Walingford —*ut quieti sint de hidagio et blodewite et bredewite*, i. 157. Hence we say a *bloody fine*, a bloody sum of money.

BODU, *bodun*, *bod*. Brit. *deep*. Hence the *Dobuni Dofn* were called *Boduni*, *Bodunni*, from the deep fat soil where they inhabited in Glocestershire and Oxfordshire. And thence probably Bodicote or Boducot, com. Oxon. Hence the Lat. *bodia*, *bodium*, the flat or level ground: and sometimes for a low cottage. Hence our Eng. *body*, which in some parts of Lincolnshire they use only for the belly or lower part. Hence the *bottom* of any thing opposed to the top. *Bodmin*, or the deep bank, in Cornwall. And Pliny mentions the old Gall. *bodincus*, for *bodennag*, or bottomless.

BONCHYS, bunches. Fr. Junius derives it from the Dan. *buncker* the tops of hills.

But I rather believe it from the old Lat. *bonna*, *bunna*, a rising bank, for the term or bound of fields; whence *bonnarium*, a fence, or hedge, or wall, and *bonnagium*, money or service paid for the maintaining of mounds or boundaries of ground. Hence the word *bown* is used in Norfolk for swelling, or rising up in a bunch or tumour. A *bun* is a copped cake. The *bun*, or upper part of a barrel, the *bun-hole* or *bung-hole*. A *bunting*, or round bird. A *bonnet*, a little cap or hat, or other covering for the head. —*Et in duobus bonchis allei vi. den. ii. 575.*

BONDAGIUM. Villenage, servitude, bondage. From Sax. *bond*, bonds or fetters. Hence Prov. *I will be your bond-slave*. Vide *Abundare*.—*Filius Roberti Elyot nuper defuncti nativi dominæ qui tenuit in bondagio duo messuagia*, i. 573.—*Robertus filius Nicholai Germeyn tenet unum messuagium et dimidiam virgatam terræ in bondagio ad voluntatem dominæ*, i. 575. Tenants in bondage paid heriots and did fealty, ii. 82. Were not to fell trees in their own gardens without licence of the lord, *ib.* Widow of a tenant in bondage held her husband's estate, *quamdiu vixerit sine marito*, ii. 85. Vide *Villenagium*.

BORDARI. Some derive it from the old Gall. *bords*, the limits or extreme parts of any extent: as the *borders* of a country, and the *borderers* or inhabitants in those parts. Whence the *bordure* of a garment, and to *imborder*, which we corrupt to *embroider*. But our old *bordarii*, *bord-men*, were rather so called from Sax. *bopð*, a house, and sometimes a table; hence our English *boarders*, who *board* or lodge and table at such a house or such a *boarding-school*. A *cup-board*, a *side-board-table*: and *boarding* was an old word for facetious table talk. The *bordarii* often mentioned in the doomsday inquisition were distinct from the *servi* and *villani*, and seem to be those of a less servile condition, who had a *bopð*, or cottage, with a small parcel of land allowed to them, on condition they should supply the lord with poultry and eggs, and other small provisions for his *board* and entertainment. Hence *bordlode* was the firm or quantity of food which they paid by this tenure. *Bordlands* were the small estates that were so held. As in latter times *bordage* and *board-half-penny* were the dues paid in fairs and markets for *boards*, or tables, booths and stand-

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ings. The old Scots had the term of *burd* and *meet-burd* for provision: and *burden sack* for a sack full of provision. From whence most probably comes our Eng. *burden*, at first only a load of meat and drink, which we seem still to retain in the Prov. *He has got his burden*, i. e. He has got as much drink as he can bear, or carry; *Robertus de Oilgy tenet Berncestre, sunt ibi—5. servi, et 28. villani, cum 14. bordariis*, i. 88.

BORDEL. Lat. *bordellum*. A Sax. *bopð*, a house. At first it signified any small cottage, which growing infamous for a licentious ale-house, and the common habitation of prostitutes; a *bordel*, or by metathesis a *brothel* and *brothel-house*, was a lewd public house, a stews, from which *femme bordelier*, a common whore. Hence in Chaucer a *borel-man*, a loose idle fellow, and *borel-folk*, drunkards and epicures, (which the Scotch now call *bureil-folk*;) **Goddes hous is made a tabern of gluttons, and a bordel of lychours.** ii. 308.

BOTHAGIUM. *Boothage*, or customary dues to the lord of the market for the pitching and standing of *booths*: of which Dr. Skinner (as in most other words) gives this very ill account. *Minsevus deflectit ab A. S. bode tentorium tumultuarium, quod nusquam lego. Potius a C. Br. Bwth, tugurium, derivarem, nisi quod suspicor hoc sit nostræ originis. Mallem igitur deducere a Belg. boede, bode, domuncula, casa, vel Dan. bood, taberna; illud fortasse a Belg. bouwen ædificare, hoc ab A. S. bīdan, manere, bīan, habitare.* I rather think our Eng. *booth* came from the old Lat. *bota, buta^f, butta*, a vessel for any liquids, from the old Gall. *bouts*, which the learned Du Fresne says were leather jacks or vessels to carry wine cross the mountains, whence *butta* and *buttis* signified any larger continent of wine, as our *butt of wine*, and the *butellus* or *botellus* was a less vessel, as our *bottle*, of

which the most ancient was the leather-bottle. Hence the cellar, or place where they set their wine, was called *buthe* and *botha*; whence our *buttery*; and *botharius* was the butler, who had custody of the wine. *Bothagium* was the tax or duty laid on wine. From all which it is easy to imagine, that the public place in a market or fair, where they exposed their wine to sale, was called a *booth*, and the custom paid for such liberty of standing and selling was *bothagium*, *boothage*.—19. *Hen. VI. rex concessit Roberto Broke—picagium, stallagium, bothagium, et tollagium una cum assisa panis et cervisie de novo mercato infra villam de Burcester*, ii. 409. From the same old Gallick *bouts*, leather continents of wine, came our Eng. *boots*, of the same substance and some similitude: so as there was more wit than is commonly apprehended in the repartee of Erasmus to Sir T. More, *Bibitur ex ocreis*. This makes me think of a country proverb, *Such a man is got in his boots*, i. e. He is very drunk, or has been at a drinking-bout.

BOUCH of court. From the Fr. *bouch*, a mouth, or rather from the Fr. *boughs*, Lat. *bulga*, Eng. *budget*, of British original, for the present Welsh use *bolgan*, and the Irish *bolg*, for a belly, and by metaphor for a pair of bellows. Hence a big fat belly is called a *bulge-belly*, and *bulging-belly*, and any thing prominent is said to *bulge* out: from whence *bulke* or bigness, a *bully-fellow*, *bully-rock*, a *budge-fellow*. *Bouch of court*, or, (as it commonly occurs,) *bouge of court*, which was an allowance of diet or belly provision from the king or superior lord to their knights, esquires, and other retinue, that attended them in any military expedition.—Thomas earl of Lancaster retained Sir John de Ewre to serve him with ten men at arms in time of war, allowing them *bouge of court*, with livery of hay and oats for their horses, i. 542.

BOVERIA^h. A cow-house.—*Idem Jo-*

^f Sax. *býbba*. S. Mat. ix. 17. The leathern bags in which they formerly carried water from the Severn to the houses in the city of Worcester were called *byttes*; and each load of water was termed a *bytte* of water.

^g The booths in fairs were commonly dressed with ivy leaves, as a token of wine there sold, the ivy being sacred to Bacchus; so was the tavern bush, or frame of wood, dressed round with ivy forty years since, though now left off for tuns or barrels hung in the middle of it. This custom gave birth to the present practice of putting out a green bush at the door of those private houses, which sell drink during the fair; and perhaps this is all the meaning of hanging out the broom when the wife is absent, and the husband left at liberty to entertain his friends.

^h The Scots now call a cow-house a *byer*, as in the ballad of X^t. Kirk on the green;

“The bolt flew over the byer.”

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hannes tenet unam placeam terræ ex transverso curtilagii sui ad capud bovericæ dominicæ priorissæ, i. 567.—Computat de quatuor solidis provenientes de stauro bovericæ, i. 571.

BOVELLUS, BOVETTUS. A young steer, or bullock castrated; *Unus bovettus mas. quatuor boviculæ fœminæ, i. 406.*

BOVICULA. An heifer, or young cow, which in the East Riding of Yorkshire they call a *whee*, or *whey*, and a spoiled heifer is called in Oxfordsh. a *martin*; *Possunt sustentari sexdecim vacce et unus taurus cum boviculis, ii. 136.*

BRASIUM præparare. To make malt, (Island. *malt*;) which was a service paid by some tenants to their lord; *In manerio de Pidington quilibet virgatus reparabit domino unum quarterium brasii per annum, si dominus inveniet boscum ad siccandum, ii. 496.*

BREVE perquirere. To purchase a writ or licence of trial in the king's court: whence the present usage of paying 6s. 8d. where the debt is 40l. 10s. where the debt is 100l. and so upward in suits of money due upon bond, i. 234.

BREVE de recto. A writ of right, by which a person ejected sues for the possession and fee simple of an estate detained from him. So the abbot of Egnesham impleaded Bernard de S. Walery for the manor of Erdinton, *Per breve de recto in curia Roberti episcopi Lincolnicæ, i. 184.* Roger d'Amory quit claimed to the abbey of Oseney two knights fees in Weston; *Unde eos implacitavit in curia domini regis per breve de recto, i. 362.* Any writ or precept from the king was called *breve*, which we still retain in the name of *brief*, commonly used for the king's letters patent to authorize the collecting of charity for poor sufferers. And the minutes of a cause given for the direction of a pleader is called a *brief*, or *breviat*.

BREDEWITE. From Sax. *bpeob*, bread, and *pte*, a fine or penalty. So as *bredewite* were the amercements arising from any default in the assise of bread. To be exempt from this penalty was a special privilege granted to all the tenants of the honor of Walingford by king Hen. II.—*Ut quieti sint de hidagio et blodewite et bredewite, i. 157.*

BRIGA. A quarrel, suit, or controversy.

From Goth. **BRIKAN**; German, *brechen*, Sax. *bpecan* and *bpittan*, to break or divide. Thence our *breach* and *brangle*, or quarrel; a *brack*, or hole; a heart-breaking, or dividing; a *brace*, or division into two parts; a *bracket*, or small piece of board to support a shelf. A *break* in Norfolk is land ploughed or *broke* up the first year after it has lain fallow in the sheep walks. To *briten* beef, in the North, is to *break* the bones of it; thence *brittle*, which in Cheshire they call *brichoe*; whence our *bricks* in building seem so called from their frangible quality. A *brake* is an instrument with which they break flax or hemp. *Brake* and *braken*, fern. The *breech*, or divided part of the body, (the same reason gives name to the *twist*,) covered with *breeches*. The *brink*, or edge of a hill, &c. where the ground breaks off. A *brisket* of beef, or piece cut off the breast. Hence the old Lat. *bricia panis*, a piece of bread. *Bruscia*, *bruscus*, brush or brittle wood. *Brisin*, in the present Irish, is to break.—*Pro dicta briga sive discordia inter eosdem cedanda, ii. 6.*

BRUERIA. Briars, thorns, heath, a Sax. *bræp*. *Tantum de roboribus et brueriis quantum pro vestura indiguerit, ii. 320.* Lat. *brolium*, *broilum*, *bruium*, *brullium*, a hunting chace or forest. *Bruillus*, *brogillus*, a wood, a grove. Fr. *breil*, *breuil*, *breuille*, a wood or thicket in a forest. Hence the abbey of *Bruer*, in the forest of Whichwood, and *Bruel*, *Brehul*, or *Brill*, in the forest of Bernwode, i. 55.

BULTER-CLOTH. A linen or hair cloth for sifting or sicing of meal or flower. From German *beutel*, a sieve; *beutel*, to bolt or sift. The versatile engine for sifting with more ease and expedition is now called a *bolting* mill, and the cloth round it the *bolter*; *In emendatione unius cribri pistrinæ hoc anno 1. den. ob. et in bulter-cloth empto ad pistrinam—x. den. ii. 253.* Hence the old Gall. *beluter*, *bluter*, to sift, which Menagius fancies to bear affinity to the Lat. *volutare*. The modern Fr. *blutter*. Hence the Lat. *bolendigarius*, *bolengarius*, Fl. *boulen*, Fr. *boulen-ger*, a baker or bread-maker. On which word the learned Du Fresne has a trifling conjecture, much below his gravity and judgment; *Videntur pistorum illa appellati, quod panes in formam globorum, quos boules dicimus, conficiant*; when they were evi-

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dently so called from *bolting* or sifting their flower. From hence by metaphor, to *bolt* out, or rush upon, as *he bolted out upon me*. To *bowlt* a cony, to start, or put her up. *Bolting*, or jutting out, as a piece of timber that overlays upon a beam, has the end *bolting* out: and any such prominence in architecture was called a *boltel*. The *bolt* of a door that runs into the staple. The *bolt-spirit* of a ship, *i. e.* the *spiret*, or mast, that *bolts* out. *Pease-bolt*, in Essex, is the pease-straw, when the grain is thrashed or sifted out. In the same county *bullimong* is several grains mixed or sifted together. Hence possibly the old word, a *bolt* of silk or stuff, a long narrow piece; *Et in bolt rubei say apud Steresbrugge propter anabatam faciendam*, iv. sol. viii. den. ii. 253.

BUNDA. A bound. *Includendo forestam ex parte dextra per omnes bundas et metas subscriptas*, i. 458. Vide *Abundare*.

BURGAGIUM. A sort of quit rent paid to the chief lord for the houses and tenements in a town or borough; *Summa reddituum assisorum de burgagio in Thame*, lxxvs. i. 505. As *burgbote* was the tax for repairing the common buildings of the town. *Burgbrech* was a fine imposed for the breach of peace within the town, &c.

BURSARIA. The *bursary*, or place of receiving and paying money and rents by the *bursarii*, *bursars*, or officers of account in religious houses; *Computaverunt fratres Radulphus de Meriton et Stephanus de Oxon de bursaria domus Berncestre coram auditoribus*, i. 406. The conventual bursar was to deliver up his accounts yearly on the day after Michaelmas. From *bursa*, which gives name to our English *burse*; and hence the same officer who is called *bursar* in a college, is in a ship called the *purser*. A *pursy* man is one who breathes with difficulty, because his breast and belly are fat and extended like a *purse*. To *disburse* or expend, *disbursements* or expences. Formerly all exhibitioners, or stipendiary scholars, at Paris, were called *bursars*, as they lived on the *burs*, or *fund*, or endowment of founders and benefactors; *In ea universitate (scil. Oxonia) sunt clara collegia a regibus, reginis, episcopis, et principibus fundata, et ex stipendiis eorum scholastici plurimi aluntur, quos Parisii bursarios vocamus*, Jo. Maj. Gest. Scot. l. i. cap. 5.

Which *bursarii* were most properly those novices or young scholars, who were sent to the university, and maintained by the religious out of their public *burs*, or stock. *Nomasticon Cisteriense*, p. 645.

BUSCHE, *buscagium*, *boscagium*. Brush-wood, fire-wood, under-wood; *Salva libertate pannagii porcorum et busche in charta Matthæi decani contenta*, i. 339. From the German *busche*, wood. Whence the device that is worn by women to keep in their belly is called a *busk*, because made of wood, though now generally of whale-bone. Hence apparently our English *bush* and *bushes* in a wood or hedge: and the coronated frame of wood hung out as a sign at taverns, is called a *bush*.

BUSSELLUS. A bushel, from *buxa*, *butta*, *buttis*, a standing measure of wine; *butticella*, *bussellus*, a less measure: from the old French *bouts*, which were properly leather vessels to carry wine; whence our leather *boots* and leather *buskins*, and leather *boudget*. *Bussellus* was therefore first used for a liquid measure of wine, eight gallons; *Octo libræ faciunt galonem vini, et octo galones vini faciunt bussellum London quæ est octava pars quarterii. Composit. mensurarum*, an. 51. Hen. III. apud Spelmannum in voce *Galo*. The word was soon after transferred to the dry measure of corn, of the same quantity; *Pondus octo librarum frumenti facit bussellum de quibus octo consistit quarterium*, Fleta, l. ii. cap. 12. §. 1. *Quælibet acra poterit seminari tempore suo duobus bussellis frumenti*, ii. 136.

BUTTES. The ends or short pieces of land in arable ridges and furrows. Gilbert Basset gave to his priory of Burcester, *vinginti acras in Heile furlong et buttes apud Ymbelowesmere*, i. 188.—*quatuor seliones terræ qui vocantur buttes*, i. 261.—*Joannes abbod et Juliana uxor — tenent quatuor butta quæ continent unam acram*, i. 577. Vide *Abuttare*.

BYRDLYME. From *bird* and *lime*; Island. *lym*; Dan. *lim*, glue, or any viscous matter; *Et in 1. libra de byrdlyme emptâ ibidem* iii. den. ii. 153.

C

CADE of herrings; *Et in uno cade rubei allecis empto de Harmando Banbury* viii.

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sol. ii. 255. The quantity is thus determined in the accounts of the cellarist of the abbey of Berking. **Memorandum** that a barrel of *herring* should contene a thousand *herrings*, and a cade of *herring* six hundredeth, sixscore to the hundredeth, *Mon. Ang. tom. i. p. 83.* In Kent a *cade* of beef is any parcel or quantity of pieces under a whole quarter. Hence in the north to *cadge* is to carry, and a *cadger* is a butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load: and *cadge-belly*, or *kedge-belly*, is a full fat belly.

CALCEA, *calceia*, *calcetum*. A highway maintained and repaired with stones and rubbish: from the Lat. *calx*, *chalk*, Fr. *chaux*; whence *chaussée*, Eng. a *causeway*, or way raised with mould and paved with chalk, stones, or gravel. *Calcagium* was the tax or contribution paid by the neighbouring inhabitants toward the making and repairing such common roads. And *calcearum operationes* were the work and labour done by the servile tenants, from which duty the tenants within the honour of Walingford were exempted by King Hen. II.—*Ut quieti sint de operationibus castellorum—et calcearum*, i. 157.

CALCIATURA *Rotarum*. The shoeing of wheels, or *straking* of them, or nailing iron *strakes* round the *fellows*, by which the wheels are shod, and made fit to travel; *Pro uno pari rotarum—et pro calciatura earundem per Laurentium Smyth*, ii. 213. Hence no doubt comes the *calking* or *cauking* of horseshoes, i. e. to turn up the two corners, that a horse may stand the faster upon ice, or smooth stones. And the *caucking* of a ship or vessel, to make her ride or sail the more safely.

CALUMPANIA. Claim or challenge; *Ut hæc eleemosina rata sit et absque calumpnia in posterum*, i. 115.—*Ita quod neque ego neque hæredes mei regressum habeamus vel calumpniam aliquam versus aliquos de præfato manerio*, i. 176.

CAMERA. From the old German *cam*, *cammer*, crooked; whence our English *kembo*, arms in *kembo*, a *comb*; in the north *camb*: the present Irish use *cama* for a bed. *Camera* signified at first any winding or crooked plat of ground; *Tres cameras ad vinea—unam cameram terræ, &c. apud Du Fresne in voce.* The word was after-

ward applied to any vaulted or arched building, especially to a shop for the sale of goods; and seemed at last appropriated to an upper room, or what we now only call a *chamber*; Robert Clerk granted to Robert le Taillur, *Quondam cameram cum pertinentiis—dictam cameram cum placia terræ*, i. 364.

CANON. A book wherein the religious of every convent had a fair transcript of the rules of their order, frequently read among them, as their local statutes: which book was therefore called *Regula* and *Canon*. The public books of the religious were these four: 1. *Missale*; which contained all the offices of devotion. 2. *Martyrologium*; a register of the Christian saints and martyrs, with the place and time of passion. 3. *Canon*, or *Regula*; the institution and rules of their order. 4. *Necrologium*, or *Obituarium*; in which they entered the death of their founders and benefactors, to observe the days of commemoration for them. But, as the two first, so likewise the two latter were sometime joined in the same volume.

CANTARIA. A chantry, a small chapel, single or annexed to some parochial church, founded and endowed for the maintenance of one or more chanters, or chantry-priests, whose office it was to sing masses, and perform other memorials for the soul of the founder, or such other friends whom he had nominated; *Dominus Walterus Blankett capellanus perpetuus cantariæ sanctæ Trinitatis in ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum Oxoniæ*, ii. 242. In which the capellane, or chanter, was instituted and inducted, and took an oath to observe the statutes of the founder, ii. 243. Several of these chantries were annexed to cathedral churches; and no less than forty-seven to that of St. Paul's in London. Those that escaped the act of 37. Hen. VIII. were all dissolved 1. Edw. VI. cap. 14.

CANTREDUM. A *cantre*, or *cantred*. From Brit. *cant*, a hundred, and *trè* or *tred*, a village. The same division of counties in Ireland and Wales as our hundreds in England. *Hundredus Latine dicitur, Wallice et Hibernice cantredus, et continet centum villas*, Jo. Brompton inter X. Script. col. 957.—*Castrum et cantredum de Buelt cum pertinentiis in Wallia*, ii. 31. Hence the

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Cantons of Switzerland. To *canton* out, i. e. to divide into parcels. A *canton* or corner in heraldry. To sell by *cantell* was an old custom of selling by the lump without tale or measure, which *cantellum* Sir Henry Spelman thinks to be *velut quantillum*; but it seems more probable from *cant*, a hundred, or *cantoning*, dividing into hundreds, and was the selling about a hundred weight of goods, or a hundred in tale by guess, as we now call the taking of a hundred pound by content, when we take one hundred pound bag sealed up, without telling the money. Hence a *cantell* is still retained for any indefinite number or dimension, as in Kent we say a *cantell* of people or cattle; a *cantell* of wood, timber, bread, cheese, &c.

CANVOYS. *Canvas*. Course hempen cloth, a Lat. *cannabus*, a Gr. *κάνναβις*, hemp. Whence a *canopy* or *cannoby*, an umbrella, made usually of such linen; *Et in canvoys empto Londin. per Richardum Dymby pro lintheaminibus faciendis*, iii. sol. ii. 254. Hence by metaphor (as Skinner fancies) to *canvass* about, and to *canvass* for votes, as bearing allusion to the beating of hemp, or making *canvass*. Though perhaps it might be as wise a conjecture to say, that *canna* was a cup or *can*, whence *canava* or *cannava* was the buttery, especially in religious houses, and *cannavasare* was to promote drinking; which I am sure is the present method of *canvassing* in elections.

CAPELLA. A chapel, or what we now call a chapel of ease, built within the precincts of a parish for the benefit of one or more families, who lived remote from the parish church, and made subservient to the said mother church. Such a chapel was often granted in the court or manor house of the patron, as a privilege to himself and family. So Rob. de Grosthead, bishop of Lincoln, to William de Clinton, patron of the church of Eston, com. Buck. i. 312. The same prelate to Roger de Hida, at his manor house at Whitchurch, com. Oxon. i. 329. At the consecration of a chapel, there was often some fixed endowment given to it, for its more light and easy dependence on the mother church. So at Stratton-Audley within the parish of Burcester, Gilbert Basset gave to his new priory, *Capellam de Strattun et in eadem*

villa de Strattun unam virgatam terræ collectam de terra rusticorum, quæ data fuit in dote prædictæ capellæ, i. 188. The institution and dependence of chapels and their capellanes, with the dignity and liberties of mother churches discoursed at large, ii. 267.

CAPELLANUS liberæ capellæ. The chaplain to a chapel of ease, maintained by the parish priest, or by the appropriators, or by the inhabitants, or by joint contribution of them. His stipend was five marks per an. in the year 1280. ii. 271. He was bound by oath to pay due reverence and obedience to the parish priest, ii. 287. He was sometime called *serviens de capella*, as in a charter of King John; *Dedi et concessi Waltero Borstard servienti de capella nostra manerium nostrum de Brehull*, i. 229.

CAPELLANUS baronis. A lord's or baron's chaplain. Those who had a chapel allowed them at their court or manor house, had the privilege of maintaining a domestic chaplain to officiate in the said chapel without prejudice to the parish priest. By the Council of Claremont, an. 1095. can. 18. no layman was to retain a chaplain without consent of the bishop.—Warine chaplain to Milo Crispin baron of Walingford 7. Hen. I. i. 105. The present rights of the nobility for retaining and qualifying of chaplains, are determined by stat. 21. Hen. VIII. cap. 13.

CAPELLANUS sacerdotis. A curate, priest, or deacon, retained by the parish priest to assist him in the offices of his church, and the care of souls; *Willielmus senex sacerdos de Burcester cum Willielmo capellano suo*, i. 104. — *Testibus Rogero decano de Pire, Mattheo capellano de Ambresdone—Fulcone capellano de Meriton*, i. 168. In large parishes, the incumbent was obliged to keep two or more capellanes to assist him, i. 169. Who were obliged by an oath of fidelity to their masters the parish priests, ii. 288. Yet no parish priest could take such a curate without the licence or approbation of the bishop, by the Synod of Poitiers, an. 1280. can. 3.

CAPUT jejunii. Ash-Wednesday, being the head or first day of the Quadragesimal, or Lent fast, i. 182. So *caput anni*, New-years-day, upon which was observed the *festum stultorum*, to deride the rite of cir-

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cumcision, in contempt and hatred of the Jews, forbid by an express constitution of bishop Grossthead, because there was a great levity in the observance of it, and because it ridiculed the circumcision to which our Saviour submitted. So *caput kalendarum Maii*, May-day.

CAPUT baroniæ. Head of a barony. It was the capital village of a barony, where the baron had his principal seat and common residence. So in the barony of St. Walery, com. Oxon. the *caput baroniæ* was Beckley, where Richard king of the Romans, and baron of St. Walery, had his court or palace, i. 84. The same with *caput honoris*, in the barony of Giffard, com. Buck.—*Caput illius honoris Crendon*, i. 233. This head of a barony could not be settled in dowry, nor divided among female co-heirs, as coparceners, but in default of issue male, it passed entire to the eldest daughter.

IN CAPITE tenere. To hold immediately from the king, or of his crown in gross, without dependence upon or annexion to any honor, castle, or manor. Called sometimes *in capite coronæ*. Bernard de S. Walery gave the site and advowson of the abbey of Godestow to king Hen. II. *Ita ut præfata abbatia de cætero habeatur libera, et in capite coronæ regis sit, sicut abbatia Sancti Edmundi, et aliæ regales abbatie*, i. 176. No tenure *in capite* could be alienated or transferred without the king's special licence, but upon any such conveyance it escheated to the king without express pardon; *Pardonavimus dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Handlo transgressionem quam fecit acquirendo sibi, et hæredibus suis ballivam forestariæ—quæ tenentur de nobis in capite, nostra super hæc licentia non obtenta*, i. 508.

CAPITALIS honor. The chief honor or prime barony of the whole county; *Com. Buck. Willielmus Mareschallus comes de Pembroke habet ibidem capitalem honorem scil. honorem Giffard*, i. 233.

CAPITALIS dominus. The lord of the fee, from whom the estate is held by inferior tenants; *Tres den. erga capitalem dominum*, i. 311.—*Faciendo inde servitium capitali domino feodi*, i. 226.

CAPITALIS curia. The chief manor house or place-house, or court of the lord of the manor, which in Kent is now often called the *court-lodge*. Robert earl of Dreux

confirmed to the abbey of Oseney, *manerium de Mixbury cum capitali curia*, i. 268. The same with *capitale messuagium*; *Disunt per sacramentum suum quod capitale messuagium valet per an. cum tota inclausa*, iis. i. 443.

CAPUT loci. The end of any place. *Ad caput villæ*, at the end of the town, i. 566. *Ad caput boverie*, at the upper end of the cow-house, i. 567. *Alia roda jacet ad inferius capud del' Oldedich*, i. 569.

CAPITALIA agri. Head-lands.—*Canonici concesserunt hominibus de Wrechwike duas acras prati pro capitalibus suarumcroftarum secus rivulum versus molendinum fluentem ad faciendum stagnum*, i. 188. Vide *Havedelond*.

CAPITULA ruralia. Chapters held by the rural dean and clergy within the precincts of every distinct deanery, at first every three weeks, then once a month, and more solemnly once a quarter, ii. 347.

CARUCA, Fr. *carruë*, a plough, from the old Gallic *carr*, which is the present Irish word for any sort of wheeled carriage; *Qui carucas habuerunt, arabunt terram domini in dicto manerio*, i. 453. From hence the Sax. *ceopl*, a plough-man, the northern *karl*, our southern *churl*, and in corruption of places, *Charl*; as *Charlton*, *Charlbury*, &c. *Carl* in modern Welch is a rustic, or clown.

CARUCATA. A plough-land, or as much arable ground as in one year could be tilled with one plough: which in the reign of Rich. I. was computed at sixty acres, *Mon. Ang. tom. ii. p. 107*. Yet another charter 9 Rich. I. allots one hundred acres to a carucate. And *Fleta*, temp. Edw. I. says, if land lay in three common fields, then nine-score acres to a carucate, sixty for winter tillage, sixty for spring tillage, and sixty for fallows. But if the land lay in two fields, then eightscore acres to a carucate, one half for tillage, and the other for fallow, lib. ii. cap. 72. §. 4. The measure of a carucate was different, according to time and place. In 23 Ed. III. one carucate of land in Burcester contained one hundred and twelve acres; and two carucates in Middleton were three hundred acres, ii. 103. *Caruca* was sometimes used for *carucata*; Robert de Ver confirmed to the monks of Thorney, *Decimas de quinque carucis quas pater concessit in Islep Draitune et*

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Edinton, i. 111. In Doomsday inquisition, the arable land was measured by carucates, the common pasture by hides, and the meadow by acres. In some countries the word is still preserved a *carve* of land, and the imposition on land *carrucagium et carrucagium* is called *carvage*.

CARUCATA boum. A team or draught of oxen, which in some western parts is still called a plough of oxen. Gilbert Basset, founder of Burcester priory, grants to it, *Pasturam in mea dominica pastura ad tres carucatas boum trahentium una cum bobus meis trahentibus*, i. 186. Called *boves de caruca* in a charter of Aubrey de Vere to the abbey of Noteley, i. 216.

CARUCATARIUS. He that held land in soccage, or plough tenure; *Summa reddituum carucatariorum si fuerint ad firmam*, xxiis.—*Summa gallinarum carucatariorum et cotariorum* cxiv. *gallinæ*, i. 506.

CARECTA. A cart, or carriage, or waggon. From the same Lat. *carrum*, Brit. *carr*, which signified any sort of vehicle by land or sea. Thence a *carrac*, Lat. *carraca*, *carrica*, a small ship, the cargo of a ship, Lat. *carracagium*. A *carrat*, or *carect*, used formerly for any weight or burden, though now appropriated to the weight of four grains in diamonds.—*Nullus vicecomes vel ballivus noster vel aliquis alius capiat equos vel carectas alicujus pro caragio faciendo, nisi reddat liberationem antiquitus statutam scilicet pro carecta ad duos equos x. den. per diem, et pro carecta ad iii. equos xiv. den. per diem.* Mag. Char. cap. 22.—Gilbert Basset gives to the priory of Burcester in his foundation charter, *Decimam carectam ligni mei, ut sicut venit de bosco, attrahatur in curiam canonicorum sicut in meam*, i. 186.—Thomas de S. Walery gave to the nuns of Stodeley, *Qualibet septimana unam carectam ligni mortui in bosco de Horton*, i. 236.—*Homines de Hedingdon fœnum carriabunt usque ad curiam prædicti manerii, illi videlicet qui carectas habuerunt, et qui carectas non habuerunt venient cum furcis suis ad dictum fœnum levandum et thassandum*, i. 453. The Brit. *carr* was Sax. *cæræ*. Thence a *cradle*, or little carriage for children, applied to some other utensils that carry or bear any thing. As in the North a dish-*cradle*, for the setting up wooden dishes or trenchers. And in Kent a sithe-*cradle*, or rack of wood fastened to a sithe,

for carrying the mowed barley clean into the swath. Thence a *cratch* or *critch*, a rack in a stable. And hence *crutches*, to bear up or carry lame persons. In the North, especially at Sheffield in Yorkshire, they call a kennel the *carr-sick*, from *carr* and *sike*, a furrow or gutter, *q. d. carr-gutter*. A *carr* is in other places a wheel-trade or wheel-rout, or any such hollow trench where water stands. Hence to the *carrs* or *carriers* of a spinning-wheel. Nor is it impertinent to observe, that *carr*, a gutter, is in Lincolnshire a *gool*, in Kent a *guzzle*, in Wiltshire a *gushill*, and *gooshill*, which is the reason why the southern *goosberry* is called in the North a *carrberry*. And *carter* is the name of a spinning insect like a spider. Hence again the Lat. *carpentum*, in the present Irish a *carbad*, or waggon covered with a *carpat* or *carpet*, as our waggons now with tilts. A *carpenter*, &c. Hence the *charge* or carriage of a gun. And a *char* to be *charred*, in the North; *i. e.* a task or labour to be discharged.

CARECTATA. A cart-load or waggon-load. The prior and canons of St. Frideswide gave the vicar of Oakle—*duas carectatas feoni, et duas carectatas straminis*, ii. 82.

CARECTARIUS. A carter. *Hugo filius Eliæ carectarii de Berencester*, i. 460.

CART-SADEL. The saddle that laid on the fillar-horse; *Pro uno cart-sadel, uno colero, cum uno pari tractuum emptis*, xivd. ii. 213. *Saddle* is from the Sax. *setl*, a seat, or place. Hence the frame of wood to support the barrels in a buttery or cellar, is called the *seddle* and *settle*. So a *settle* or couch, a *settle-bed* or truckle-bed. In Kent to *sessle* about is to change seats very often.

CART-BODY. The wooden-body of the cart or waggon. *Et pro sarratione et delatione unius cart-body*, vid. ii. 213. In Sussex it is called the *buck* of a cart, *i. e.* the belly of a cart; from Sax. *buc*, a belly, used by metaphor for a jug, or big-bellied pot: thence a *bucket*, or less measure of the like shape. From the Teuton. *bucken*, Sax. *bugan*, to bend: whence *bucksome*, flexible, or of a pliable body, *bonny* and *bucksome lass*. Hence to *buckle*, or to bend. A *buckle*, a *buckler*. To *budge*, or move about; whence *budge* and *budgy* is the same as *bucksome*, brisk and jocund. A *buck*, or belly, is in some places called a *budge*; thence by me-

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taphor a bag, or sack; and a *budget*, or little bag. A *budge-barrel*, a *budge-bellied*, or big-bellied fellow, &c. A *budger*, or *badger*, i. e. a carrier, or retailer of *bodges*, or bags of corn.

CARRARIA, *carrarium*. Now corrupted into *quadraria* and *quadrarium*, a quarry, or stonepit. The Irish retain the true original a *carrie*, and the French, *une carriere*; *Una acra jacet in furlungo prædicto in quo prior habet quarreram*, ii. 185. Corrupted farther into *quadrarium*, *concessi eisdem liberam viam ultra pasturam meam de quadrario suo usque ad prædictam ripam ad stagnum dicti molendini emendandum*, i. 294. Hence the whole word a *querrou*, or digger of stones. By the like change of *c* into *qu*, we say a *quarry*, or prey, as the *quarry* of a hawk, which no doubt was *carry*, or the prey carried off.

CASULA *quasi capsula*. The *chesible*, or loose upper vestment of the priest, officiating in divine service: like our present surplice, *vestimentum principale scilicet casula alba*, ii. 285.

CASTELLORUM operatio. Service of work and labour, to be done by inferior tenants for the repair and building of castles. Toward which some gave their personal assistance, and others a contribution. This was one of the three necessary taxes, from which few persons were exempted; *Liberi ab omni servitio, exceptis pontis et arcis contractione et expeditione contra hostem*. This occurs in several of our royal charters. But an immunity from this burden was sometimes granted. So king John to the nunnery of St. Catharine, without the city of Exeter; *Quietas esse de operationibus castellorum et pontium*. Mon. Ang. tom. i. p. 503. b.—So king Hen. II. to the tenants within the honor of Walingford; *Ut quieti sint de operationibus castellorum*, i. 157.

CASTELLORUM custodia. The service of keeping and defending, or watching and warding, in any castle. The barony of Coges, com. Oxon. was held *per serjantiam custodiæ castelli de Dover*, i. 549.

CELLARIUM. A cellar; *Istud cellarium et illud solarium quo sito sunt intra domum meam*, i. 561. From the Lat. *cella*, Eng. *cell*, or little place, or repository. Hence the old Latin *celdra*, a certain measure, which the Scotch call *chalder*, and we retain in the measure of coals, a *chaldron*.

CESSARE in solutione. To fail in payment. *Quoties prior et conventus Burncester in prædictorum sexaginta solidorum solutione terminis prædictis cessaverint*, i. 490.

CHALENGIA. A claim, or challenge, from Fr. *challonger*, which Menagius derives from the Gr. *καλᾶν*; *Ita quod ego et hæredes mei nullam chalengiam poterimus habere de futuro*, i. 172.

CHARTA. Not only a charter, or deed in writing, but any signal, or token, by which an estate was held; *Willielmus filius Nigelli tenuit custodiam forestæ de Bernwode de domino rege per unum cornu quod est charta prædictæ forestæ*, i. 99.

CHEMINUS, *chiminus*. A high-way, from the Fr. *chemin*, or rather from the Saxon, *cýman*, to come; hence a *chimney*, or *cheminey*, a way, or passage for the smoke.

CHEVITIÆ, *cheviscæ*. Heads at the ends of ploughed lands; *Quinquaginta acras terre cum cheuiciis suis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis*, ii. 34.

CHIRCH-SCOT. Cypic-ŕceat, i. e. church-payment, or contribution. The Latin writers have commonly called it *primitiæ seminum*, because it was at first a quantity of corn paid to the priest on St. Martin's day, as the first-fruits of harvest: enjoined by the laws of king Ina, cap. 4. and king Canute cap. 10. But it was afterward taken for a reserve of corn rent paid to the secular priests, or to the religious; so in the reign of Hen. III. Robert de Hay, rector of Souldern, claimed from the abbot and convent of Oseney a certain measure of corn under the title of *churchscet*, for their demesne lands in Mixbury, i. 262. It was sometimes a general word, and included not only corn, but poultry, or any other provision, that was paid in kind to the religious. So in the inquisition of the rents of the abbey of Glastonbury, an. 1201. *Manerium Glaston. reddit per an. in gabulo vii. lib. vi. sol. ii. den.*—*In churchscet lx. gallinas et semen frumenti ad tres acras*. Cartul. de Glaston, MS. f. 38.

CHOP-CHURCHES. Those secular priests who drove a trade, or made an advantage by exchanging of their benefices, against whom some constitutions were expressly made to restrain that mercenary practice, ii. 201. From Sax. *ceap*, goods, or vendible wares, thence *ceapan*, to buy, or to cheapen. Thence a *chapman*, a *cheap* price: this word

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gave name to several places of market and trade, as Cheapside in London, Chepstow in Wales, Cheping-Norton in Oxfordshire, &c. Hence likewise to *chaffer*, or to barter; to *chop*, or to change; *chopping*, vendible, or valuable; as, a *chopping-horse*, a *chopping-boy*: both which have been corrupted into *swop* and *swopping*: and in the North, into *coup* and *couping*, which in Norfolk and Suffolk is *cope* and *cop-ing*.

CHOSA. From the Fr. *chose*, a thing, or small matter. The Knights Templars gave to Simon, son of Sir Guido de Meriton, *marcas centum ad quasdam chosas emendas*, i. 166. Fr. *quelques choses*, corrupted into *kickshaws*: thence to *choose*, or take one thing out of several others; to *chouse*, or to take more than is just and due.

CHOREPISCOPI. Rural bishops delegated by the prime diocesan, their authority restrained by some councils, and their very office by degrees abolished. After whom, the rural deans were so commissioned to exercise episcopal jurisdiction, till inhibited by pope Alexander III. and the council of Tours, ii. 345.

CHYROGRAPHUM. Any public instrument of conveyance attested by witnesses, was in the Saxon times called *chirographum*, which the Normans styled *charta*. Of which Ingulph gives this good account; *Chyrographorum confectionem Anglicanam, quæ antea usque ad Edwardi regis tempora fidelium præsentium subscriptionibus cum crucibus aureis, aliisque sacris signaculis firma fuerunt, Normanni condemnantes, chirographa charta vocabant, et chartarum firmitatem cum cerea impressione per uniuscujusque speciale sigillum sub instillatione trium vel quatuor testium adstantium conficere constituebant.* Histor. Ingulphi, p. 901. But to prevent frauds and concealments, they made their deeds of mutual covenant in a script and rescript, or in a part and counter part, upon the same sheet of paper, or parchment, and in the middle, between the two copies, they drew the capital letters of the alphabet, or sometime the word SYNGRAPHUS in the like great letters, and then *talliated*, or cut asunder in indented manner the said sheet, which being delivered to the two parties concerned, were proved authentic by matching with, or answering to one another.

Like the tallies in wood, or like our present indentures in writing. When this prudent custom had for some time prevailed, then the word *chirographum* was appropriated to such bipartite writings; *Et in hujus rei testimonium huic scripto in modum chyrographi confecto vicissim sigilla nostra apposuimus*, i. 246.—*Ut autem ista conventia rata et inconcussa perpetuo permaneat, præsentis scriptis serie et utriusque monasterii sigilli testimonio una cum sigillis abbatum diviso inter eos chirographo confirmata est*, i. 315. Such alternate writings were called likewise *scripta chirographata*, i. 330. And *chartæ divisæ*, Mon. Ang. tom. ii. p. 64.

CHRISTIANITATIS curia. The Christian or ecclesiastical court, opposed to the civil court, or lay court, or *curia domini regis*. These courts of Christianity were not only held by the bishops in synods, and the archdeacons and chancellors in consistories; but they were also the rural chapters, where the rural dean, or dean of Christianity presided, and the clergy were assessors, and assistants, ii. 349. *Justitiam Christianitatis facere* was to prosecute and censure a criminal in the ecclesiastical court, as 28. Hen. I. *Alexander Lincoln. episcopus Guidoni de Charing parochiano suo salutem. Mando tibi et præcipio ut cito reddas ecclesiæ de Egnesham et Waltero abbati ecclesiam suam de Meritona; Quod ni cito feceris, præcipio ut Walterus archidiaconus nobis justitiam Christianitatis faciat, donec reddas*, i. 122. Osbert, vicar of Merton, impleaded in the king's court by Thomas le Camvil, and Elizabeth his wife, for proceeding in a cause before the court Christian, against the king's prohibition, i. 408. So Ichel de Kerwent, rector of Bucknel, to be arrested and impleaded before the barons of the Exchequer, by the king's precept to the sheriff; *Quod idem Ychelus ipsum abbatem (de Oseney) jam in curiam Christianitatis coram officario diocessani predicti trahit in placitum, ipsum multipliciter ibidem inquietando in nostri contemptum manifestum*, i. 468.

CLADUS, clades, clada, cleta, clida, cleia. From the Brit. *clie*, the present Irish *clia*, a hurdle: whence Dublin was formerly called *Baile cliet*, i. e. the town of hurdles. A hurdle for sheep is still in some counties called a *cley*; *Et in xii. cladis ovilibus*

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emptis de Nicholao Aleyn hoc anno xviii. den. et in solutis pro putatione et factura triginta cladorum ovilium apud parcum de Midlington hoc anno xix. den. ii. 255.—Et in cladis emptis ad pontem de Clyfton de novo faciendum, ii. 257. A hurdle is from the Sax. *hýpsl*, Teuton. *hurde*. Whence a basket made of twigs interwoven like a hurdle, was in some places called a *hurd*, thence a *hoard* or *store*, to *hoard* up. A hurdle is in some northern parts called a *fleak*, and in Kent is sometimes called a *riddle*, *raddle*, or *ruddle*: from the rods or twigs of which they are made, as a *riddle-wall*, a *riddle-basket*, &c.

CLAMOR. Complaint for want of justice. Alexander bishop of Lincoln, to Wido de Charing; *Ne pro recti vel justitiæ penuria amplius audiam clamorem*, i. 122. In the same sense as now to *clamour*, and to make a *clamour*.

CLAMOR. A cry by a public cryer; *Mandatum est majori et ballivis Oxon. quod per totam villam Oxon. clamari faciant, quod omnes publicæ meretrices et concubinæ clericorum infra octo dies post hunc clamorem factum exeant villam Oxon.* i. 306.

CLAUDERE. To enclose or turn a common into closes and enclosures; *Dedi et concessi totam culturam ad claudendam et faciendam quicquid inde dictis Canonicis placuerit*, i. 333. Hence a *closet*, a *cloister*, a *clod*, *clotted-blood*, a *clout*, *clouted-shoes*, a *clouterly* fellow. Hence the Sax. *club*, a rock. *Clough*, in the North, is a valley enclosed between two hills. A *clodge*, in Kent, a lump of clay or dirt. *Clodgy* and *cledgy*, stiff and dirty.

CLAUSTURA. Brushwood for hedges and fences. King Henry III. gave to the prior and canons of Chetwoode,—*quinque carucatas claustræ ad prædictæ terræ claustram sustinendam*, i. 349. This sort of wood is called *teenage*, from Sax. *tynan*, to enclose, thence to *tine* the door, i. e. to shut the door; the *tines* of a harrow, i. e. the teeth of it; the *tines* of a buck's horn, &c.

CLAVUS. A clove, as *clavus gariophili*, an aromatic clove; *clavus allii*, a clove of garlic. *Reddendo mihi et hæredibus meis unum clavum cariophili tantum*, i. 415. Hence the Sax. *cleopan*, to divide or to cleave; a *cleft*, a *clift*, a *cleaver*; and in the

opinion of Skinner, to *club*, or divide a reckoning, *club-law*, i. e. by equal division.

CLEPUD, iclepid. Called or named. *An old man that is clepud* Jon Bufforde, ii. 8. —*that is iclepid* Rich. Davyes londe. ib. From the Sax. *cleopan*, *clýpian*, to call or name. Hence to *clip* or *clep* a word; i. e. to miscall or pronounce it wrong, Prov. *To clip the king's English*. To *clap*, or make a noise. The *clapper* of a mill, or of a door, a woman's *clapper*, &c.

CLERICUS. A secular priest, in opposition to a religious or regular. King John committed to William de Cornhull and Gerard de Camville,—*Omnes terras et res abbatum et priorum et omnium religiosorum, et etiam Clericorum de Episcopatu*, i. 238. The benefit of the clergy was an immemorial part of common law, confirmed and abridged by several statutes: but perverted from the first intention, which was, that the privilege should extend only to those in sacred orders, afterwards for the encouragement of literature to any offender who could read like a clerk, and now at last to the most ignorant wretches, by the favour of the judge and the collusion of the ordinary. The word *clerk* was by degrees in general attributed to every scholar, and at last was common to every scribe and notary, whence so many of our law offices, *clerk* of the peace, *clerk* of the assises, *clerks* in the chancery: but these latter were commonly in holy orders before the Reformation.

CLERICUS sacerdotis. A parish clerk, who was to take an oath of fidelity to the parish priest, and was sometimes maintained by the appropriators as a menial servant to the vicar. So in all the churches appropriated to the abbey of Oseney; *Canonici vero clericum ei. (i. e. Vicario) et ecclesiæ ministerio, et ejus obsequio devotum invenient, qui juramentum fidelitatis ipsi vicario præstabit—Ubi autem non fuerint canonici residentes, clericus, qui ut supradictum est expensis eorum procurabitur clavem eorum deferet in domo eorum, et curam habebit liberam, ut per ipsum vicario sufficienter in victualibus et honorifice omnia ministrentur*, i. 429. The parish clerks were formerly to be men of letters, and to teach a school in the parish; and were sometimes elected by the parishioners,

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upon whose alms they were supposed to live. So John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, an. 1280, ordained in the church of Bauquell, and the chapels annexed to it; *Volumus insuper ibidem esse duos clericos scholasticos per parochianorum, de quorum habeant vivere eleemosinis, industriam eligendos, qui aquam benedictam circumferent in parochia et capellis, diebus dominicis et festivis in divinis ministrantes officiis, et pro festis diebus disciplinis scholasticis indulgentes*, Mon. Ang. tom. iii. p. 227. Parish-clerks were to be schoolmasters in country villages by the constitutions of Alexander, bishop of Coventry, an. 1237; and by the Synod of Cologne, an. 1280. It would be a good service to the church and nation, to restore this ancient practice, especially in remote country villages, where the clerk would do more to the service of God, and the benefit of the people, if he were able to instruct the children in reading and writing, and rehearsing the church catechism, that they might be bred to some sense of Christianity and good manners.

CLOERE. A prison, I believe of some Brit. original, which might give name to the old Lat. *cloeria*, which Du Fresne conjectures to have been a corruption of *clau-seria*, a close place of restraint. The dungeon or inner prison in Walingford castle was called *cloere-brien*, i. 133. Hence the Lat. *cloaca*, which was originally a dungeon, or the nastiest part of a prison; called by the French *basse-fosse*; and afterward, by an easy allusion, applied to a jakes, or house of office. The old *cloacarius* is interpreted in a MS. Gloss. *carceris custos*. The present *cloacarius*, or keeper of the house of ease, is an office in some religious houses imposed on an offending brother, or voluntarily chosen by him for an exercise of humility and mortification; and in some of our English convents beyond the seas, this sweet officer is called *count of Holt*.

CLYK. A bell; Lat. *cloca*, *clogga*, *glogga*; Sax. *clugga*; Teuton. *glocke*; German, *gloggen*; Fr. *cloche*; Welch, *cloch*, (possibly from Brit. *clywed*, to hear, whence *clyst*, an ear;) Irish, *clug*; perhaps all derived from the sound. As from the like sound, the *clicking* of clock or watch, the *clucking* of a hen, the *clinking*

of chains, the *clapping* of hands, the *clattering* and *cluttering* of vessels or other moveables, the *clatting* or cutting of the finger nails with scissors, or *clatting* of wool with shears, the *cnacking* or *knacking* of the tongue, i. e. affecting to speak finely, a word in the North applied to such as love to speak in the southern dialect; *Super cameram vocatam clyk-chambour versus arriam*, ii. 254. So that our English *clock* is plainly so called from striking on a *clyk*, or bell.

Cock-boat. A small boat that waits upon a larger vessel. Dr. Skinner keeps to his habit of trifling in the origination of this word; *Nescio an a rostro quod aliquo modo galli cristæ simile est: vel ut optime monet doctor Th. H. a Fr. G. coque, concha marina, hac credo etiam deflexum a Lat. concha eliso n.* To which fancy the learned Sir Hen. Spelman does incline; *coqua*, *Linter*, a Gall. *coque*, i. e. *concha, testa*; Ang. a *cock-boat*. But certainly, what we now call a *cock-boat* was formerly a *cogge-boat*, and simply a *cogge*. As Chron. MS. an. 15. Edw. III. cited by Spelman in voce *Cogones*; *Many cogs and ships were taken.* And Chaucer,

**He found Jason and Heracles also
Shutte in a cogge to lond were ygoe.**

Which word occurs in the stat. 23. Hen. VIII. cap. 18. and is still preserved upon the sea coasts in Yorkshire, where they call a small fisher-boat a *coggle*; and in some places, by corruption, a *cobble*. From the German, *kogge*, a ship; *Posuerunt magnam navim, vulgariter dictam kogge, cum armatis viris.* Histor. Archiepisc. Bremens. citat. apud Du Fresne in voce *Kogge*. Hence the Lat. *coqua*, *cogga*, *coggo*, *cogo*.—An. 1066. *Venit ad hoc in Angliam (rex Noricorum) trecentis coggonibus advectus*, Mat. West, sub an.—*Præparatis cogonibus, galleis, et aliis navibus onerariis—600 naves et 24 coggas bene paratas.* Mat. Par. sub an. 1218. Hence *cocula*, or *co-culum*, a *cogue*, or little drinking cup in form of a boat, used especially at sea, and still retained in a *cogue* of brandy. The *coges* or *cogs* of a mill-wheel are those slobbs or broad pieces of board, that like *cogs*, or boats, are drove along by the stream, and so turn round the wheel, and

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axis, and stones. Hence our old Saxon *cocrebe*, a seaman, called in the laws of king Hen. I. cap. 29. *cocseti*, and cap. 81. *cathseti*. The old Glossary to these laws made in the reign of Edw. III. interprets *cocsade*, *cocarius*, which the learned Du Fresne seems to understand *coquus*, a cook; but *cocarius* is indeed a boatman, from *coca*, or *coquia*, a boat. As with little variation, a *cogge-ryane*, a *cock-swain*, now a *coggeson*, or *coxon*, is an officer in a ship. Hence the old Lat. *cogcio*, *coccio*, a wandering and begging seaman, which Sir Henry Spelman believes to have been so called from the Gr. *κωκύω*, *lugeo*, *ploro*; *cotyones*, Fr. *coquins*; but the true name and original was *cogciones*, *cog-men*, or *boat-men*, who, after shipwreck, or losses by sea, travelled about to beg and defraud the people, restrained by many civil and ecclesiastical laws; *Ut isti mangones et cogciones, qui sine omni lege vagabundi vadunt, per istam terram non sinantur vagari, et deceptiones hominibus agere. Vide Spelman, in voce Coccio; et Du Fresne, in voce Cociones.* From this Lat. *cogciones*, Fr. *coquins*, comes our English *cockquine*, or *cockquean*, an impudent beggar, or a cheat: whence no doubt to *cokes*, or impose upon by lies and stories, like seamen with their pretended losses and sufferings. And a *cokes* is an easy credulous person, deluded by such shams and false tales. In our sea terms, we have still several words that are owing to the obsolete *cogge*, a boat. As the certificate given to mariners for having paid custom and other naval dues is called the *cocket*. The hard sea biscuit is called *cocket-bread*; the beach or pebbles with which they ballast a ship are *coggle-stones* and *cobble-stones*. Fishermen's great boots, with which they wade into the sea, are called *cokers*. Of the same etymology is the Lat. *cocula*, *coccula*, *cucula*, called by the present Irish *cochull*, a coarse, shagged mantle, worn at first by seamen, as now by all the poorer people, like our western *whittle*; *Atque quot jubæ in tua coccula, (quod vulgariter vocatur quoddam genus indumenti quo Hibernenses utuntur, de foris plenum prominentibus jubis, seu villis in modum crinium sunt contextæ,) tot homines per te a pœnis perpetuis eru-*

entur. Vita S. Cadoci in MS. Cod. Landav. Eccles. citat. a Spelmanno in voce Coccula. (The Welch call a shepherd's-hood or coul cochol.) From whence the cucullus, or monk's coul. The present Welch cruch is a boat. Hence for a ship to cruise up and down the sea, a cruiser. Hence the Lat. cocula, or cogue, a drinking dish in form of a boat, was called crusela, crusellus, from which our English, a cruise of vinegar or oil, a crucible for melting and trying of metals. And as the wearing cucula, or cucullus, was in English a coul, so the vessel ciccula, or liquor continent, gave name to our modern vessel a coul, carried between two persons with a coul-staff. And the coccula, or sea garment, was called crusina and crosina.

COLERUS. A collar, or any thing that goes round the neck, which in old English was the *coll* or *cull*, from Lat. *collum*. Hence the *collar* of a doublet, the *collar* of a horse, the *collet* of a ring, and perhaps a *collop* of meat; the Welch call a band a *collar*; the old Lat. *colponer*, slices, or cut pieces; in Welch, a *gollwith*. This possibly is the reason why a great piggin, or pail, with a wide neck, is called a *collock* in the North; *Et pro uno cartsaddle, uno colero, cum uno pari tractuum emptis xivd. ii. 213.*

COLLUSIO. A fraudulent contrivance and compact between two or more parties, to bring an action one against the other for some deceitful end, or to prejudice the right of a third person; *Requisiti de collusione inter partes prælocuta contra statutum (i. e. Westmin. 2. cap. 32.) ac etiam de valore ejusdem ecclesie, dicunt quod nulla est collusio inter partes inde prælocuta, i. 502.*

COMBE. A valley or low place between two hills, which is still so called in Devonshire and Cornwall; Saxon, *cumbe*; from Brit. *kum*, or *cwm*, any deep or hollow place. The learned Du Fresne conjectures thus; *Anglo Saxonibus, comb; Britannis kum, vallis, sic dicta, quod cumbæ seu navigii ita nuncupati quod cavum est et longius speciem referat: seu ab alveo navis qui cumba etiam dicebatur.* But I rather think the Lat. *cumba* melted into *cymba*, like the Brit. *cwmri* into *cymri*, was derived from the Brit. or old Gall. *cum*, *kum*,

ⁱ Panis *cocket* de eodem blado. Inquis. facta per justitarios in 1256. Mon. Burton. p. 365.

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or *cwm*. For *cumba* signified at first only the keel or bottom of the ship or boat, and thence by synecdoche (like *carina* and *puppis*) was taken for the whole vessel. Hence no doubt *catacumbæ*, the *catacombs* or caverns of ancient sepulture near to Rome, where the primitive Roman Christians buried their dead *cata cumbas*, or *ad cumbas*, at the crypts, or hollow caverns. Whence in our old charters *cumba terræ*, and *comba terræ*, occurs for a low piece of ground. As in England, several villages from their low situation in a bottom, or at the foot of hills, obtained the name of *Combe*, and *Compton*, as in Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, &c. i. 149. Hence our countrymen retain the word *comb*, or *coom*, for the *bin*, or low place, where they keep corn and chaff for their horses. So in Wiltshire, the *comb*, or *comb* of a window, is the bottom or lower ledge of the window. Mr. Somner with good judgment confutes the derivation of *Cambria*, or the country now called Wales, from *Camber*, son of Brute, or from *Cimri*, the progeny of Gomer; and then takes much pains to deduce it from the Brit. *cam* and *cambe*, crooked, as if *Cambria*, from its situation among creeks and windings; as a *camber* nose, a crooked nose; arms a *kembo*, *kimkam*, &c. But at last he seems to come nearer to the truth; *Si tamen rectius dicenda sit Cumbria, quam Cambria, quod per me licet, tum petendum forte nomen a veteri nostratum voce sive verbo, to cumber, i. e. impedire, molestare; quod, instar Cumberlandiæ, Cambria regio sit montibus abruptis, terrarum arduis, saxetis, silvis, saltibus, stagnis, paludibus, &c. impedita, inaccessa, et impervia, saltem viantibus quam molesta.* This learned man would have been more happy, if (without resting in the word *cumber*, which is owing to *cumbe*, or filling up a deep hollow place) he had proceeded to derive *cumri* from *cwm*, and *brory*, a place or country: so as the Brit. *Cwmry*, Lat. *Cumbria*, like our Eng. *Cumberland*, might be a country where the inhabitants lived chiefly in the *combs* or *cloughs*, or valleys surrounded by the mountains.

COMMUNA, *Communio pasturæ*. *Commons*, or right of *common* in open fields or woods: all the tenants and inhabitants who had this right (now the *commoners*)

were formerly called the *communance* and *comaunce*. The abbot and convent of Misenenden, in right of their cell or hermitage at Musewell, had *communione pasturæ tam in bosco quam in plano*, i. 103. *Inquisitio fiat utrum membrum illud de manerio de Brehull quod idem Thomas tenet, debet participare de vasto manerii de Brehull ratione communæ ejusdem manerii, in qua communia nihil habent ut dicunt*, i. 239. Whence *communare*, to enjoy the right of *commoning*—*Talis appropriatio et inclusio non fiat in prato falcabili, sed in tali loco ubi tenentes omni tempore anni consueverunt communare seu communam clamare*, i. 479.

COMPERTORIUM. A judicial inquest in the civil law made by delegates, to find out and relate the truth of a cause; *Et in carnibus porcinis emptis pro clericis domini archiepiscopi sedentibus super compertorium apud Burcestre*, ii. 55.

COMPUTUM reddere. To give up accounts. Hence the old word a *count*, or declaration in law. The *contours* or *counters* were the serjeants at law retained to plead a cause; as Chaucer,

*A sheriff had he been, and a contour
Was no where sich a worthy babasour.*

Hence to cast *account*, a *counter*, or table of *counting* in a shop, a *counter*, or piece of brass with which they *counted*. The *Counter*, or prison in London, where the citizens were secured, till they had accounted and paid their debts; *Adamus de Catmere reddit computum pro Bernardo de S. Walerico*, i. 170.

COMPOSTUM, *compositum*, *compost*. Any dung or sullage, or other unctuous matter, compounded (in Heraldry *componed*) to fatten and improve a soil: whence *compostare*, to lay on dung, or enrich the ground; *Inter Hokeday et diem S. Martini bene possunt ibidem ducente quadraginta muliones sustentari ad opus domini ad terram suam compostandam*, ii. 136.

CONFESSOR. In 34. Edward III. the archbishops and bishops through their respective dioceses granted indulgence to all those who went to sea against the common enemy, with particular privilege to choose their own confessor, ii. 126. For the *confessionar* to receive *confessions*, was in the old English, to *shreve*, or to *shrive*;

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Sax. *repciran*, whence the party *confessed* was *bercpciran*, whence our Eng. *beshrewed*, or looking like a *confessed*, or *beshrieved* person, who is imposed a penance; to *beshrew*, is to imprecate, or denounce the curse of sin, as in *confession*. The act of *confession* was called *repcirte*, whence possibly, to *shift*, or *shuffle* in discourse, like people who are ashamed or afraid to tell all their faults. The most solemn time of confessing was the day before Lent, which from thence is called *Shrove-Tuesday*.

CONSECRATIO. The first form of consecrating churches in England, was at a synod held at Celchyth, an. 816. ii. 300. A solemn consecration of several churches in the diocese of Lincoln, and particularly in the archdeaconry of Oxford, an. 1238. by Robert Grossthead, bishop of Lincoln, and William Brewer, of Exeter, i. 312. No church could be legally consecrated, without an allotment of manse, and glebe, generally given by the lord of the manor, who thereby became patron of the church, i. 314. Several portions given to the church of Chesterton, *nomine dotis ad ejusdem ecclesie dedicationem*, i. 313. One virgate, and six acres of land, given at the consecration of the church of Wormenhale, i. 466. One virgate, one tothland, and eight acres, given at the dedication of the church of Heyford *ad pontem*, consecrated by Wulfwin, bishop of Dorchester, who came to that see an. 1046. and died, an. 1067. 2. Will. Conq. ii. 163. Two marks paid as a procuration to the bishop, for the provision and entertainment of himself and retinue. *Nos R. Clonens. episcopum vice venerabilis patris R. dei gratia Linc. episc. ecclesiam de Elsefeld septimo id. Julii, an. dom. MCCLXXIII. dedicasse, et recepisse a procuratore rectoris dicte ecclesie duas marcas, nomine procurationis ratione dedicationis ecclesie*, ii. 164.

CONSERVATOR. A delegated umpire, or standing arbitrator, who, as a third impartial friend, was chosen, or appointed to compose and adjust all differences that should arise between two other parties; *Ego Simon rector ecclesie de Heyford-Waryn—subjiciendo me cohercioni et compulsioni cujuslibet judicis ordinarii vel delegati, seu conservatoris quem dicti religiosi et eorum successores duxerint eligendum*, ii. 161. Whence our English *conservator* became a forinsick word; as, *conservator of the*

truce and safe conducts, appointed by stat. 2. Hen. V. cap. 6. and 4. Hen. V. cap. 7. *Conservators of the peace*, or justices, instituted by king Edw. III. &c.

CONSISTORIUM. The court Christian, or spiritual court, held formerly in the nave of the cathedral church, or in some chapel, isle, or portico belonging to it, in which the bishop presided, and had some of his clergy for assessors and assistants. But this *consistory* court is now held by the bishop's chancellor or commissary, and by archdeacons or their officials; *Cum inter abbatem et conventum Osen. ex parte una, et priorem et conventum de Burcester ex altera, in consistorio Lincoln. aliquandiu litigatum fuisset*, i. 489.

CONSTABULARIUS. Constable. A Lat. *comes stabuli*, the master of the horse, or prefect of the imperial stables, in the decline of the Roman empire. Afterwards applied to any officer who had the guard or custody of any place or persons. Brien Fitz-Count, constable of Walingford, 13. Hen. I. i. 114. *Robertus de Oily constabularius regis*, i. 127.

CONSUETUDO. *Dies de consuetudine*. A day's work to be paid as a customary service by the tenant; *Debent redditum, et præterea quinque dies de consuetudine*, i. 323.

CONVENIRE *coram rege*. To convene or cite a person to appear in the king's court, and answer an action preferred against him; *Manerium de Erdinthon dominus rex tradidit cuidam Bernardo de sancto Walerico, quem Godefridus abbas de Egnesham sæpius convenit coram rege de jure suo*, i. 184.

COPPIRE *domum*. To cope a house, or to lay on the roof and covering on the top of it; *Johanni Coventre de Banbury tegulatori capienti in grosso ad coppiendam prædictam domum iv. lib. i. den. ii. 255*. From the Sax. *coppe*, the height or top of a thing, *cop*, a head, all from the Brit. *koppa*, the top, or highest part. Hence the *cope*, or upper covering, as prov. *Under the cope of heaven*. A *cope*, or upper garment, as the outer vest of a priest, and the cloak, or surtout of any other person, as in Chaucer, a *cope* is used for a cloak. Hence possibly the southern term to *gaincope*, or cross a field, i. e. to strike off the nearest way to the top, or head of the land. A hat with a high crown is called a *copped* crown hat.

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A sea *cobbe*, or *coppe*, is a bird with a tuft of plumes on the head. A *coppe*, or *cob-nut*, is the top, or chief, or head-nut. A *cobble* is a large pebble stone. *Coping-stones* are laid on the *cope*, or *coping*, or top of a wall. *Copt*, in the North, is high, as a *coptman*, i. e. a proud and high-minded man. *Copt-know*, or *copt-knolle*, is the conical top of a hill. A *coppice* is properly a small wood, or toft of trees, on the ascent of a hill. A *cop* of hay, a *cop* of pease, a *cop* of straw, &c. are used in Kent for a high rising heap: which the monks turned into *coppa*, so to be understood in that passage of Will. Thorn, inter X. Script. col. 1820. an. 1177.—*Pacti sunt homines de halmoto de Menstre in Thaneto — fruges omnes suas coppare extunc et deinceps, et sic per coppas omnes decimas suas ipsi et hæredes sui a modo et in æternum legitime dare.* Which the learned Du Fresne cites in voce *Coppa*: but seems to understand it only of cutting down their corn; whereas it denotes the gathering or laying up the corn in *copes*, or heaps, (as they do barley and other corn not bound,) that it might be the more easily and justly tithed. *Quere*, whether these words are not owing to the same original, a *knob*, or *knoppe*, a high swelling bunch. A *knoll* of trees, or high toft of trees upon a hill. *Knolls*, or round-headed roots, or turnips, so called in Kent. A *knoddle*, or *noddle*, a head. A *knot*, or protuberance in trees, &c. *Gold knops*, or the flowers of the ranunculus. The *knape*, or *nape*, Sax. *neap*; in Kent, the *nod* of the neck. A *cap* for the head, the *cape* of a cloak, &c.

COPROSE, *copperas*, vitriol. From *copper*, a Lat. *cuprum*, or Dutch *koper*: the German *kupfferigt-angesicht*, was an old phrase for what we call brazen-face, or copperface; and *kupferige-nase*, for what we call a *copper-nose*, or a red, carbuncled nose, which was exposed as a sign to some *hospitia*, inns, or houses of entertainment; from whence was the first occasion of Brazen-nose college in Oxford; *In solutis sup-priori pro coprose et gallys emptis pro encausto ii. den. ii. 253.* The chief places where they made this *copperas* in England, were Deptford and Folkstone, in Kent, and Brickelsey, in Essex. The metalline stones, from which the liquor is dissolved, are gathered on the coast of the isle of Sheppey, and on

the shore near Bright-Helmston, in Sussex, and several other parts.

CORBET-STONES. I think the same with what Dr. Skinner calls *corbets*, and from some authority expounds them to be *stones wherein images stand*. It seems derived from the Fr. *corbeille*, Lat. *corbulus*. The old Eng. *corbel*, and *corbetel*, was properly a *niche* in the wall of a church or convent, in which they placed an image, and the *corbel-stones* were the smooth and polished stones laid for the front and outside of the *corbels*, or *niches*. As at present, on the south side of the church of Ambrosden, the said *corbels*, or *niches*, remain, though the images are taken away. But the same *niches*, and little statues or figures in them, continue in the walls of very many old churches and steeples; *Et in solutis Johanni Chepyn latamo aptanti et facienti xviii. corbel-stonys ponendis in prædicto muro v. sol. iv. den. ii. 254.*

COTAGIUM. A *cottage*, or a *cot*, from Sax. *cote*, Island. *Ket*, a little house, or hut; *Tenetur per socagium, et non habentur ibidem nisi tria cotagia, i. 432. Duo mesuagia cum uno cotagio, i. 544.* Hence a sheep-cote, or sheep-cot. *Cotswold* in Gloucestershire, &c. and the termination of *cote*, or *cot*, in very many villages.

COTARIUS. Sax. *cotrebe*, old Eng. *cotseth*, *cottman*, *cottier*, now *cottager*; or the inhabitant of any country *cot*; *Summa gal-linarum carucatariorum et cotariorum xiv. gallinæ, i. 506.* Hence a country clown is now called a *mere cot*, as a citizen ignorant of country affairs, a *mere cit*.

COTERELLUS. Spelman and Du Fresne make *cotarius* and *coterellus* to be both the same servile inhabitants. But I think in the Domesday Register and other ancient MSS. there does appear a distinction, not only in their name, but in their tenure and quality. The *cotarius* had a free soccage tenure, and paid a firm, or rent, in provisions or money, with some customary service. But the *coterellus* held in absolute villanage, and had his person and goods disposed at the pleasure of the lord. Edmund, earl of Cornwall, gave to the Bonhommes of Asherugge his manors of Cherterton and Ambrosden; *Una cum villanis, coterellis, eorum catallis, servitiis, sectis et sequelis, et omnibus suis ubicunque pertinentibus, i. 439.*

GLOSSARY.

COTLAND, cotsethland. Land held by a cottager, whether in soccage or villanage; *Dimidia acra jacet ibidem inter cotland quam Johannes Goldering tenet ex una parte, et cotland quam Thomas Webbe tenet ex altera*, ii. 189.

COWELE. A cowl, or coul, or tub with two ears, to be carried between two persons on a coul-staff. From *cucula*, or *cocula*, a vessel like a boat, from *coca*, or *cogga*, a boat; vide *Cogge*. A cowl, in Essex, is the appellative for any tub: whence a cowler, now pronounced a cooler, or brewing vessel. *Pro novo cowele empto* ix. ii. 212.

CREST, crista. Any imagery, or carved work, to adorn the head or top of any thing, like our modern cornish. This word is now adopted by the heralds, and applied to the device set over a coat of arms; *Et Willielmo Hykkedon conducto in grosso ad mensam domini ad dolandum et perficiendum le crest super cancellum prioratus ibidem*, ii. 254.

CROFT, from Sax. *crofte*, *cpurte*, which Spelman deduces from the Lat. *crypta*, or Gr. *κρυπτα*. A close, or small enclosure, nigh a dwelling house; *Totam terram quæ est inter croftam Gilberti molendinarii, et messuagium quod fuit Adami*, i. 186.

CROPPUS. A crop of corn, or the yearly product of arable land. From Sax. *cpoppa*, ears of corn, *cpop*, the top, or head of any thing: whence to *crop*, or cut off the upper part: *crop-eared*, a crop of beef. In Sussex, they call darnel crop; and in Worcestersh. buck-wheat goes by this name of *crop*. The old Lat. *cropha* was the buttock of a horse, whence a *crupper*; *Idem abbas ex mera liberalitate sua croppum de dicta crofta præfato priori instantanter concessit pro hac vice*, i. 420.

CRUCEM assumere. To take the cross, or to engage upon oath to undertake a personal expedition in the holy war, for the recovery of Jerusalem, and as a badge of their vow to *saunter*, to wear a cross on their upper garment. So Brien Fitz-Count, lord of Walingford, took on him the cross, and adventured to Jerusalem, i. 153. When persons had taken the cross, they bought an absolution to excuse them from the danger: by which means, some of the nobility, when they had formed a crusade of great numbers among their tenants and

dependants, obtained a general dispensation from the pope, which they sold again by retail, to release and disengage all those who had more mind to stay at home. This project was very beneficial to Richard earl of Cornwall; and therefore the same favour was asked and obtained from the pope by William Longspe, in 30. Edw. III. i. 336.

CUPA, cuppa. A cup, or small metalline drinking vessel. Sax. *cuppe*, Brit. *kuppan*. Hence a *cup-board*, a *cupping-glass*, an *acorn-cup*, and the Italian *cupulo*, was taken from this form. The plate, or drinking cup of bishops and abbots, was part of the heriot paid to the king at their decease; *Abbas de Oseneia obiit anno regni regis Edwardi vicesimo quinto,—petiit eschaetor ad opus domini regis cuppam et palefridum dicti abbatis defuncti*, i. 470. Vid. Prynne, *Histor. Collect. tom. ii. p. 834*.

CURIA. Taken sometimes for the persons, or feudatory tenants, who did their suit and service at the court of the lord. So to a charter of Bernard de S. Walery, 30. Hen. II.—*His testibus . . . et omni curia mea*, i. 193.

CURIA canonicorum. The convent or conventual house; *Juxta rivulum extra curiam dictorum canonicorum*, i. 246.

CURIA personæ ecclesiæ. The parsonage house; *Omnes obventiones altaris et cæmeterii prædictæ ecclesiæ, et totam terram et curiam personæ*, i. 288.—*croftam quæ jacet juxta curiam personæ*, *ibid.*

CURIA capitalis. Vide *Mansum capitale*.

CURIAE adventus. The service of coming to the court of the lord; *Reddit per annum ad terminum ipsius unam marcam, et unum adventum curiæ*, i. 574.

CURIALITAS. Courtesy, or pure kindness; *Et in datis Willielmo Skynner gasconi de pistrina ex curialitate falcatorum per x. dies xii. den.* ii. 256. *Curialitas Angliæ* was that custom, which we call the *courtesy of England*, when a man who has had a child by his wife deceased enjoys her estate during his own life.

CURILAGIUM. From Lat. *curs*, *curtis*, a coop, or pen, or other small enclosure. A *curtilage*, mistaken by our writers for a garden, when it properly was a yard, or back-side, adjoining to a house for the running of poultry, the keeping of hogs, &c. *Curtilagium cum pertinentiis suis*, i.

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380. *Et dicunt quod infra curiam domini est unum curtilagium ad nutriend. porrect. et ol. quod valet per an. xiiid. ii. 136.*

CUSTOS abbatiæ. The person to whose custody a vacant abbey was committed, who, as a steward of the rents and profits, was to give account to the escheator, and he to the king; *Mandatum est Waltero de Lutegareshale custodi abbatiæ de Oseneia quod occasione dictorum cupæ palefridi et lanarum nichil exigat, i. 470.*

CUSTOMARIUS. An inferior tenant, in villanage or soccage, who by custom is obliged to pay such service of work and labour for his lord; *Ipse Robertus et omnes alii custumarii dominæ, i. 575.*

CYRIC-SCETE. Vide *Church-scot*. The original of the custom and continuance of it historically delivered, ii. 292.

D.

DANE-GELT. A tribute which the Danes upon their frequent incursions imposed on the English, as the arbitrary terms of peace and departure, an. 873. i. 51. First imposed on the whole nation to continue as a yearly suspension to the Danes under king Ethelred, an. 991. Alfred and Ingulph report, that king Edward the Confessor remitted and abrogated this tax. But it is certain, that William the Conqueror, though he would not reduce the annual payment, yet he ordered the raising of it as often as the necessities of invasion or of expedition did require. It was severely exacted and augmented by William Rufus. And in the reign of Hen. I. it was computed among the king's standing revenues. The next successor, king Stephen, promised by oath, on his coronation day, that this *danegeld* should be for ever remitted, *Hen. Hunt. p. 38.* From which time some writers have dated the expiration of this tax. Yet it seems rather to have continued upon extraordinary occasions, till it was abrogated by time, or rather swallowed up in tallage and parliamentary impositions. The laws of Edw. Conf. cap. 11. rate this tax at 12*d.* on every hide. Hen. Hunt. computes it at 2*s.* on each hide; and Jo. Brompton, at 3*d.* on a bovat or ox-

gang. No doubt it varied according to the different exigencies upon which it was levied. To be exempted from this tax was a peculiar privilege granted by king Hen. II. to the tenants within the honor of Wallingford, *ut sint quieti de geldis et danegeldis, i. 157.* In the donation of lands to religious uses, when many other burdens were remitted, this was still reserved: so in 27. Hen. II. Hen. de Oily gave four hides in Chesterton to the abbey of Egnesham; *Liberas et quietas ab omnibus querelis, exceptis muredredo et danegeldo, i. 185. 578.*

DAYERIA, dayri, dairy. It is derived by Dr. Skinner from the Fr. *derrier*, as if the *dairy* were on the back part, or behind the rest of the house. The learned Fr. Junius is no more happy, when he refers it to the Greek; *Δαίρη* et per synocopen *δαίρη* Hesychio exponitur *δαήμων, ἐμπειρος*, gnara, perita. Non enim cujusvis est curare lacticinia, sed a lacticiniis edulia concinnaturam singulari rusticarum rerum experientia imbutam esse oportet. Omnino interim huc pertinet, quod Gallis dariole dicitur cibi genus quod iisdem Gallis alias nuncupatur laicteron vel flan de laict. Ac fortasse quoque Danis ab eadem origine darere dictum est jentaculum, quod septentrionales lacticiniis jentare sint soliti. Both these are trifling conjectures: the word *dayrie*, or *deirie*, is originally English, from *day*, *deie*, Sax. *dag*, and signified at first the^k daily yield of milch cows, or the daily profit made of them. As a *day-work* of land was such a quantity as could be ploughed up by one plough in one day. *W. Thorn inter X. Script. col. 2203.* which the French called *journal*, Lat. *jornale*. So in Lorrain, and Champagne, they now use the word *dayer* for the meeting of the *day-labouring* women to give an account of their day's work, and receive the wages of it. The *dairy-maid* is called *androchia* in Fleta, l. ii. cap. 87. *Androchia pudica esse debet, et laboriosa daeriæ*; a dairy in the North is called the *milkness*, as the *dairy-maid* is in all parts a *milk-maid*; *Wrechwyke, compotus Henrici Deye et Johannæ uxoris suæ de omnibus exitibus et proventibus de dayri domini prioris de Burncester, ii. 211. Computant de xxxv. sol. vi. den. receptis de dayeria de la Breche, ii. 248.*

^k The diary, or the dairy. Brady, *Introduct. Gloss.* p. 58.

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DAPIFER, *a dapes ferendo*. At first a domestic officer, like our steward of the household, or rather clerk of the kitchen. Then by degrees any fiduciary servant, especially the chief steward or head bailiff of an honor, barony, or manor; *Malcolmus rex Scotiæ dapifero suo de honore de Huntingdon*, i. 165. Possibly from *dapifer*, the chief servant, of better figure than the rest, comes our present phrases, a *dapper-fellow*, and *dapperly-done*. Hence the Lat. *dapsilis*, hospitable and generous; *Dapsilis in mensa frugalia pabula præstans*, i. 484.

DECANUS Christianitatis. The dean rural, or urban, who had the district of ten churches in the country or city, within which he exercised a jurisdiction of great advantage to ecclesiastical discipline. They were sometime styled *archipresbyteri*, and were at first both in order and authority above the archdeacons, ii. 341. They were elected by the clergy, and by their votes again deposed; but afterwards were appointed and removed at the discretion of the bishop, and thence called *decani temporarii*, as distinguished from the cathedral deans, who were *decani perpetui*, ii. 346. The rural dean was sometimes simply called *decanus*, as in a charter of John del Osse of Wendlebury, 11. Hen. II. *Hiis testibus; Rogero decano de Pire*, i. 168. So likewise the urban or city dean, as in a composition between the abbey of Eghesham and priory of Burcester, 34. Hen. II. *Hiis testibus; Nigello decano de Oxenford*, i. 201. Called *decanus episcopi* in the laws of Edw. Confess. ii. 337. Deans rural and urban collected the taxes imposed upon the clergy, i. 179. The chapter in every deanery were a court Christian for determining the right of tithes, &c. i. 170. Robert Grossthead, bishop of Lincoln, by advice of the predicant friars, commanded his archdeacons and rural deans to make strict inquisition into the lives of all the nobility and commonalty within their precincts, which was thought such a grievance and imposition upon the liberty of sinners, that upon complaint the king interposed and stopped the proceeding, i. 336. The taxation of benefices by Walter, bishop of Norwich, an. 1254, was done by the bishop's appointing the dean and three rectors or vi-

cars in every deanery, who upon oath were to certify the just estimate of all church revenues, i. 440. All the parochial clergy bound by oath to attend the rural chapters; to which purpose the appropriators were sometimes obliged to find a horse for the poor vicar, i. 429. It was their office to give induction to clerks after their presentation by the patron, and admission or institution by the bishop. So an. 1220, 5. Hen. III. Richard, rural dean of Wodesdon, inducted the prior and canons of St. Frideswide into the appropriated tithes of Oakle, and certified it by special instrument, concluding thus; *Ego et plures alii viri fide digni de capitulo de Witesdon (sic) in hujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra apposuimus*, ii. 2. The same office done by John, vicar of Wynchendon, dean of Wodesdon, anno 1326. The sentence of superior ecclesiastical judges committed to the execution of the rural dean, ii. 3. The title of *Decanus Christianitatis* falsely applied to the cathedral dean by the editor of Append. ad Fascic. p. 636. An historical account of deans rural, urban, cathedral, and conventual, delivered from ii. 335. to 370.

DEDICATION of churches. The wake or feast of dedication, kept with solemnity and generous entertainment; *Et in datis duobus valectis forestæ portantibus carnes ferinas priori in festo dedicationis ecclesiæ hoc anno v. sol. ii. 259*. Solemn processions on the day of dedication, ii. 378. Those inhabitants who had the privilege of a chapel of ease, were to repair to the mother church on that festival, ii. 281. and there to make their oblations, ii. 282. The history of the institution and observance of wakes or feasts of dedication, ii. 302. Vide *Consecration* of churches.

DEFALTA, *defaltum*. From Fr. *default*, *default*, a neglect or omission of appearance in a court of justice, for which judgment might be given against the defaulter; *Ipsi non veniunt ad hunc diem, unde iudicium assisæ capiatur versus eos per eorum defaltum*, i. 501. *Ipse non venit et alias fecit defaltum*, ii. 116.

DEFENDERE se. A phrase in the Domesday Register, to be taxed for such a quantity of land. As the manor of Brill was taxed for twenty hides; *Tunc xx. hidæ se defendebant*, i. 230.

DEFORCIARE. Vide after **DEVOTA**.

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DEMESNE. From the Lat. *dominium*, as that part of a manor or estate which the lord keeps in his own hands, or to his own use; or, as some pretend, from the Fr. *demesne*, as land which a man holds of himself, and not from a superior lord. It was generally taken for those grounds that were adjacent to the court or manor house, which the lord did not let out to feudatory or servile tenants; but either manured himself, or assigned to tenants at will. The barons often granted (with consent of ecclesiastical authority) the tithe of their own demesne to religious houses, i. 102. In those manors which our kings held in demesne, they had palaces or royal seats, where, by frequent changing of their stations, they made a sort of constant progress through their whole kingdom, i. 72. *Manerium de Brehull fuit antiquum dominicum regis*, i. 403. *Homines de manerio de Hedingdon quod est de antiquo dominico coronæ Angliæ*, i. 452. At these demesne manors the kings had free chapels exempt from episcopal jurisdiction; as at Brill, Hedingdon, &c. *Dominicum pratum*; the meadow grounds not rented out, but kept in the hands of the lord, i. 103.

DENARIUS S. Petri, *Peter-penny*, *Hearth-penny*, *Romefeah*, *Romescot*. In the North *ream-penny*; where they use this proverb, *He reckons up his ream-pennies*, i. e. he tells all his faults. This levy was at first a penny from every house, wherein there were thirty-pence, *vivæ pecuniæ*, of ready money, collected, and sent to Rome; which by custom passed into a standing tax, though at first it was only a voluntary contribution, of which one half was to go for alms to the English school at Rome, and the other to the pope's use. It was given first by king Ina, and confirmed by king Offa, and king Ethelwolph, established by the laws of king Canute, cap. 9. Edgar, cap. 54. Edward Confessor, cap. 10. William Conqueror, cap. 18. Henry I. cap. 11. Collected by the bishops, who employed the archdeacons and rural deans to receive it before the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula*, Aug. 1. as appointed by the canons of king Edgar, ii. 293. The whole sum was by P. Greg. stated at two hundred pounds twenty-six shillings, of which the proportion in this diocese of Lincoln was forty-two pounds. King Edw. III.

an. 1365, forbad the payment of this duty to the pope. But this was only a bold instance of that prince's displeasure. For the custom soon returned, and continued to the reign of Hen. VIII. when Polydore Virgil was employed here as the Pope's general receiver. No place nor religious house was exempted from this imposition, but only the abbey of St. Alban's. Some churches and parishes paid a stated composition; as in 30. Hen. II. *Capellæ de Egnesham et de Chersinton, et de Ardinton, similiter etiam ecclesiæ de Stoches et de Cherlebiri ab omni onere episcopali ab antiquo liberæ sunt, nec solvent pro denariis beati Petri nisi octo solidos*, i. 195. In the diocese of Canterbury the rural deans were the collectors in their respective districts, ii. 263. The religious often obliged their firmers and tenants to pay a certain proportion toward this tax; as in the rental of the abbey of Glastonbury taken an. 1201; *Manerium Glaston. reddit per annum in gabulo vi. lib. vii. sol.—in denariis S. Petri xxxiii. den.—Pylton reddit in gabulo xiii. lib. iv. sol.—de denariis S. Petri iii. sol.* &c. Cartul. Abbot. Glaston. MS. p. 38.

DENARIUS tertius comitatus. In the fines and other profits arising from the county courts, two parts were allotted to the king, and a third part or penny to the earl of the county, who either received it in specie at the assizes and trials, or had an equivalent composition paid from the Exchequer. So Eubulo le Strange, in right of his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Henry de Lacy earl of Lincoln, had by letters patent, 5. Edw. III. *Custodiam et wardam castelli nostri de Lincoln. cum balliva ibidem, et viginti libratis annui redditus pro tercio denario comitatus*, ii. 19.

DENARI. A general term for any sort of money; *Solventur hominibus de Hedingdon de denariis domini, singulis annis proximo die quo falcare incipient, quinque solidi*, i. 453.

DESPONSARE. To take a woman in marriage. So of Maud, daughter and heir of Robert de Oily, senior; *Milo Crispinus desponsavit eam*, i. 155. *Mulier desponsata*, a lawful wife. Henry de Fontibus gave his estate to his sister and her husband, in default of issue so lawfully begotten; *Nisi hæredem habuero de muliere desponsata*, i. 159.

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DETACHIARE, dittachiare. By a writ of *detachment* to seize, or take into custody goods or persons; *Nec nos nec hæredes nostri prædictum Radulphum vel hæredes suos dittachiemus vel disseisiri faciemus*, i. 286.

DEVISÆ. The borders or limits of division between lands, parishes, or counties; *Sic usque hetheneburn inter Akemanstrete inter devisas com. Oxon. et Buck.* i. 457. Hence the *Devises*, or *Devizes*, a town in Wiltshire, situate on the confines of the West-Saxon and Mercian kingdoms.

DEVOTA Deo. A woman in her widowhood, or latter part of her life, took a religious habit, and was called a vowess, or devotee. So Edith, widow of Robert de Oily, jun. in old age grew penitent, and became *memorabilis matrona Deo devota*, i. 129.

DEFORCIARE. Strictly and properly to turn out by violence, or to keep possession of lands in open violation of the rights of the heir or lawful owner. But it often signified no more than to fence off a suit or action, or to defend the right and property of possession. And therefore in assizes, or trials, the claimer or plaintiff was called *querens*, and the possessor or defendant was *deforcians*; *Inter Johannem filium Nigelli querentem, et Sampsonem de Ardingrave et Mariam uxorem ejus deforciantes*, i. 410, 455.

DEFORCIATIO. A distraint or seizure of goods for satisfaction of a lawful debt; *Nos et hæredes nostros distringere possint per bona mobilia et immobilia et hominum nostrorum, et deforciationem tenere quousque plenarie fuerit satisfactum*, i. 414.

DISSEISIRE. To disseize, eject, or turn out of possession; *Rex Richardus I. disseisivit Gerardum de Camvilla de castello et vicecomitatu Lincolnensi*, i. 212.

DISTRINGERE. To distrain and keep the *distractiones*, distresses, or distraints, till payment and full satisfaction; *Possint nos et successores nostros et prædictas omnes terras—distringere ad solutionem memoratam, et distractiones retinere quousque—plenarie fuerit satisfactum*, i. 490.

DOMESDAY-BOOK. When king Alfred divided his kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tithings, he had an inquisition taken of the several districts, and di-

gested into a register called *Dom-boc*, i. e. the judicial or judgment book, deposited in the church of Winchester, and thence entitled *Codex Wintoniensis*, to which king Edw. sen. seems to refer in the first chapter of his laws. The general survey taken by king Will. Conqu. was after the precedent of king Alfred, and seems but a corruption of, or rather an addition to, the same name, *Doom-boc* into *Domesday-book*. And therefore a trifling derivation to impute the name to *Domus Dei*, as if so called from the church, wherein it was first repositied. Nor is it any wiser conjecture to ascribe it to *Doomsday*, or the final day of judgment. When the appellation does really imply no more than the *Doom-book*, or register from which sentence and judgment might be given in the tenure of estates: whence by Latin writers commonly called *Liber Judicialis*. Nor may it be improper to observe, (because no notice has been yet taken of so small a matter,) that the addition of *dey*, or *day*, (*Domebock*, *Domesday-book*,) does not augment the sense of the word, but only doubles and confirms it. For the word *dey*, or *day*, in that composition, does not really signify the measure of time, but the administration of justice. For as Dr. Hammond well observes in his Annotation on Heb. x. 25. the word *day*, in all idioms, does signify judgment. So 1 Cor. iii. 13. *ἀνθρώπων ἡμέρα*, is human judgment, &c. And even now, in the North, a *deies-man*, or *day's-man*, is an arbitrator, an umpire, or judge. So as *Domesday-book* is no more than the book of judicial verdict, or decretory sentence, or dooming of judgment, i. 86.

DOMINA. A title given to those women, who in their own right of inheritance held a barony. So Maud, the daughter of Robert de Oily, sen. who inherited the honour of Walingford, was therefore styled *Matildis domina de Walingford*, i. 106.

DOMINIUM. Right, or legal power; *In sylva dicti manerii sive domini de Pidingtona, aut infra precinctum ejusdem non habent aliqui extranei dominium aliquo modo in parte vel in toto se intromittere*, ii. 127.

Dos. It properly signified the portion brought by the wife to the husband, and not the dowry settled by the husband on the wife. Yet it was sometimes taken in this latter sense, for the jointure to be

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enjoyed by the widow after the husband's decease. And if an equal provision had not been made before the husband's death, his relict might sue the heirs at law *de rationabili dote*, for a reasonable share of the estate to be assigned for her maintenance. So Eustace, the relict of Thomas de Verdon, taking for a second husband Richard de Camvill, she claimed her reasonable dowry of Nicholas de Verdon, her husband's heir, which occasioned a legal fine; *Inter Richardum de Camvill et Eustaciam uxorem ejus petentes, et Nicholaum de Verdon tenentem de rationabili dote ipsius Eustaciæ, quam ipsa clamat versus eundem Nicholaum de omnibus tenementis quæ fuerint Thomæ de Verdon quondam viri sui*, i. 232. Vide *Duarium*.

DRAW-GERE. Any furniture of cart-horses, for drawing a waggon or other carriage; from *draw*, and Sax. *geappe*, in our Eng. *geer*, any preparatory utensils, or instruments, and especially clothes, and bodily habit, whence *geapkin*, or *jerkin*, a short diminutive coat. From *geappian*, to provide, or to clothe. This the modern Latin writers turned into *gerada*, which Du Fresne rightly interprets, *utensilia aut quemvis apparatus*, but seems with some violence to derive it from the German *ghe-reed*, when it bears more immediate relation to the Sax. *geappe*, old Eng. *geere*, as in the obsolete proverb, **Ne gold ne geere**, i. e. neither money nor goods. **In no geere**, i. e. not ready, unprovided: whence the old word *geerefull*, or *gierefull*, well habited, or well fitted with arms, as in Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 4. f. 167. **To prebe in that thy gierfull violence.** Hence the Sax. *geapð*, Eng. *yard*, properly *geard*, or *garden*, or as now in Lincolnshire, *garth*, a place well fenced and cultivated. Thence *gypðan*, and *gypðl*, to *girt*, a *girdle*, a *garter*. In the North, to *garre*, i. e. to make a garment, or do any other work. Sax. *geapn*, Eng. *yarn*, still in the North called *garn*, or wool worked into a thread, *geapnian*, Eng. to *earn*, or obtain by labour. The old word *garth* is owing to the same original, and signified any work or device, to take or to catch game. As the *fish-garths* in stat. 23. Hen. VIII. cap. 18. were nets and unlawful engines for catching fish, used by

the *garth-men*, or poachers, mentioned stat. 1. 13. Rich. II. cap. 9. and an. 17. cap. 19. The sound and the sense of the Sax. *geappe* and *geappian*, are more nearly preserved in the present English *head-geer*, i. e. head clothes, *horse-geer*, i. e. harness; *gearish* and *garish*, i. e. spruce and fine. And in the North, to *geer*, or to *gear*, is to dress; whence prov. *Snogly geared*, i. e. neatly dressed. As in the South, we say such a person is in his *geers*, or out of his *geers*.—*Pro factura de draw-gere per Walterum Carpenter de Langeton* iiii. ii. 213.

DUARIUM, doarium, dotarium. The dowry of a wife settled on her in marriage to be enjoyed after her husband's decease. The English *dowry* is by Fr. Junius rightly referred to the old Eng. to *dowe*, i. e. to give, as Chaucer, **To whom for evermore mine hart I bowe**; whence a *dose*, or *dows*, or portion of any thing given to eat or drink, is as near the old Eng. as the primitive Greek. The same Junius does conjecture, that our English *widow* is hence owing to the Sax. *peð*, and *dupe*, as if a woman wedded to, or by covenant assured of, such a certain dowry. To which sense the word *dowager* does well agree. The wife with consent of her husband could assign a part of her dowry to religious uses; *Ego Editha Roberto de Oili conjugali copula juncta consilio et voluntate ejusdem Roberti mariti mei de duario meo de Weston dedi in perpetuam eleemosinam*, &c. i. 126.

DYTENUM, Dictenum. A *dittany*, *ditty*, or song. *Venire cum toto ac pleno dyteno*, to sing harvest home; *Homines de Heddyngdon ad curiam domini singulis annis inter festum S. Michaelis et S. Martini venient cum toto ac pleno dyteno sicut hactenus consueverunt*, i. 453.

E

ELEEMOSINA. Sax. *ælmeſs*; Eng. *alms*. *Eleemosinaria*, Fr. *aumônerie*; Eng. *aumerie*, *aumbry*, *ambry*, which in the North they now use for a pantry, or cupboard; Welch, *almari*. *Eleemosinarius*, *almoner*; *eleemosina pura et perpetua, et libera*: Pure and perpetual *frank-almoigne*. Lands so given to religious uses were discharged from all taxes and other secular burdens; *Qualiter extincta sunt feoda domini abbatis*

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quæ ab ipso petita sunt—profert chartam Roberti de Olleio, et confirmationem regis quod habet—in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam, i. 432.

EMENDATIO domorum et sepium. The repair of houses, and mending of hedges. To religious houses a privilege was often granted to receive as much wood as was needful for these purposes. So the abbey of Missenden, in right of their hermitage at Musewell, had a grant from Joan de Pidington; *De bosco quod opus fuerit ad emendationem domorum et sepium suarum, i. 103.*

EMENDATIO panis et cervisie. The assize of bread and beer, or the power of supervising and correcting such weights and measures; a privilege granted by the king to lords of manors: which power gave occasion to the present office of *ale-taster*, appointed in every court-leet, and sworn to look to the assize of bread, and ale or beer, within the precincts of that lordship; *Ad nos spectat emendatio panni panis et cervisie, et quicquid regis est excepto muredredo et latrocinio probato, i. 275.*

EPISCOPALE onus, Episcopalia. Synodals, pentecostals, and other taxes and contributions from the clergy to the diocesan bishop. Which burden was remitted by special privilege to some churches, and especially to those free chapels that were built upon the king's demesne. So 30. Hen. II. *Capellæ de Egnesham, et de Chersinton, et de Ardington; similiter etiam ecclesiæ de Stoches et de Cherlebirī ab omni onere episcopali liberæ sunt, i. 195.*

ERNES. The loose scattered ears of corn that are left on the ground after the binding or cocking of it; *Conducto ad præparandum usque ad carectam xxix. sessiones—ordei cum les ernes, viz. viii. den. ii. 256.* From the old Teuton. *ahr*, an ear of corn; *ernde*, harvest; *ernden*, to cut or mow corn. Hence to *ern* is in some places the same as to *glean*, or what in Kent we call to *lease*. Hence *ersh*, in Sussex, is the stubble after the corn is cut; what in Kent we call the *gratten*; in the North, *eddish*; from the Sax. *edisc*, roughings and after-maths. The *ersh* in Sussex is in Surrey the *esh*; as a *wheat-esh*, a *barley-esh*, &c.

ESCAETOR Regis. The king's *escheator*, who took into custody and accounted for all *escheats* to the crown, as forfeitures, lapses, wards, &c. Of which officers there

was one commissioned in every county to execute the office for one year, and to certify his receipts into the Exchequer. Thomas Maunsel *escaetor regis in com. Buck. computat regi xxxvs. de manerio de Lute-garesdale, i. 348.* This officer received all heriots due to the king, and entered upon all vacant sees and abbeyes held in barony, and accounted for the intermediate profits, which arose before the restitution of the temporalities, i. 470.

ESPICURNANTIA. The office of *spigurnel*, or sealer of the king's writs. *Spigurnellus*, which word Spelman and Du Fresne recite without interpreting. It seems detorted from the Sax. *spappan*, to shut up, to seal, or to secure; whence the *spar* of any mineral, *i. e.* the outward coat that involves or shuts up the ore. The *spar* of a door, *i. e.* the bolt. To *spar* a door in the North, is to shut the door. *Spars* and *sparables* are nails to enclose and shut up, &c. The monks of Rochester were to allow a set quantity of provisions to the king's *spigurnels* at their coming to that city; *Pro ista autem provisione et concessione debent prior et conventus Roffensis ubicunque dominus rex fuerit quieti esse pro cera ad sigillum.* Spelman in voce *Spigurnellus*. Oliver de Standford in 27. Edw. I. held lands in Nettlebed, com. Oxon. *per serjeantiam espicurnantie in cancellaria domini regis, i. 412.*

ESSOIN. Fr. *essoigne*; Lat. *essonium*, *exonium*. From the old Lat. *sunnis*, an impediment, let, or hindrance. When a person was cited to appear and answer in any court, upon any just cause or reason of absenting, he was allowed to allege his *essoin*, or excuse; and if the pretence were just, and well approved by the court, he had his *essoin*, or respite of longer time. *Essonium de malo lecti* was in case of sickness of the party summoned, which sickness was to be attested in open court four days successively, when the judges might appoint four knights to attend the sick person, and see him depute a proctor or attorney to appear for him. But this excuse was not allowed to the proctors or attorneys themselves, because one deputy could not depute another. *Essoin* was granted on a nonsuit, and the parties suffered themselves to be nonsuited to gain this respite; *Predictus Johannes fecit se*

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esse non versus predictum priorem de predicto placito, et habuit diem per essonium suum ad hunc diem, ii. 13. Et predictus Johannes tunc fecit se essoniari de servicio domini regis et habuit inde diem per essonium suum hic usque ad hunc diem, vid. a die paschatis in xv. dies, ii. 115.

ESTREGBORDS. Eastern-boards, or deal-boards brought from the eastern parts for wainscot, and other uses; *Et in sex estregbords, viz. wapnscots emptis apud Steresbrugge ii. sol. iii. den. ii. 254.*

EVENYNGS. The delivery at even or night of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant, who performs his wonted service of mowing or reaping for his lord, and at the end of his day's work receives such a quantity of the grass or corn to carry home with him as a gratuity or encouragement of his bounden service. So in the manor of Burcester; *Virgata terræ integra ejusdem tenuræ habebit liberam ad vespertas quæ vocatur ebenynngs tantam sicut falcator potest per falcem levare et domum portare per ipsam, i. 575.* This gave occasion to the present corrupt and shameful practice of day-labourers in felling and faggotting of wood, who, at every evening, carry home with them a burden of wood, as great as they are able to bear, though it be no part of their wages or covenanted hire. Now servile tenures and customary services are extinct, this practice of labourers carrying home a load, or bundle, is no better than pure theft, and ought, in all honor and justice, to be punished and reformed.

EXACTIO secularis. Any sort of tax or imposition paid by feudatory and servile tenants, from all which the freeholders within the honor of Wallingford were exempted by special privilege; *Ut quieti sint ab omni consuetudine et exactione seculari, i. 157.*

EXCOMMUNICATUM capias, or a writ *de excommunicato capiendo.* A precept directed to the sheriff from the Court of Chancery for the apprehension of a person who has stood obstinately excommunicated for forty days. Robert de Pidington and others, imprisoned for such contempt of ecclesiastical authority, were, at the re-

quest of the archbishop of Canterbury, released, to prosecute their appeal to Rome, i. 503.

EXERCITUS bestiarum. A herd or drove of deer, or other forest game; *Ille locus est magis et maximus exercitus bestiarum totius foreste, i. 353.*

EXHIBITIO. An allowance for meat and drink, such as the religious appropriators made to the poor depending vicar. So in all churches appropriated to the abbey of Oseney; *Vicarius habebit sufficientem exhibitionem sicut canonici quoad victualia in mensa canonicorum ubi canonici moram faciunt, i. 429.*

EXPLICIA, expletia, expleta. The rents or intermediate profits of an estate in trust; *Capiendo inde expletia ad valenciam, &c. ii. 12.*

EXTENTA. The survey and valuation of an estate made upon inquisition or the oaths of a jury, impanelled by the sheriff by virtue of the king's precept; *Extenta terrarum et tenementorum quæ fuerunt domini Johannis filii Nigelli defuncti in villa de Borstall com. Bucks. facta ibidem, i. 443. Extenta manerii de Ambrosden per duodecim juratores an. 28. Edw. I. ii. 411.*

EXTRACTA curiæ. The profits of holding a court arising from the customary dues, fees, and amercements; *Computant de tribus denariis receptis de extractis unius curiæ tentæ apud Burcester, ii. 251.*

EYTE. A low wet place, or little island, called in some old writings an *eight*, which Skinner would have to be a contraction of *islet*, i. e. a small island. But the word bears more immediate relation to the Sax. *eage*; Lat. *eia*, an island; which in terminations is *ey*, the present Islandic appellation for an island; which syllable ended the name of very many of our little islands; as *Eley*, *Shepey*, *Pevensey*, *Ramsey*, &c. Hence an *eylet*, and *eylet* or *ilet-hole*. The French, in Du Fresne's opinion, have hence borrowed their *eau*, water; and possibly the Irish *ait*, a place; *Duas placias prati quæ jacent prope Thamisiâ quæ vocantur Porters-Eyte, i. 416.* So the low marshy tract, that lies by the river in Blackthorn, within the parish of Ambrosden, is now called *Blackthorn-Eyte*¹.

¹ Australes Angli vocant insulam flumineam "an eight" ab izzab, quod insulam significat. G. Hiekesii Gram. Saxon, p. 5.

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FALCARE prata. To cut or mow down grass in meadows hayned, or laid in for hay; a customary service done for the lord by his inferior tenants: *Homines de Hed- ingdon per duos dies prata domini falca- bunt, tertio vero die herbam ibi falcata- m vertent, i. 453.* *Falcatura una* was the service of one time mowing or cutting grass in the demesne meadows of the lord; *Tenet in bondagio, et debet unam falcatu- ram per dimidium diem, ibid.* *Falcata* was the grass fresh mowed and laid in swathes; *Ipse Robertus et omnes alii custumarii do- minæ liberam falcata in prato vocato Gil- berdsham sine prandio debent tornare, et inde feonum levare, et mulliones inde fa- cere, i. 575.* The customary mower had the liberty of carrying away with him at night a bundle of hay, as much as he could take up and carry off with his scythe; *In manerio de Pedinton quilibet falcator habe- bit ad vesperam singulis diebus quamdiu falcabunt fasciculam herbe quantum potest capere sursum cum falce sua sine auxilio aliorum, ii. 138.* This liberty was legal, when custom or compact settled it on ser- vile tenants; but in our present labourers, who have their full day's wages, for them to carry home wood, or any other mate- rials whereon they work, is no better than an open theft, which is certainly a sin for the hireling to commit, and as certainly a shame for the master to connive at.

FALMOTUM, Falchesmota, Folkesmote, Folkmote. From Sax. *folc*, people, and *mote*, or *gemote*, a convention, or assem- bly. So as the *folkmot* was a popular con- vention of all the inhabitants of a city or town, called a *burgmote*, or of all the free tenants within a county, called the *schire- mote*. Which solemn assembly in bo- roughs or towns, upon extraordinary oc- casions, was to be convened by sound of bell, called the *motbell*. In the county *folkmote*, all knights and free tenants did their fealty to the king, and elected the annual sheriff on October 1. till this po- pular election was devolved to the king's nomination, an. 1315, 9. Edw. II. after which, the city *folkmote* was swallowed up in the common council, and the county *folkmote* in the sheriff's turn, and assizes. The word *folkmote* was sometimes of a less

extent, and applied to any populous meet- ing, as of all tenants to the court-leet or baron of their lord. So to a charter of Wido de Meriton about 10. Henry II. *Testes donationis sunt Fulco sacerdos de Me- riton, Lavellus de Horspath, et totum fal- motum meorum hominum et suorum, i. 167.* Some remains of the word *mote* and *ge- mote* are in the *moot-house*, or council chamber, in some towns; *Moot-hall, moot- case, mooting, &c.*

FANNATIO. The *fawning* of does, or casting their young *fawns*. From the Fr. *faön*, a little kid; which Menagius de- duces from the Gall. *fan*, a child. Whence Pierce Ploughman, f. 37. uses the word **fauntekyns** for little children; and **con- firmyn fauntekyns**. And to this seems owing the western term to *fang* for a child, *i. e.* to be godfather or godmother to that child; or in Somersetshire by the usual melting of *f* into *v*, to *vang*, as **he vanged to me at the vout**. To the same original we may ascribe the word *fangles*, or *vangles*, properly the baubles or play- things of children that are proud to be new *fangled*. From the Fr. *faön*, Du Fresne deduces the flesh *faoneson*, *venison*; which in the forest charter of Rich. I. is called *foinesun*. *Tempus vel mensis fanna- tionis*, was the *fawning* or the fence month, fifteen days before Midsummer, and fifteen after; when great care was taken that no disturbance should be given to the does, or to their young; *Accede- rent ad malefaciendum tam tempore fenna- tionis quam alio tempore, i. 353.* *Tenentes de Brehull, Borstall, et Okle infra forestam prædicti manerii habent communem pastu- ram omnium averiorum—omnibus tempori- bus eis placentibus, præter cum capris bi- dentibus et porcis ætatis unius anni in mense fannationis, videlicet quindecim ante festum Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptistæ et quin- decim post, ii. 146.*

FELONIA, felonum bona. *Felons'* goods due to the king, and by him granted to the lords of manors, &c.—*Cum messuagiis, gardinis, ædificiis, felonis, eschætis, &c. ii. 104.* The learned Spelman deduces the word *felon*, from Sax. *pælen* and *pelen*, Teu- ton. *faelen*, to fail, or offend. Or otherwise from Sax. *feh*, or *peah*, fee or estate, and German, *lon*, value or price: as if *felony*

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were the trespass of a vassal against his lord, to be punished by the loss of his fee, or the mulct of his whole estate. For all those offences which now come under the name of *felony*, had pecuniary mulcts, or *weres* and *weregilds*, imposed on the committers, till King Henry I. an. 1108. inflicted death on thieves: and several statutes have since declared what crimes shall fall under the name and penalties of *felony*. Hence the old *fellown*, and *fell*, cruel. *Felo de se*, a self-murderer. To *feal*, in the North, is to hide any thing surreptitiously gotten: as in the prov. *He that feals can find*. Our word *fellow* seems to have had the worst sense of an associate in *felony*, which sense is still preserved in the proverb, *Ask your fellow whether you be a thief*.

FEODUM, feudum. Any fee, benefit, or profit; Sax. *feo*, *feh*, *feoh*, stipend, gratuities, and other perquisites of any place, or office; *Johannes filius Nigelli habet in bosco domini regis housbote et heybote cum omnibus feodis forestario pertinentibus secundum assisam forestæ*, i. 375.—*Mandamus quod Henrico de Lacy com. Linc. faciatis habere feodum suum quod percipere debet, et antecessores sui in com. Linc. percipere consueverunt ad scaccarium*, i. 408. *Feoda* sometimes implied all the dues of scutage and other taxes in military service. *Qualiter extincta sunt feoda domini abbatis quæ ab ipso petita sunt patebit inferius*, i. 432. *Feodum habere*; To have or enjoy all the customary rights and profits of an office. As John Fitz-Nigel, forester of Bernwode; *Debet habere feodum in bosco domini regis videlicet attachiamentum de spinis de bosco suo*, i. 295.

FEODUM militis vel militare. A knight's fee; which by vulgar computation contained 480 acres, as 24 acres made a virgate, four virgates one hide, and five hides one knight's fee; for which the common relief was one hundred shillings. Yet no doubt the dimension was uncertain, and differed with times and places. In 3. King Steph. at Ottendon, com. Oxon. five virgates made the fourth part of a knight's fee, i. 126.

FEODUM laicum. A lay fee, or land held in fee by a layman, in opposition to

the tenure of *frank-almoigne* in religious houses.—*Abbas de Egnesham—pro habenda recognitione utrum duæ carucatæ terræ—sint laicum feodum Thomæ de S. Walerico, vel libera eleemosina pertinens ad abbatiam suam*, i. 234.

FEODARY, feodarius. The seneschal, or prime steward, who received the customary fees of the lord, *aids*, *reliefs*, *heriots*, &c. an. 24. Hen. VI. Robert Dower, feodary of my lord the duke of Bokyngham, hath receyved of Edmund Rede, esquire, xxvs. for a relpf, and vs. for a tenable epde to the marriage of the heldyst daughter of my seyð lord, for the fourth part of a knight's fee in Adungrabe, ii. 373.

FEOFFAMENTUM. A feoffment, or title, by which a person is possessed of an estate in fee to himself and his heirs. *De antiquo seu veteri feoffamento* was the tenure of lands held from the crown before the reign of Hen. II. and those lands in which the owners were afterwards enfeoffed were called *de novo feoffamento*. So Richard de Camvil, in 11. Hen. II. held the manor of Middleton, as one knight's fee; *De antiquo feoffamento*, i. 167. an. 13. Hen. II. Henry de Oily held thirty-two knight's fees and a half of the *old feoffment*, and the twentieth part of a fee of the *new feoffment*, i. 171.

FEOFFARE aliquem in terris. To enfeoff a person or persons in an estate, as feoffees in trust, for a legal method of insuring or conveying the said estate to such persons or uses; *Edwardus rex, &c. Licentiam dedimus Johanni filio Nigelli quod de duabus bovatis terræ quæ de nobis tenentur in capite feoffare possit Rob. de Harwedon, et ipsi Roberto quod dare possit et concedere, &c.* i. 481.

FERIÆ. *Fairs*, Sax. *fægepp*, at first occasioned by the resort of people to the feast of dedication; and therefore in most places the fairs (by old custom, not by novel grant) are on the same day with the wake^m, or the festival of that saint to whom the church was dedicatedⁿ, ii. 305. And therefore kept often in church-yards, till by authority restrained, ii. 307. From the solemn feasting at wakes and fairs came the word *fare*, provision; good *fare*; to *fare* well; *farly* things, i. e. fine and curious things;

^m Mon. Angl. tom. ii. p. 37. a. 133. 339. 387. a. 396.

ⁿ Mon. Angl. tom. iii. p. 79. 377.

farant, and *farantly*, in the North, specious and handsome, as prov. **Fair and farantlp.** So *farand*, in composition, for a jolly festival humour, as prov. **He is in a fighting-farand**, i. e. He is flustered, and in a fighting humour. And children, when they are pert and witty beyond their years, are said to be **aud-farand**. And in our language, those persons who got a high colour by eating and drinking, were said to have a red fare, as we say, a red face.

FICTIO. Old Eng. *feintise*, fraud, or deceit: whence *feingt*, *faint*, i. e. false and deluding; as in old law terms, a *faint action*, a *faint pleading*, &c. *Absque fictione*, without falsehood or knavery; *Qui carucas habuerunt arabunt terram domini in dicto manerio eodem modo et in tantum quo terram propriam absque fictione arare deberent*, i. 453.

FIRMA. A farm, or land and tenements hired at a certain rent. From Sax. *feopm*, meat, or entertainment; *feopman*, to feast, or entertain. Whence Lat. *firma*, for the reception and entertainment of the king, or any other lord, and his retinue: as frequently in Domesday book a condition of tenure was *pro firma per unum diem*, or *pro firma unius noctis*. Whence *firma* signified the rent and profits of an estate, because in the Saxon, and part of the Norman times, the rent of lands was paid in provisions, especially to the king, till Hen. II. for better conveniency, altered the custom into an equivalent of money, which pecuniary rent was still called *firma regis*. So Henry de Essex, sheriff of Bucks. 4. Hen. II. *computavit de lxs. de firma regis in Brehul*, i. 158. Simon Fitz-Peter, sheriff of Bucks. 5. Hen. II. accounted for liil. xis. iid. *de veteri firma in Bruhella*, i. 160. From the Sax. *feopm*, Fr. Junius, does thus ingeniously and evidently derive the diet of sodden wheat called *furmetie*, and *frometie*; *Vulgus Anglorum nusquam (quod sciam) frumentie, (quasi a frumento) sed receptissima ubique consuetudine frometie dicat, plane statuendum videtur cibum hunc propria voce primitus feopmetie, dictum a feopme quod prima sua acceptatione olim denotabat edulia omnia ad victum necessaria: feopman est victum præbere. Ab hoc igitur feopme veteribus feopmetie dictus videtur cibus quem prædia rustica facillime uberrimeque suppeditabant ad hospites prandio cænave excipiendos.* And

possibly to this original is owing the French *fromage*, cheese, and the Irish *flummerie*, made of oatmeal.

AD FIRMAM dare. To firm-let, or to let out for a reserved rent. Gilbert Basset concludes his foundation charter to the priory of Burcester; *Prædicti canonici supradictas ecclesias vel possessiones non debent dare vel pro alia ecclesia vel aliis possessionibus commutare, neque ad firmam dare*, i. 187. *Ad firmam perpetuam credere*; to let by copyhold of inheritance at a stated quit rent and other reserves; *Abbas et conventus Glocester. crediderint ad perpetuam firmam omnes decimationes*, &c. i. 314. *Idem*. i. 489, 497. *Ad firmam tenere*, to hold a farm; so Robert Fitz-Simon of Meriton gives the Knights Templars, *Tres acras terræ in manerio de Meriton, quas acras Nicholaus Roc aliquando tenuit de me ad firmam*, i. 220. *Firmam reddere*, to pay a covenanted rent, king John let out his manor of Brehul to Walter Borstard; *Reddendo inde annuatim antiquam firmam, et de incremento xls. pro omni servitio*, i. 272. *Tenere pro hac aut illa firma*, to hold for this or that rent; *Hugo de Plesseys concedit pro se et hæredibus suis, quod omnes homines teneunt terras suas in eodem manerio pro eadem firma per quam eas prius tenere consueverunt*, i. 452. *Affirmatus*, farmed out, or let for a certain rent; *Item de burgo affirmato xxiiil.*—*Item de hundreto affirmato ixl.* i. 505.

FIRMARIUS. A farmer, or he that firmed or rented an estate; the tenant, or occupier of it; *Nigello Travers tunc firmario de Brehul*, i. 423. *Si tamen hujusmodi clausuræ in manibus tenentium seu firmariorum extiterint.*

FIRMARE. To fortify; *Licentiam dedimus Johanni de Handlo quod ipse mansum suum de Borstall juxta Brehull, in com. Buck. muro de petra et calce firmare et kernellare possit*, i. 518.

FLESCHE-AXE. A cleaver, with which butchers cut out their meat; *Et in magna secure vocata flesch-axe xv. den. ii.* 255. *Flesh*, from Sax. *flærc*, or more commonly *flæc*, which was not so properly the flesh of a living creature, as of a dead one, when the skin was stripped off. Whence to *flea*, or to *fleak*, i. e. to pull off the skin. A school phrase, *to be fleaked off*, i. e. to have the skin fetched off by whipping. A *flake* is

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properly a piece of skin torn off the flesh, whence by metaphor, a *flake* of snow. *Flaks* or *flags*, in Norfolk, are the turfs which they pare off from the surface of the earth. A *fleak* in the North is a hurdle made of twigs, that are shaved or stripped off their rind. *Fleaky*, *flaggy*, *flabby*, is feeling soft, like flesh. A *fleck* is properly a sore in the flesh, from whence the skin is rubbed off: whence by metaphor, they use in Lincolnshire the word *flecked*, for spotted.

FOCALIA. Fuel, fire-wood. The prior and canons of Burcester allowed the vicar *quatuor bigatas lignorum pro focalibus de silva prioris vocata Priors-wood*, ii. 395.

FÆNUM *vertere*. To turn grass, or hay, i. 453. *Fænum tornare*, to turn grass, or hay, i. 475. *Fænum levare*, to make hay, i. 453. *Fænum cariare*, to carry hay, i. 453. *Fæni mulliones facere*, to make hay into cocks, or pouts, i. 475.

FORAGIUM. Forage, or fodder, for horse or other cattle. Fr. *forage*, *forrage*; Lat. *fodrum*, *foderum*; from Sax. *forþe*; Island. **foodur**; German *futter*: whence to fodder cattle, i. e. to give them food or fodder: and by metaphor, to fodder a room, i. e. to throw things loose about it. To keep a fodder, or fudder, i. e. to fling or scatter about. The prior and canons of St. Frideswide gave to the vicar of Oakle *duo quarteria avenarum pro prebenda equi sui, et decimam fæni de Lathmede pro foragio*, ii. 81.

FORERA, *forreria*. A foreland, or fore-ness, formerly called a *heavod-land*, now a *head-land*, or that part in a field whose end lies abutting on the side of another land; *Fuit seisitus in manerio domini de una forreria in Allchester*, ii. 101. Hence our *furrow*, from Sax. *fýpian*, to plough. And possibly to this we owe the old word to *fure*, to go, as prov. *Whither fured you?* i. e. Whither went you? (or rather to the Sax. *fapan*.) and the *fourm* of a hare, and a *form*, or seat.

FORESTARIUS. Forester, or keeper of a forest, assigned by the king, or employed by knights and barons, who had lands and woods within the bounds of a forest; *Rex præcipit quod omnes illi qui boscos habent intra metas forestæ domini regis, quod ponant idoneos forestarios in boscis suis*, i. 242. *Item præcipit quod sui forestarii curam capiant super forestarios militum et aliorum*, i. 243. No sale or waste to be made of the

woods within the precincts of a forest without the view or livery of the forester; *Boscus de Ernicote et boscus de Pydington fuerint afforestati post coronationem domini Henrici regis proavi domini regis nunc ad tale dampnum, quod nec ipsi nec eorum antecessores seu prædecessores per tempus prædictum usque nunc nichil de boscis prædictis capere potuerant, nisi per liberationem forestarii et ejus forestariorum voluntatem*, i. 529.

FORINSECUS. Outward, or on the outside; *Excepto uno selione forinseco illius croftæ versus Austrum ad faciendam quandam viam*, i. e. the outward ridge or furrow for a common path.

FORINSECUM servitium. The payment of aid, scutage, and all other customary burdens of military service; *Salvo forinseco servitio dominorum*, i. 323. *Salvo forinseco servitio quantum pertinet ad dimidiam virgatam terræ*, i. 324. *Salvo mihi et hæredibus meis forinseco servitio debito et consueto*, i. 331. *Pro omnibus servitiis forinsecis, et intrinsecis curiarum sectis et omnibus secularibus demandis*, i. 491.

FORINSECUM manerium. That part of a manor which lies without the burgh or town; *Summa reddituum assisorum de manerio forinseco Banbury cum molendinis forinsecis.—Item de molendinis in Banbury*, i. 505.

FORSCHET, *forescheta*. From Sax. *forþ*, before, and *ŕceat*, a part or portion. The outer or fore-part of a furlong, that lies toward the highway, to the quantity of about half an acre; *Una acra et dimidia videlicet foreschet jacent ibidem*, ii. 188. *Partim inter Goldwell-furlong, et partim inter unam foreschet in Buthames-furlong*, ii. 188. *Hæc pecia terræ prioris vocatur Herald's-pece, et habet unam foreschetam jacentem proxime juxta prædictam meram*, ii. 191. *Inter unam foreschetam quam Hugo Bylendon tenet*, ii. 195. *Istæ tres dimidiæ acræ sunt foreschets et incipiunt furlong de Long-Cutteswurth*, ii. 196. *Hoc furlung incipit cum una forescheta*, ibid. As *forschet* was a slip or small piece of land: so *ferschet* was the customary payment for passage over a river, from *fæp*, a journey or passage, *eie* water, and *ŕceat*, a scot, or tax, or equal part of payment. Whence a *ferrie* or *ferry*, cross a river; *ferry-boat*, for which passengers pay their fare. A fellow passenger was called a *fere*.

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FOSSATORUM operatio. The service of work and labour done by inhabitants and adjoining tenants, for repair and maintenance of the ditches round a city or town: for which some paid a contribution called *fossagium*. An exemption from this duty was sometimes granted by special privilege. So king Hen. II. to the tenants within the honor of Wallingford; *Ut quieti sint de operationibus castellorum, et murorum, et fossatorum*, i. 157.

FRANCIPILEGIUM. *Visus Franciplegii.* From the Fr. *frank*, free, and *plege*, a surety. The ancient custom was for the free men of England at fourteen years of age to find surety for their truth and fidelity to the king, and good behaviour to their fellow subjects. This surety among the Saxons was taken in their *friborg*, or *tithing-court*, or *laf*, (which word *lath* is still preserved in the court of bayliff and jurates of Romney-marsh, convened at Dimchurch in Kent.) After the coming in of the Normans the custom was by them called *rank-plege*, and was continued in the court-leet of royal jurisdiction, to be held annually on the feast of St. Michael, by Magna Charta, cap. 36. So that *habere visum franciplegii*, to have the view of *frankpledge*, was no more than to have the privilege of holding a court-leet, the power of which was determined by the stat. 8. Edw. II. and 1. Edw. III. This liberty granted to religious houses as the pertinence of such a manor; *Ecclesia S. Georgii data fuit fratribus Osen. et habet ibidem visum franciplegii, et totum regale servitium*, i. 83. Richard earl of Cornwall granted to the abbey of Oseney, *franciplegium de tota villa de Mixbury*, i. 298. A right inherent in the crown, and to be conveyed to a subject only by express charter; *Johannes filius Nigelli sen. summonitus fuit ad respondendum domino regi de placito quo warranto clamat habere visum franciplegii de tenentibus suis in Borstall, qui ad dominum regem et coronam suam pertinet.—Johannes dicit quod ipse et antecessores sui a tempore quo non extat memoria extiterunt seisi de prædicto visu, et quod ita sit petit quod inquiratur.—Et Gilbertus de Thornton qui sequitur pro rege dicit quod franciplegium est quædam libertas regia mere spectans ad coronam et dignitatem domini regis contra quam longa seisinâ valere non debet, unde petit judicium*, i. 441,

442. View of *frankpledge* to be held once a year, by the lord's bayliff or steward. *Ballivi comitis Gloucest. venient quolibet anno ad tenendum visum franciplegii in eodem manerio*, i. 450. *Ad visum suum tenendum prout mos singulis annis existit*, i. 472. At such court, twelve pence was in some places levied by the steward in full of all dues. So at Knyttinton, com. Berk. *Seneschallus honoris S. Walerici tenuit unum visum per annum levando de eadem villata xii. denarios de recto visu pro omnibus*, i. 474. The place of holding such court was on some open green, except in rainy weather, when it was adjourned to the manor-house, or the house of any tenant; *Fuit locus tenendi visum ibidem in quadam viridi placea in villa de Knyttinton, et in tempore pluvioso per licentiam ballivi prioris aliquando seneschallus tenuit visum ibidem in curia prioris, et aliquando in domibus aliorum tenentium*, *ibid.*

FRAYLE of figs. A basket in which figs are brought from Spain and other parts. Minshew derives the word from Lat. *fragilis*; Skinner from the Italian *fragli*, the knots and folding of the flags with which it is made. No doubt the name is owing to the language of that place from whence they are brought; *Et in uno frayle ficum* iii. sol. iv. den. ii. 255.

FRATRES jurati. Vide *Sworn brothers*.

FRUMENTUM. Bread corn, or wheat, opposed to all other grain; *Tria quarteria frumenti, tria quarteria avenarum, &c.* i. 411. The canons of St. Frideswide allowed the vicar of Oakle *quinque quarteria frumenti, et quinque quarteria ordeï*, ii. 82.

FRYTTYNG of wheels. Perhaps what we now call the *rinding* of wheels, i. e. fitting and fastening the *fellows* (or pieces of wood that conjointly make the circle) upon the *spokes*, which on the top are let into the *fellows*, and at the bottom into the *hub*; *In solutis pro fryttinge quinque rotarum hoc anno vii. den. ii.* 253.

FUNDATOR. Founder of a religious house. This title was not only given to the first actual founders, but continued to those barons and knights who held the fee of the estates given to those monasteries, and were the patrons of them, i. 82. And if after the extinction or long intermission of this title, any person could prove his direct descent from the prime founder, he was assumed

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by the religious to the name and honor of their founder. So the convent of Augustine friars at Oxford; *Edmundum Rede et hæredes suos in fundatorem dictæ domus suscepimus ac admisimus de jure sibi adquisito ex præfato lineali descensu*, ii. 400. And accordingly received him with solemn procession, *ibid.*

FURCA. A fork to gather up and pitch hay and straw; called in old Eng. a *gib*: whence the *furca*, gallows, Sax. *galga*, was called a *gibbet*. A nut-hook in the North is a *gibbon*. A quarter-staff is a *gib-staff*. And in Sussex, a *gibbet* is any great cudgel which they throw up in trees to beat down the fruit. A hanging-coat, that was cast over the shoulders, and hung down with two long sleeves, was called a *gipe*, and a *gippo*, and *gippon*. The *furca* in the Roman agriculture was the twist or forked piece of wood, which they set under the rods or fore-part of the *plaustrum* to bear it up, which in the North they now call a *nape* or *neap*; *Furcare carectam*, was, I suppose, to hang a waggon, or to fit the body of it to hang upon the axle and wheels; *Allocantur eisdem pro Richardo Plumbario furcante carectam per xii. dies iiis.—et pro Johanne Bowdon furcante carectam per unum diem iiid.* ii. 213.

FURENDELLUS, *Fardella*, *ferlingus*. A *fardingel*, *farundel*, or *ferling* of land, *i. e.* the fourth part of an acre, which in Wiltshire is now called a *fardingale*, and in other parts a *farthindale*; from Sax. *reopð*, fourth, and *ðel* or *ðeal*, a part. Whence a *farthing*, or fourth part of a penny. And in the North a *furendel* or *frundel* of corn is two gawns or gallons, *i. e.* the fourth part of a bushel. Hugh Richards of Borstall granted to John de Handlo *unum furendellum prati in Bradmoor*, i. 483. Which fourth part of an acre is in the East Riding of Yorkshire called a *stang*.

FURNUS. An oven; *Johannes le Baker et Christina uxor ejus tenent quatuor domos cum curtilagiis et unum furnum cum secta custumaria ad eundem*, *i. e.* one public oven in a common baking-house, with the customary profits of it. For the tenants were formerly obliged, as to grind their corn at such a mill, so to bake their bread at such an oven, and to pay *furnagium*, *furnage*, or such a custom for baking, as toll for grind-

ing. The word *furnus* is now translated from an oven to a *furnace*.

G.

GABALUM, *gabulum*, *gablum*. From Goth. **ΓΙΒΛΛ**; Island. **gabl**; German, *geehvel*; Dutch, *gevel*; Eng. *gavell* and *gabbell*, the head or end or extreme part of a house or building. As the *gable-head*, the *gable-end*; *Quandam particulam terræ—extra gablum molendini octo pedes in latitudine*, i. 283. *Quæ domus sita est inter gabulam tenementi mei et gabulam tenementi Laurentii Kepeharm*, i. 403. *Quod situm est inter messuagium quod Robertus le Webb aliquando tenuit, et gablam capitalis messuagii quod H. Haber aliquando tenuit*, i. 567. Hence a wide *gabling* room.

GALLUS silvestris. A woodcock; *Et in octo gallis silvestribus emptis et datis domino Lestraunge ad octab. Epiphaniæ xii. den.* ii. 259.

GALLYS, *galls*. From Sax. *gealla*; German, and Island. **gall**; *In solutis suppriori pro coprose et gallys emptis pro encausto ii. den.* ii. 253.

GAPPE. A breach or gap in a hedge; *Alia roda jacet ad inferius capud del Olde-dich juxta le gappe*, i. 569. From Sax. *geapan*, to open or to *gape*; Dan. *gaber*. Whence our Eng. to *gabber*. *i. e.* to open the mouth without articulate sound. Thence Goth. *gaepstock*; in the northern English, a *gobstick*, a spoon. To *gobble*, to open the mouth wide and swallow greedily any *gob*, or *goblet*, or *gobbet*.

GARBA. A sheaf of corn, of which twenty four made a thrave. From Fr. *gerbe*, and *garb*. *Posito ad caput ejus frumenti manipulo quem patria lingua seaf (alias sceaf) dicimus, Gallice vero garbam*. Mat. West, p. 166. It extended to a cock of hay, a fagot of wood, or any other bundle of the fruits or product of the earth. Manasser Arsic, baron of Coges, gave to the priory at Coges two garbs of tithe at Fritwell, while the third garb was only paid to the parish priest, i. 110. Which two *garbs* were resigned by the prior of Coges to the prior of St. Frideswide, in consideration of two shillings yearly rent, i. 170. *Custumarius dominæ in autumpno*,

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si sit ligator, ad dictas precarias habebit unam garbam seminis de ultimo blado ligato—*Et quoties ligator habet prandium, non habebit garbam*, i. 575. Within the manor of Pidington; *In autumpno qui operantur super proprium custum, omnes et singuli ligatores herbarum habebunt unam garbam ad vesperam*, ii. 137. Hence a *gerbe* in heraldry. *Garbage*, any collection, especially of filth, as guts and garbage. The dust and sullage of drugs and spices is called the *garbles* in stat. 21. Jac. I. cap. 19. The officer whose duty it was to *garble* spices; or to separate the dregs and refuse, is called the *garbler of spices*, 21. Jac. I. cap. 9. And the *garbling of bow-staves*, was choosing out the best, and throwing aside those which were of no use or service. Stat. 1. Rich. III. cap. 11. And possibly from hence by metaphor, the choicest garment was called a *garb*, from which the person was said to be in a neat or handsome *garb*. What we call a sheaf of arrows, was formerly a *garb of arrows*, which by the laws of Rob. I. king of Scotland, was to consist of twenty-four arrows.

GARCIO. Any poor young servile lad, or boy-servant. Fr. *garçon*. It seems of old Gallick or British original; for in the present Irish *garsun* is an appellative for any servant. In all the churches appropriated to the abbey of Oseney; *Canonici vicario clericum invenient—et ipsi vicario similiter garconem invenient ipsius obsequio deputatum, quos in omnibus suis expensis procurabunt*, i. 429. *Et in datis Willielmo Skynner garconi de pistrina ex curialitate falcatorum per x. dies xii. den. ii. 256. Et in solutis Thomæ Takkele adducenti quendam garconem nuper servientem Johannis Grene ad castrum Oxon. in ebdomeda natalis domini, quia convenit servire priori, et non implevit*, ii. 257.

GELD. Any tax or imposition. From Goth. **𐌱𐌹𐌳𐌰**; Sax. *gelb*; German, *gelt*. In the North they still call the rate paid for the agistment of cattle *nout-geld*, or *neot-geld*. The mint-master of Wallingford had his house free from *geld*, while he coined money, i. 75. Whence Lat. *geldare*; Sax. *gelban*, to pay taxes: whence by liquefaction to *yield* or pay. To *gelt*, or extort a man's money from him: and possibly by metaphor, to *geld*, or castrate. *Quietum esse a geldis* was a special privilege. So

king Henry II. granted to the tenants within the honor of Wallingford, *Ut quieti sint de geldis et danegeldis*, i. 157. Hence the Lat. *gilda*; Eng. *gild*; a fraternity or society, who *gelded* or paid all public charges out of a common stock, and were called *gildones* and *congildones*, and made their *gilden* or public feast in a *gild-hall*, or *guild-hall*: of which John Bale, in his preface to the Journey of Johan. Leland, 12^{mo}. an. 1599. writes thus: *This most worthy commodite of your countrey, I mean the conserbacion of your antiquities, and of the worthy labours of your lerned men. I thynke the renown of such a notable acte wolde have much longer endured than of all your bellp banketts and table triumphes, either yet out of your newly purchased haules to kepe S. Georges feste, i. e. Gyldehawles.*

GERSUMA, *guersuma*. Sax. *geapsuma*, which Mr. Somner derives from the old Sax. *geapb*, ready, and *sum* or *rome*, as if ready money. *Gersum* signified any expence or payment, but was commonly used for the ready money, or other valuable consideration paid in hand, to bind or confirm any bargain, which we call *earnest*; *Pro hac concessione dedit dictus Richardus duas marcas argenti in gersumam*, i. 173. *Pro hac mea donatione—dedit mihi prædictus Johannes in gersuma quadraginta solidos sterlingorum*, i. 247, 272, 317, 461.

GORE. A small narrow slip of ground; *Duæ rodæ jacent juxta viam scilicet le Gores super Shorteforlong*, i. 571. *Una acra et dimidia jacent simul ibidem, et vocantur quinque gores*, ii. 189. *Una acra cum uno gore*, ii. 191. The Lat. *gors*, Eng. *gort* and *guort*, which occur in the Domesday-book, are by Spelman interpreted a narrow part of a river, or *weer*, for the catching of fish. And a *gord of water* is by Gouldman explained to be a narrow stream of water. Hence a slip of cloth sewed into any garment we call a *gore*, and *gorette*, and *gusset*. The old Fr. and Eng. *gort*, *guort*, and *gorz*, Latin *gordus*, are by Du Fresne deduced from Lat. *gurgēs*, whence the French and Eng. borrow their *gorge*, a throat; to be *gorged*, or over-fed; a *gorget*, to wear under the throat or round the neck; *gorebellied*, fat and corpulent, &c.

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GRANGIA. A granary or grange; commonly taken for the country farm and out-houses where the religious reposed their corn; *Ordinavimus eidem vicario nostro tresdecim quarteria bladi boni percipienda de grangiis predictæ ecclesiæ per annum*, ii. 81. But more properly taken for any barn with a thrashing floor; *In hebdomada proxime post festum S. Martini quilibet virgarius terræ arabit domino tres rodas terræ, et etiam intrabit grangiam domini ad semen dictæ terræ triturandum*, ii. 137. In Lincolnshire they call every lone house, or farm that stands alone by itself, a grange.

GRAS-HEARTH. The customary service for all the inferior tenants to bring their ploughs, and do one day's work for the lord within four days after Michaelmas; *Quando autem facient consuetudines sive redditus, venient omnes carucæ infra villam de Pydinton ad arandam terram domini uno die quem eligere voluerit ballivus infra quatuor dies proxime post festum S. Michaelis per summonitionem ballivi vel præpositi quod vocatur gras-hearth*, ii. 137. *In eodem manerio—præpositus erit quietus ab omni servitio pro labore præter gras-hurt*, ii. 138. Goth. **ΓΚΑΣ**; Sax. *gær*, and *gær*; whence what we commonly call grass, is in some Northern parts called *gers*.

GRAVA. Sax. *græf*, a grove. Thomas de Druesval gave to the abbey of Egnesham, *quandam gravam juxta Epelhanger, et quandam insulam proximam villæ de Stoches, et servitium quod Adam de Wodecote fecit ei in dicta grava et insula*, i. 470. Whence a grovette, or grotte, or grotto.

GRAVEN-HILL. The hill of graves, or sepulture of the dead. Sax. *græf*, a grave; Island. **grafa**, to dig; Goth. **ΓΚΑΒΛΑΝ**; whence to grub, or dig up. A gripe, or grip, or ditch; which in Lincolnshire is called a grove; in Southern parts, a grippe, and a grindlet; in the North, a grupe. Hence to be groveling on the ground; to grave, or cut in wood, or metal, or stone; A groove^o or grove, a furrow or deep line struck by a joiner.

GROPYS. Hooks and irons belonging to a cart or waggon. From Sax. *gupan*, to take or hold; whence to gripe, or hold fast; griping, or covetous; to grope, or feel

out; to grapple, or fasten with grappling-irons; in old Eng. *grapenels*; *Et in clavis carectatis gropys et aliis ferramentis emptis Oxon. de Johanne Mylton, yrenmonger xii. sol. iv. den. ii. 253.* They have an iron hook fastened to the axis with a short chain, to hook upon a stave of the wheel, to keep it from turning round on the descent of a hill, which they call skidding of a wheel, Lat. *rotam sufflaminare*.

GROSSUS. *Conducere in grosso*, to hire a workman by the great, for performing such a work without computing the time; *Et Willielmo Hykkedon conducto in grosso ad mensam domini ad dolandum et perficiendum le crest super cancellum prioratus ibidem xxiv. sol. ii. 254.* *Grossus denarius*, a groat.

GUERRA. Public war, or private dissension. From Sax. *gær*, arms or weapon; *Quantum inde habuit ante guerram, et disseisitus est occasione ipsius guerræ*, i. 257. Thence to warn, i. e. to challenge.

GULA AUGUSTI. The calends or first day of August, the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula*. Durandus suggests a reason of the name from a young lady being cured on that day of a quinsy in her throat by kissing the chains of St. Peter. But perhaps *gula Augusti* signified the first day of that month only, as *gula* was the mouth or entrance of any thing. As *gula fluvii*, the mouth of a river, &c. *Die sabbati post gulam Augusti*, i. 322.

GWAYF, waif, waivium. Such goods as felons, when pursued, cast down and leave in the high way, which become a forfeiture to the king or lord of the manor, unless the right owner legally claim or challenge them within one year and a day; *Recognitum est militibus et liberis hominibus—quod ad nos spectat le gwayf, &c. Ita et statim redditum est nobis le gwayf le Ernicot scilicet ii. porci cum v. porcellis*, i. 275.

H.

HABUNDA. Abundance, plenty; *Receptis de caseo et butiro, et eo minus propter habundam casei maximam*, ii. 212.

HAIA. A hedge, from Sax. *hegge*, *hæg*; in Lincolnshire, a hack. Hence in Kent, a haw, i. e. a small close hedged in. A haw-

^o A groover, i. e. a miner, in the lead mines in Derbyshire.

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thorn, i. e. a hedge-thorn. *Haws*, or in the North *haghes*, the fruit of that thorn. The *hagge*, or *hatch* of a door. *Heck*, a door in the North. The *hatches* of a ship. As from the Lat. *haia*, *hey-bote*, or *hedge-bote*, i. e. liberty for taking wood for reparation of fences. A *hay*, or net, to take conies. To dance the *hay*, &c. Proverb in Chaucer, *Neither busk nor hay*, i. e. Neither wood nor hedge; *Terras et tenementa cum aquis hais fossatis*, &c. i. 387. *Cum gardinis, curtilagiis, pratis, hais, muris, fossatis*, i. 559.

HAKE. A sort of fish dried and salted, called *Poor John*. In the west parts *hakot*, from Sax. *hacod*. A prov. in Kent, *As dry as a hake*; *Et in tribus copulis viridis piscis, cum uno viridi lynge, cum tribus congere, et cum una copula de hake*, ii. 255.

HAMMA. From Sax. *ham*, a house. Hence, what we call *home*, they term *hame* in the North, and *hamely* for *homely*. To this we owe the termination of so many English places in *ham*, as *Buckingham*, &c. Hence a *hamlet*, a collection of houses; *Blakethorn quæ est hamlettum in parochia de Ambresdon*, i. 493. But as *haya* was both a house, a hedge, and a close; so *ham*, or *heam*, had all those acceptations. It sometimes signified a hedge, whence to *hem* in or to enclose, the *hem* or outward border of a garment. It farther signified a small croft or enclosed meadow; *Quoddam pratunculum quod vocatur hamma*, i. 186. *Quatuor acras prati in gore juxta hamam Gilberti*, i. 245. *Dimidiæ acræ prati propinquioris prato nostro quod vocatur Gileberds-ham*, i. 246. *Quoddam pratum domini mei quod vocatur Kinsith-heam*, i. 255. *Computant de sex solidis octo denariis receptis de duobus hammys prati in campo de Wendleburg*, i. 251.

HASTA porci. A shield of brawn; *Johanna de Musegrave tenet terras in Blechesdone de domino rege per servitium deferendi domino regi unam hastam porci precii iid. et ob cum idem dom. rex, &c. fugaverit in parco suo de Cornbury*, ii. 74.

HAVEDELOND. From Sax. *heafod*, a head land, now commonly a *had-land*; whence the *head-way*, or *had-way*; *Item unam pecia terræ jacet ibidem cum have-delonds, et jacet pro duabus acris et dimidia*, ii. 193. *In superiore fine acræ S. Edburgæ jacent quatuor brode-londs quas alii vocant Prestes-haved-londs*, ii. 195.

HEKFORE. An heifer, which in the East Riding of Yorkshire is called a *whee* or *whey*; and in some midland parts a *twinter*, i. e. of two winters. And in Oxfordshire, a splayed heifer is termed a *martin*; *Computant de xii. denariis receptis de debili vitulo cujusdam hekfore vendito Johanni Grene*, ii. 212. Vide *Bovicula*.

HELOWE-WALL. The *hell-wall*, or end wall that covers and defends the rest of the building. From Saxon, *helan*, to cover; Scotch, *hele*; in North-Wales, *hilio*. Hence in the North of England, the *hylling* of a bed, i. e. the bed-clothes, or covering, which our Oxford bed-makers call the *healings*. Whence in Kent, to *heal up* a child in a cradle, or any other person in a bed: and in some parts, to *heal a house* is to cover the top. And in the West, the workman who covers a house with slates or tiles, is called a *hellier*, or *healer*: whence, to *heal a wound*, i. e. to cover it with skin; and by metaphor, to heal any sickness, to be *hail* and *healthy*. In some Northern parts *helow*, or *heloe*, is bashful, or close and reserved, with a face covered. To the same original are owing the *hulls*, or cods, or coverings of beans, pease, &c. the *hulls* or chaff of other corn; *helmet*, or covering of the head. A *helm* in the North, i. e. a *hovel*, or any covered place. Possibly, the *healm*, or *hawm*, with which they thatch or cover houses. To *sheal*, or uncover, as the *shealing* of beans, pease, &c. A *shell*, or outward covering. In the North, to *shel*, or *sheal* milk, is to curdle it, or separate the parts. *Hollen*, in the North, is a wall set before dwelling houses to secure the family from the blasts of wind rushing in when the *heck*, or door, is open: to which wall, on that side next the hearth, is annexed a sconce or screen of wood or stone; *In solutis eidem domine pro quodam helowe-wall unius domus apud Curtlyngton annuatim ii. den. ii. 251*.

HEN. Old: whence *Henshaw*, in Cheshire, is by Leland derived from *hen*, old, and *shaw*, a wood. *Henley*, in Oxfordshire, which Dr. Plot thinks to be so denominated from *hen* and *lley*, a place, being the old town of the Ancalites in the time of Julius Cesar, i. 3. So *Gual-Hen*, *Vallum Antiquum*, now Wallingford, in the opinion of Humph. Lluyd, i. 6.

HERBAGIUM. Herbage, or grass, espe

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cially to be cut or mowed. *Salvo mihi et hæredibus meis herbagio dicti stagni, et herbagio ex altera parte aquæ, quantum aliquis homo pro profunditate aquæ poterit metere, i. 283. Herbagium anterius, the first crop, in opposition to after-math. Dicunt quod est communis via, et sua communis pastura, quum fœnum et anterius herbagium amoveantur, ii. 86.*

HERCIARE. To harrow. *Hercia, an harrow, from herpex, herpicia, contracted hercia. Homines manerii de Hedingdon solos equos habentes terram domini ibidem herciabunt, et per duos dies in Quadragesima similiter arabunt, et herciabunt, i. 453. In manerio de Pydinton omnes virgatarum terræ arabilis per quatuor dies per totum annum—venient cum uno equo et uno crate ad herciandam terram domini quousque plene perseminetur, ii. 137. Et allocantur pro tribus novis cratibus emptis ad herpicandum, ii. 213. Thence to harry and hurry, to be harried and hurried up and down, harassed.*

HEREMITORIUM. A hermitage, which signified strictly a convent of hermites, or friar minors, who, under the institution and discipline of Fr. Paul, inhabited desert and solitary places; *Johannes Stokton prior conventus Oxon. ordinis fratrum heremitarum Sancti Augustini, ii. 399. But secondly, this name was attributed to any one religious cell, built and endowed in some private and recluse place, and then annexed to some larger abbey, of which the prelate or governor was called heremita. So Ralph the hermit built a hermitage in a close retirement at Musewell, with a chapel dedicated to the Holy Cross, annexed to the abbey of Missenden, i. 103. King Hen. II. gave the hermitage of Finemere, which was of the fee of Rowland Malet, of Queinton, to the abbey of St. Mary's Noleley, in Crendon, com. Buck, i. 164. King Hen. III. gave the hermitage of St. Werburg, at Brehul, to the prior and canons of Chetwode, i. 348. King Edward III. *Rex omnibus, &c. Licentiam dedimus—Nicholao Jurdan de Burcester heremitæ custodi capellæ beati Johannis Baptiste de Burcester quod ipse quoddam hospitale—apud Burcester de novo fundare possit, ii. 114.**

HERESYVE. From Sax. hæp, Island. *haar*, and Sax. rýfe, a hair-sieve; *Et in*

uno heresyve empto ad pistrinam ibidem x. den. ii. 253.

HERIETUM, Heriotum, Hariotum. Sax. hepgeat, from hepe, an army, and geat, a march, or expedition. For heriots were first paid in military arms and horses; which proportion of horse and armour, according to the different quality of the deceased, was settled by the laws of king Canute, cap. 69. and is still commonly the best riding horse of which a tenant dies possessed. *Heriot-service* was a reserve by charter, or other conveyance, and made one condition of the tenure of estates in fee simple, which is now for the most part extinguished. *Heriot-custom*, when a tenant for life was by custom obliged to such payment at his death; which payment to be made not only by the next heir in blood, (as a relief was only due,) but by any the next successor. It was the practice of our devout ancestors to have a heriot paid to the parish priest, which was commonly the best horse of the deceased, led before the corpse, and delivered at the place of sepulture; of which piety several instances are given by Dugdale, Antiq. Warwic. p. 680. This no doubt was one sort of *soulcheat*, or legacy, to the church, for satisfaction of all tithes and dues ignorantly detained. In abbeys of royal patronage, at the death or cession of an abbot, his cup and horse were paid for a heriot to the king; *Cum ex consuetudine approbata et obtenta habere consueverimus palefridos et cuppas episcoporum et abbatum regni cedentium et decedentium. Prynne, Histor. Collect. tom. ii. p. 834. Abbas de Oseneia obiit anno regni regis Edwardi 25.—Petiit eschaetor ad opus domini regis cupam et palefridum dicti abbatis defuncti, et etiam lanas bidentum ejusdem abbatiæ de tempore vacationis, i. 470. Those who held in bondage or villanage paid a heriot. In manerio de Wrechwyke—Juliana Hardy quæ tenuit de domino unum messuagium et unam virgatam terræ in bondagio diem clausit extremum, et accidit domino nova herieta, ii. boves, pret. xvii. ii. 83. Robertus Hikes tenens domini de Wrechwyke qui tenuit in bondagio—diem clausit extremum, et accidit domino nova heriota, unus bos pret. viiis. et una vacca pret. vs. ii. 85. Willielmus Foul qui de domino tenuit—apud Wrechwyke in bondagio, diem clausit*

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extremum et debentur domino nominibus herietæ et mortuarii ii. vaccæ pret. xiiis. ii. 101. In manerio de Pidington si quis villanus morietur super feodo domini, dabit domino meliorem bovem suum, ita scilicet, quod sustentabit uxorem ejus in domo et terra quamdiu vixit, si teneat se viduam, sive occasione nemo maritabit filiam suam sine licentia domini, ii. 138. The religious appropriators reserved the *live heriots*, i. e. such as were paid in cattle to themselves; and allowed the *inanimate heriots*, as of less value, to the poor vicar. So in the endowment of the vicarage of Oakle, the prior and canons of St. Frideswide; *Ordinavimus eidem vicario universa herieta inanimata, ii. 81.* And some appropriators exacted a *heriot* from every dying vicar, as a badge of servile subjection to them; *Vicarius de Cestreton post ejus decessum dabit heriettam rectori et conventui domus de Asherugge, ii. 203.*

HEYBOTE. From Sax. *hay*, a hedge, and *bote*, repair, or emendation. The liberty of cutting so much underwood and bushes within the premises as is necessary for mending and maintaining the fences or hedges. John Fitz-Nigel, forester of Bernwode, had—in *dominico bosco domini regis husebote et heybote pro custodia dictæ forestæ, i. 295.* Vide *Husebote*.

HIDE of land. Not as Polydore Virgil fancies, from the hide of a beast, as if an English hide of land were like the extent of Carthage; *Quantum taurino possint circumdare tergo*; but from Sax. *hýð*, a house or habitation, from *hýðan*, to cover. The word was sometimes taken for a house, as we still preserve the word *hut*, for a cottage. And what Bede calls *familias*, (which *familia* seems to have been a circuit of ground sufficient for the maintenance of a family,) his Saxon interpreter king Alfred calls *hýðelanðer*. The quantity of it was afterwards described to be as much as was sufficient to the cultivation of one plough; *Hida Anglice vocatur terra unius aratri culturæ sufficiens*; whence our term of plough-land. The quantity of a hide was never expressly determined. Gervase, of Tilbury, makes it one hundred acres. The Malmsbury MS. cited by Spelman, computes it at ninety-six acres, one hide four virgates, and every virgate twenty-four acres. And yet the history of

the foundation of the abbey of Battle (Mon. Ang. tom. i. p. 313.) makes eight virgates go to one hide. But Polydore Virgil blunders most, who reduces a hide to twenty acres. The truth seems to be, that a hide, a yard-land, a knight's fee, &c. contained no certain number of acres, but varied according to different places. In the Domesday inquisition, the first inquiry was, how many hides, i. 88. One hide of land at Chesterton, 15. Hen. II. contained sixty-four acres, i. 173. The yearly value of a hide of land in Blechesdon was forty shillings in 35. Hen. III. i. 345.

HIDAGIUM. Any royal aid or tribute to be raised in such a proportion upon every hide of land. Will. Conq. an. 1084. imposed six shillings on every hide; William Rufus four; and king Henry I. three shillings. To be exempted from this common tax was a peculiar privilege granted to the tenants within the honor of Walingford; *Ut quieti sint de geldis et danegeldis et de hidagio, i. 157.* When the lord paid *hidage* to the king, the tenants paid a proportion to the lord of the manor; *Prior et bursarius de Burcester computant de liii. sol. iv. den. receptis de redditu in Arnecote cum hidagio ibidem hoc anno, ii. 249.*

HILL. Though by this word we now commonly mean any rising ground, yet some would have it restrained to such risings, as were occasioned by the burial of the dead, as barrows and tumuli. As the word *hell*, which though now appropriated to the place of the damned, yet at first signified no more than a grave, from *helan*, to cover, i. 50. Whence Island. *hel*, is death.

HOBELERS, Hobelarii. A sort of light horsemen, who rode on small nimble horses, with light armour, which made them fitter for any expeditious service, like our present dragoons. The word is commonly supposed to come from their *hobbies*, or small horses, which Casaubon, Fr. Junius, and others, deduce from Gr. *ἵππος*: yet Sir James Ware, Antiq. Hiber. cap. 7. says, they were Irish horses, and so called from their easy pace. Hence we still call a little nag, a *hobby*, a *hobby-horse*; and our ploughmen, to some one of their cart-horses, generally give the name of *Hobin*, the very word which Phil. Comines uses, Hist. l. 6. cap. 7. And therefore the *hobelers* were

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by the French, or rather by the *Armorians*, called *hobiners*. Forty men at arms, and thirty *hobelers*, ii. 87. The Lat. *huba*, and *hoba*, signified a country house, or small cottage, from Sax. *hope*; Teuton. *hoff*; modern German, *hoëve*; Eng. *hovel*. Whence the *coloni*, *ceorls*, or *clowns*, were called *hobarii*; to which we owe the name of *country-hobs*, *plough-hobbers*, now *plough-jobbers*, *hobbernouls*, now *jobbernouls*, or *jolt-headed country fellows*. To the same *huba* possibly we owe the *hub* of a wheel, a *hubbub*, or confused clamour, &c.

HOKE. A hook, nook, or corner; Sic *usque le hoke versus le Frereslone*, i. 459. The Lat. *huchia*; in Picardy and Scotland, *huche*; Eng. *hutch*, was a long wooden box, from whence possibly a *huckster*, who carried about goods to sell in such a box; and perhaps things are thence said to be laid or kept in *huggermugger*.

HOKEDAY. **HOW-DAY.** The Tuesday fortnight after Easter day, celebrated with sports and rejoicing in memory of the Danes being killed on that day, and expelled this island, an. 1002, under king Ethelred. Mr. Lambart makes it *hucxteverdeg, dies Martis irrisorius*. *Spelman*, from German *hocken*, to besiege or to bind. But possibly *hokeday* was no more than *headæg*, high day; Sax. *hea*, Fr. *haut*, corrupted into *hock*, and *hog*, as *haut-goust* into *hogo*; *Item inter howday et diem S. Martini bene possunt ibidem ducente quadraginta multones sustentari ad comodum domini ad terram suam compostandum*. ii. 136.

HOMINES. All sort of feudatory tenants. They claimed a privilege of having their causes and persons tried only in the court of their lord. When Gerard de Camvil, 5. Richard I. was charged with treason, and other high misdemeanors, he pleaded that he was *homo comitis Johannis*, and would stand to the law or justice of his court, i. 212.

HOMAGIUM. The duty of submission and professed dependance made by every *homo*, or feudal tenant, at first accession to an estate held from a superior lord. The manner of paying this homage was determined by the stat. 17. Edw. II. If the lord accepted the homage, it was a concession of the tenant's right; *Optulit ei Ber-*

nardus homagium, sed recusante abbate Godefrido, Robertus secundus episcopus Lincolnice suscepit illud, salvo jure abbatis et conventus de Egnesham, i. 184.

HOSTIÆ. Consecrated wafers in the holy Eucharist, or Host. Isabel, countess of Albemarle, confirmed to the convent of Burcester five quarters of bread corn; *Ad hostias faciendas in domo prædicta*, i. 381. From this Lat. *hostia*, Mr. Somner deduces the Saxon *hysel*, the Lord's Supper, and *hurlian*, to administer that sacrament; and old Eng. to *housal*, to receive it. And hence no doubt the old word *oste*, the altar; and *oste-clothe*, the *altar-cloth*; both which are transferred by metaphor to the top of a kiln for drying malt, and to the hair cloth on which the malt is laid.

HOSTRICUS. From Lat. *astur*, a *gos-hawk*. The manor of Broughton, com. Oxon. in the reign of Edw. II. was held by John Mauduit; *In capite per serjantiam mutandi unum hostricum domini regis, vel illum hostricum portandi ad curiam domini regis*, ii. 247.

HUNDREDUS. The word is not only used for the division of itself, but for the levy or contribution paid to the *hundredarius*, or chief constable, of every *hundred*, for better support of his office. From which imposition some persons were exempted by special privilege. So Hen. II. to Bernard de S. Walery; *Ut terræ suæ sint quietæ de scyris et hundredis*, i. 169. *Secta hundredi* was to pay a personal attendance, and do suit and service at the hundred court, held in some places once in three weeks, and in others once a month; *Bardulphus de Cestreton debet sectam ad hundredum de Chadlington de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas*, i. 450. By the stat. 14. Edward III. these hundred courts were reduced to the county courts; yet some few hundreds have their old franchises remaining. *Hundredus affirmatus*, the profits of a hundred court firmed out for a standing rent; *Item be burgo affirmato* xxiii. *Item de hundreto affirmato*, i. 505.

HUSEBOTE. From Sax. *huf*, a house, and *bote*, amends or repair. The liberty of cutting as much wood on the premises as is necessary for the support and repair of the farm house and adjoining buildings; *Concessi prædictæ Alesicæ heybotum et housbotum in dominicis boscis meis de Acla*,

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i. 365. *De antiqua consuetudine tenentes de Pidington habent housbote et heybote in bosco domini per licentiam domini, et per visum ballivi ejus—Et si boscus domini abeat in vastum, tum acquietabunt dominum de prædictis housbote et heybote, ii. 138.* We now call it *estovers*, or *rationabile estoverium*, quod duplex est ædificandi et ardendi. Coke on Littleton, f. 41. Whence *stover*, in Sussex, is used for the fodder of cattle. From Sax. *bote*, comes our Eng. *no boot*, i. e. no profit. *What booteth it?* i. e. to what purpose. *To give to boot*; i. e. to give odds, as in compensation. *Bote*, a remedy, as Chaucer, *Bote of his bale*, i. e. remedy of his grief.

I.

ILLUSIO mandati. An evasion or contemptuous omission of any order or command; *In nostri contemptum manifestum, et mandatorum nostrorum illusionem*, i. 477.

IMPANALARE. To impanel, or return upon a jury. From Lat. *panella*, which, says Spelman, is properly *pagella*, atque inde deducta g in n transeunte. More naturally a contraction of *paginella*, which was the narrow scroll, or slip of paper or parchment, whereupon the sheriff wrote the names of the jurors. As Fortescue de Laud. Leg. Ang. cap. 25. *Vicecomes retornabit breve prædictum coram justitiariis una cum panello nominum eorum (juratorum) quos ipse ad hoc summonivit.* It is a sorry supposition of Sir Edward Coke, Gloss. ad Littleton. sect. 234. *Panel is an English word, and signifieth a little part, for a pane is a part, and a panel is a little part. Non ponatur nec impanaletur in aliquibus assisis, juratis, recognitionibus, &c. ii. 575.* Hence the *counter-pane* of an indenture, or the duplicate responding sheet. The cover or *counter-pane* of a bed. A *pane* and *panel* in glass and wainscot. The *brain-pan*. A *pan*, or broad plate, now commonly an earthen dish. A *pancake*, not because made in a *pan*, but in the fashion of a *panella*; as a *marche-pane*, i. e. a sugar-cake. In the North, a *pan* in building is a term of architecture for that piece of timber which lies on the top of a wall, to which the bottoms of the spars or rafters are fastened; which in timber buildings is commonly called the *rasen*, or

resen, or *resening*. Thence to *pan*, i. e. to close or join together. As prov. *Meal and women cannot pan, but two and women can.* Dr. Skinner gives this silly derivation, *Pannell* a Lat. *pannus*, q. d. *Pannellus*, metaphora a segmento panni ad segmentum ligni tabulati traducta.

IMPLECTO. *Idem ac Implacito.* To implead in a court of justice; *Cum homines de manerio de Hedington Hugonem de Plesseys in curia domini regis implectassent*, i. 452.

IMPORTUNITAS viarum. Badness of the ways. *Capellæ parochianis ipsis ex gratia sunt concessæ, quia ad matricem ecclesiam pro importunitate viarum et temporum—accedere nequeant*, ii. 270.

INCLAUSA. An inclosure round a house; *Dicunt per sacramentum suum quod capitale messuagium valet per annum cum tota inclausa*, iis. i. 443.

INCREMENTUM. An advance in rent or other payment; *Reddendo antiquam firmam, et de incremento xls. i. 229. Taxatio spiritualitatis una cum incremento per retaxationem*, i. 446. To which was opposed *decrementum* abatement, whence *decrements* in our buttery books.

INDICTATIO. An indictment or presentment of those who committed any illegal trespass. The benefit of which indictments in the swainmote was given to the forester. So in the forest of Bernwode, John Fitz-Nigel had *indictiones siquæ fuerint de viridi et venatione*, i. 294, 375.

INFANTHEGEF. A liberty granted from the king to some lords of a manor to try all thieves, their tenants, within their own court. As *outfangethes* was a liberty of trying foreigners or strangers apprehended for theft within their own fee. Sir John de Molins had a charter for these privileges in his manors of Brill, Ludgare-shale, &c. 11. Edward II. ii. 69. From Saxon *ðef*, a thief, and *fangan*, to take. Whence in the North, to *fang* is to take, and thence possibly the *fangs* or tusks of a boar.

INFIDELES. *Inter infideles connumerare*, to excommunicate. So Henry bishop of Winton threatened Brien Fitz-Count, lord of Wallingford; *Et vos nisi correxeritis inter infideles Angliæ connumerabo*, i. 136.

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INHOC P. This word is neither interpreted nor mentioned in any Glossary I have yet seen. It signified any corner or out-part of a common field ploughed up and sowed (and sometimes fenced off) within that year wherein the rest of the same field lay fallow. It is now called in the North an *intock*, and in Oxfordshire a *hitching*. It seems derived from Sax. *inge*, a field or meadow, and *hoke*, a corner or nook. Whence an *inge* now, in Lincolnshire, signifies any open field or common. The making of such *inhoke*, or inclosure, by any one lord or tenant, was a prejudice to all who had the right of common; *Frater Walterus prior Berencestricæ fieri fecit quoddam inhoc in campo waretabili utriusque Ernicote in Mucklecroft sub curia ejusdem prioris per quod abbas Osen. dicebat se de communi pastura ibidem disseisiri*, i. 419. *Noverit universitas vestra nos fecisse quoddam inhokium in campo de Dunthorp sine assensu et voluntate prioris et conventus de Cold-Norton—unde quorundam fratrum et aliorum amicorum freti consilio prædictum inhokium volunt depascere*, i. 420. This trespass or encroachment was expressly prohibited in some charters; *Hac ratione quod dominus hayam nec pasturam separabilem faciet ab hominibus infra campum warectabilem*, ii. 137. The nature of an *inhoke* is more plain by this deed; *Anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis quinquagesimo secundo die S. Barnabe apostoli facta fuit hec convencio inter fratrem W. abbatem Osen. et priorem de Coges, et dominam Katherinam Lovel, Robertum de Broc dominos ville de parva Tywa et alios liberos tenentes ejusdem ville ex una parte, et Johannem de Pratellis dominum de magna Tywa ex altera, videlicet, cum dictus Johannes seminasset et inhokam fecisset de quadam cultura que vocatur Costowa sine voluntate dicti abbatis et aliorum prenominatorum, et insuper in defensum posuisset communem pasturam tocus warette inter viam que vocatur Wodewey, et parvam Tywam, quam communam dictus abbas et prenominati clamaverunt ex antiquo esse jus suum, &c. Dictus Johannes recognovit il-*

lam communam pasturam esse jus ipsius abbatis et aliorum dominorum prenominatorum quotiens a dictis culturis bladum asportatum fuerit, et terra seminata non fuerit. Et obligavit se et heredes suos imperpetuum per fidem et presens scriptum quod nunquam de dicta pastura quicunque seminabit nec inhokam faciet in prejudicium dicti abbatis, &c. Ex Regist. Osen. MS. penes Decan. et Capit. Æd. Ch. Ox. MS.

INLANDYS. Inland was that part of an estate which was held in demesne, or to the proper uses of the lord, in opposition to the *outland*, which was set to tenants; or rather the inclosures, as distinguished from the common fields. Thomas Billington quit claimed his right of commonage in all the *inlandys* of Edward Rede, lord of Borsall, 15. Hen. VI. ii. 324.

INQUISITIO. An inquest on the oaths of twelve or more legal men to give verdict in any cause, for licence of which a fine was paid to the king; *Thomas de Fekingham debet regi quinque marcas et unum palefridum, sic quod inquisitio fiat utrum, &c. i. 239.*

INSECTOR. A prosecutor or adversary; *Quod etiam ejus insectatores parvo post tempore duraverunt, imo dira morte perierunt*, i. 557.

INSTAURAMENTUM. Store or breed; *Et de instauratione tria jumenta, i. e. three store cattle*, i. 406.

INSTITUTION. A clerk might be instituted in an ecclesiastical benefice, either in person or by proxy; *Johannes le Fleming præsentatus ad ecclesiam de Ambresdon et admissus, et rector in persona Johannis de Scalleby presbyteri procuratoris sui canonice institutus*, i. 476.

INVADIARE. To engage or give security. From Lat. *vadium*, *guadium*, a pledge or surety. Thence a *gage*, a *wager*, a *mortgage*, to *wage* war or law, *wages*, &c. *Habenda sibi et hæredibus—et cuicunque dare, vendere, invadiare, assignare, &c. voluerint*, i. 369.

INVESTITURA terræ. Livery of land and tenements from the lord to any inferior tenant; *Quando aliquis tenens de Wrech-*

^p Inter statuta eccl'ie Sarum facta anno 1214—Ita ordinatum est—Si canonicus dominica qua cantatur—Jerusalem decesserit vel infra festum S'cti Michaelis, idem canonicus habebit omnes fructus terræ tam seminata quam ad illum terminum seminandæ et etiam fenum preter illud *inhok*, quod ad waretum pertinet de quo habebit defunctus duas garbas et communia tertium. *Reg. S. Osmundi MS.*

GLOSSARY.

wyke mortuus fuit, et terra sua sit seminata, et uxor ejus non potest invenire plegios ad tenenda messuagia et terras quas ipse et ipsa in vita sua tenuerint, quod erit ad electionem domini quis habebit investituram prædictæ terræ, ii. 86.

JURNALE. The journal, or diary of accounts, or receipts and expences, in a religious house; *Ut patet per jurnale hoc anno—ut patet per prædictum jurnale, ii. 249, 250.* From Fr. *jour*, a day; whence *journey* was properly one day's travel. *Journe* was in old Eng. one day's work. A *journey-man*, or one who works by the day. To *adjourn*, &c.

JUSTITIA. Just rights, liberties, and privileges; *Dummodo diocesani episcopi eis suffragetur assensus, et per novam structuram veterum ecclesiarum justitia non lædatur, ii. 280.*

JUSTITIARIUS forestæ. Justice in eyre; *Testibus Hugone le Despenser justituario forestæ citra Trentam, i. 482.*

K.

KALENDÆ. Rural chapters, so called because held on the kalends, or first day of every month, as at first every three weeks, and at last only once a quarter, ii. 347.

KERNELLARE. To build a wall or tower, *kernelled*, or *crenellè*, with *cranys*, or notches, out of which they shot their arrows. Spelman derives it from the Sax. *cýpnæl*, a seed or *kernel*; from whence, says he, *cýpnelen*, to rise in knobs or bunches. But Du Fresne justly reflects on this violence done to the word, and finds it to be *quarnellus* or *quadranelus*, a four square hole, or notch, *ubicunque patent quarnelli sive fenestræ*. This form of walls and battlements for military uses, and chiefly for shooting with bows and arrows, might possibly borrow name from *quadrellus*, a four square dart.

*Nec tamen interea cessat balista vel arcus,
Quadrellos hæc multiplicat, pluit illa sagittas.*

Licentiam dedimus Johanni de Handlo quod ipse mansum suum de Borstall juxta Brehul in com. Buck. muro de petra et calce firmare et kernellare possit, i. 518. Sir John de Molins obtained leave to fortify his manor

houses of Stoke-Pogeis and Ditton with walls of stone, and *kernelled*, ii. 92.

KEVERE. A cover, or vessel, used in a dairy house for milk or whey; *Computus Henrici Deye et Johanne uxoris de exitibus et proventibus de Dayri—Allocantur pro novo kevere empto viii. den.* Hence in Devonshire, a *keeve* is the *vat*, or *fat*, wherein they work their beer. And in Kent, a *keeler* is a broad shallow vessel of wood, wherein they set their milk to cream, and their wort to cool. The *kevels* in a ship are the holes, wherein they lay up the shrouds and tackling.

L.

LACRYMATORIES. Small earthen vessels, wherein the tears of surviving friends were reposed and buried with the urns and ashes of the dead, i. 17.

LAGÆNA, a Gr. *λάγανος*. Whence Sax. *flaxa*, Eng. *flaggon*, and *flesk* of wine, *flask* for gun-powder, *flasket* for clothes, old Eng. *flash* of arrows, &c. Claret was eight pence and Muscadine sixteen pence *per lagenam* at Burcester, in 3. Hen. VI. ii. 254.

LARDARIUM. *Lardi locus*. The larder, or place where the *lard* and meat were kept. Wence to *lard* with bacon; *Tenentes de Pidington cariabunt salem domini de foro ubi emptus fuerit ad lardare domini, ii. 138.*

LEGATUM. A mortuary. In all churches appropriated to the abbey of Oseney, the perpetual vicars by endowment were to have every second mortuary, if to the value of sixpence; and one half of it, if beyond that value; *Vicarius per abbatem et conventum Osen. præsentandus et instituendus ab episcopo—habebit secundum legatum ad valentiam sex denariorum, et quod ultra sex denarios fuerit, intra ipsum et canonicos dimidiabitur, i. 429.* So at Burcester, ii. 230.

Per LEGEM Angliæ tenere. To hold by the law or courtesy of England: when a man is tenant for life to the inheritance of his wife deceased; *Hen. de Lacy, com. Linc. tenuit manerium de Burcester ad terminum vite sue per legem Angliæ de hereditate Margarete uxoris sue, i. 515.*

LEGALES homines. Persons who are legally qualified to serve in a jury, as being neither excommunicate nor outlawed; *Ab-*

GLOSSARY.

bas Robertus implacitavit—et electi sunt duodecim homines legales de vicineto, i. 184.

LEES. A common pasture. From Sax. læppe, whence in the North *leasow*, a meadow. And in Kent most of the wide common heaths or pastures are called *leeses*, as Braborn-Lees, Postling-Lees, &c. *Dimidia acra bi Lese-mor-side*, i. 573. One close in Adingrave called *pennec-leys*, ii. 324. Though this latter seems from the Sax. leag, a field, whence a *lay* and *ley* of land, and the *laies* in a common field.

LEVARE denarios. To levy or raise money; *Petrus de Asherugge tunc seneschallus honoris S. Walerici appropriavit dictum manerium ad honorem S. Walerici, et ibidem tenuit visum per annum levando de eadem villata xii. denarios de recto visu pro omnibus*, i. 474.

LEVARE fœnum. To make hay, or properly to cast it into *wind-rows*, in order to cock it up; *Debent quinque dies de consuetudine videlicet per unum diem fœnum levare, et per tres in autumpno metere*, i. 323. *Homines de Hedington venient cum furcis suis ad dictum fœnum levandum et thassandum*, i. 543. *Una levatio fœni*, one day's hay-making; a service paid the lord by inferior tenants.—*Alicia quæ fuit uxor Richardi le Grey—faciet unam sarculaturam, et unam wedbedripam, et levationem fœni*, i. 576.

LIBELLUS. A libel, or declaration in a court of civil or ecclesiastical judicature. *Petitio libelli*, the suing for or taking out such libel; *Possint eos et eorum successores per omnem censuram ecclesiasticam ad omnium et singulorum præmissorum observantiam absque articuli seu libelli petitione et quocunque strepitu judiciali compellere*, i. 490.

LIBERA. A *livery*, or delivery of so much grass or corn to a customary tenant, who cuts down or prepares the said grass or corn, and receives some part or small portion of it as a reward or gratuity; *Habebit liberam ad vespas quæ vocatur evenyngs*, i. 575. So the *livery* of hay and oats, as giving out such a quantity of provender for the feeding horses, i. 542. Whence a *livery-stable*, *livery-horses*, servants in *livery*. A white *livered* fellow, &c.

LIBERATURA et seisina. Livery and sein given by the superior lord of the fee. When a minor was in ward, and came to

age, the estate of military service in the king's hands was delivered up: for which *livery* the heir paid a fine or composition. So Gerard de Camvil having married Eustace, daughter of Gilbert Basset, gave two thousand marks and ten palfries to the king, for *livery* of her father's inheritance, i. 232.

LIBRA ad numerum. A pound in ready money opposed to *libra ursa et pensitata*, a pound weight in solid metal. In Domesday register the king's manor of Brill, *reddebat tempore regis Edwardi xviii. libras ad numerum*, i. 230.

LIGIUS. Liege, pure, lawful. *Viduitas ligia*, pure widowhood; *Ysabel Gargat filia mea in ligia viduitate et libera potestate sua*, i. 266. *Potestas ligia*, free and absolute disposal; *Ego Ela de Aldithleia in libera viduitate mea et ligia potestate*, i. 396.

LINTEAMEN. A towel, or other coarse linen cloth; *Et in canvays empt. Londin. per Richardum Dymby—pro lintheaminibus faciendis iii. sol. ii. 254.*

LITERATURA. Literature, in old Eng. *lettrure*. *Ad literaturam ponere*, to put out children to school. Which liberty was denied to some parents who were servile tenants, without consent of the lord. So in the lands at Burcester, which were held in villanage from the prioress of Merkyate; *Quilibet costumarius non debet filium suum ad literaturam ponere, neque filiam suam maritare sine licentia et voluntate priorissæ*, i. 575. This Julian-like prohibition of educating sons to learning, was owing to this reason; for fear, the son being bred to letters might enter into religion, or sacred orders, and so stop or divert the services which he might otherwise do as heir or successor to his father.

LOCUTORIUM. A parlour. The religious, after they had dined in their common refectory, had a withdrawing room, where they met for discourse and conversation: which room for that sociable use they called *locutorium*, a *loquendo*, and parlour, a Fr. *parler*; *et Willielmo Hykedon latamo conducto per quatuor dies ad faciendum limen hostii locutorii versus aulam prioris xvi. den. ii. 254.*

LOKYS. Sax. loccar, *locks*, or flocks of coarse and refuse wool, which in Kent are called *lucks* and *dag-wool*; *Computant de duobus solidis receptis de lana fracta vide-*

GLOSSARY.

licet Lokys collecta in tonsura ovium vendita Johanni Deye hoc anno, ii. 250. Whence a *lock* of hair; and a hard, matted, or clotted *lock* of hair in the neck, is called an *ellflock*. Thence *lock*, a thread; and *lockram*, linen cloth of a coarser thread.

LOQUELA *sine die*. A respite in law, or demur to an indefinite time; *Si vir tenens fuerit infra ætatem et uxor plenæ ætatis, cum implacitati fuerint, non remanebit loquela sine die propter minorem ætatem viri, i. 296.*

LUMINARE^q. A lamp or candle set burning on the altar of any church or chapel; for the maintenance of which, lands and rent-charges were frequently given to religious houses and parish churches. So Gilbert Basset gave to his new priory at Burcester *unam virgatam terræ in Stratton ad luminare prædictæ ecclesiæ, i. 188.* It was sometimes expressly provided, that this luminary should burn all night, and in the day at canonical hours, and during divine service. So Richard de Camvil and Eustace his wife gave a virgate of land in Burcester to Robert Clerk; *Ita tamen quod prædictus Robertus Clericus vel hæredes sui invenient lampadem unam ante altare sancti Nicholai in majori ecclesia S. Mariæ et S. Edburgæ de Berencester,—qualibet nocte totaliter, et quolibet die dum divina celebrantur, et ad horas canonicas ardentem, i. 250.* Which virgate of land seems to have been one part of *candle-meadow*, so called from being thus charged with finding a light or candle in the conventual church, which part of the said meadow was afterwards resigned to the said prior and convent. Philippa, countess of Warwick, gave seven shillings yearly rent to the priory of Burcester; *Ita tamen quod dicti canonici—unam lampadem semper ardentem coram altari beati Johannis Baptistæ in ecclesia conventuali de Berencester in perpetuum invenient, i. 328.* Hugh de Plugnet granted to the priory of St. Frideswide common pasture in his manor of Hedingdon, &c. to find one lamp in the said church of Hedingdon, i. 475. A luminary at the great altar was sometimes maintained by the rector of the church; and in vicarages this expence was charged on the appropriators.—So in the ordination of the vi-

carage of Meriton appropriated to the abbey of Egnesham; *Incensum luminare in cancello consecratum dictos religiosos et eorum successores supportare volumus et ordinamus imperpetuum suis sumptibus et subire, ii. 120.* By the ecclesiastical constitutions in Normandy it was ordained, that once in a year, about Pentecost, the priest and capellanes should come with their people in a full procession to the mother church, and for every house should offer on the altar a wax taper to enlighten the church, i. 286. The rents that were given to this use were sometimes embezzled by the parish priest; against which abuse, bishop Grosthead provided in this diocese; *Præcipimus etiam ut redditus assignati per devotionem laicorum ad luminaria vel ad alios usus honestos in ipsis ecclesiis non committantur per ipsos rectores in usus et emolumenta eorundem.* Constit. Rob. Episc. Linc. MS.

M.

MANERIUM. A manor. Skene gives it an affected derivation, *manerium quasi manurium*, such a circuit of land to be *manured*, or cultivated by handy-work. But it is truly from the Fr. *manoir*, habitation, or Lat. *manendo*, the place of residence to the chief lord. This word was brought in by the Normans; *Galfridus Constantiensis episcopus—dono Gulielmi regis ducentas et octoginta villas, quas a manendo manerios vulgo vocamus, obtinuit, Order. Vital. l. 4.* The constitution of a manor was this; The king granted to some baron, or military man, a certain circuit of ground for him and his heirs to dwell upon and to enjoy, holding some part in demesne to their own use and occupation; and letting out other parcels to free or servile tenants, who were to do their suit and service at the court of the said manor, now called the lord's court, and court baron. *Manerium* was sometimes used simply for the court, or mansion of the lord; whence we say the site of the manor, and the manor house, called otherwise *manerium domus*, as Reginald earl of Bologne, and Ida his countess, gave to the priory at Cold-Norton; *Manerium*

^q Vid. Joh. Greg. Notes, p. 1104.—Mon. Angl. tom. ii. p. 22, 54, 70, 299, 442.—tom. iii. p. 13. b. 292. b.

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domus sicut sedet et constitutum est, i. 227. Again, it was sometimes taken for the manor house, and all the demesne land belonging to it; *Habebit vicarius de Cesterton totum altaragium ac omnes decimas minores et oblationes ad dictam ecclesiam qualitercunque spectantes, decimis tamen quibuscunque de manerio ibidem provenientius totaliter exceptis*, ii. 203. In the Domesday tenure, one village or parish was often held for two or more manors. So Robert de Oily held Burcester *pro duobus maneriis*, i. 88. At present the word *manor* does not so much imply the seat or the land, as it does the royalty and jurisdiction belonging to a court baron. For a man may now have the manor, though he has not a foot of land within the bounds of it, which is called a *manor in gross*. As the other may be called a *manor appendant*, which goes along with the manor house, or site, or other ground.

MANSIO canonicorum. The court, or chief country house of the religious upon one of their manors, where they kept their courts, and sometimes resided for health and diversion. *In Weston virgatam, ubi mansio canonicorum est*, i. 277.

MANSUM capitale. The chief manse, or manor house, or court of the lord. Henry de Oily gave to the abbey of Oseney, *Capitale mansum meum in Weston cum ejus pertinentiis*, i. 209. Called sometimes *curia capitalis*.—Thomas de S. Walery gave to the abbey of Oseney, *totum manerium meum Mixebury cum capitali curia*, i. 210.

MANSUS presbyteri. The manse of the parish priest, the parsonage or vicarage house; *Habeat etiam dictus vicarius (i. e. de Ambresdon) pro inhabitatione sua illum mansum in quo presbyter parochiæ dictæ ecclesiæ inhabitare consuevit, et duo cotagia eidem adjacentia*, ii. 39.

MANUPRISOR. One who was bail, pledge, or security for another person. Sir Eubulo le Strange, in 5. Edw. III. was a *manuprisor* for Hugh de Spensar, ii. 20. Whence, *without bail or mainprise*.

MARA. A moor. Either from Lat. *mare*, or rather Brit. *mor*. The word *mara* was used for any lake, pool, pond, or other standing water; *Sedens super lacum quem usu quodiano loquendi maram vocamus*, Will. Gemet. l. ii. cap. 20.—*Castrum et manerium de Bolyngbroke cum soke mara et*

marisco, ii. 18. Called sometimes *mera*, from Brit. *mér*; Sax. *mep*, water; whence a *mere-swine*, a dolphin; a *mear*, or lake; *mire*, or dirt; the *meers* or ditches, or *mere-stangs*, or other boundaries of land.—*Istud præcedens furlong jacet ab Oxenford-wey usque ad quandam meram terræ dominicæ dom. Lestraunge*, ii. 186. *A lousmongers-path prædicta jacet una viridis mera, et in fine inferiore ipsius meræ descendit quidam sulcus fluens inter medium de Standfordmore*, ii. 188.—*Incipiendo juxta quoddam parvum more jacens ad finem cujusdam semitæ pedestris vocatæ Seynt Edburgh-wey*, ii. 187.—*Cum marisco integro qui vocatur Crockwell-moor*, p. 187. Hence to *moor* a ship, i. e. to lay her up in the mud of a haven.

MARINARIUS. A mariner. *Marinarium capitaneus*, the admiral or warden of the ports; which offices were commonly united in the same person. The word *admiral* not coming in before the latter end of king Edw. I. *Rex capitaneo marinarium, et eisdem marinariis—salutem*, i. 457.

MARCHIO. From the Lat. *marchia*; Sax. *meapc*, limit or bounds. Hence the *marches*, old Eng. *marchis*, or borders of Wales. The *march* or limited motion of an army; though this military *marching* seems rather from the Brit. and old Gall. *march*, a horse; from whence Sax. *mæpe*; Eng. *mare*. *Marchio* was strictly the governor of the *marches*; but any keeper or constable of an eminent castle was called *marchio*. As *Brientius filius comitis marchio de Walengford*, i. 116. Whence our titles of *marquis*, and *marchioness*.

MARITAGIUM, *dare in maritagio*, to give an estate as a marriage portion to a daughter; *Concessimus Thomæ Basset terram de Dedinton quam dederat Willielmo Malet in maritagio cum filia sua*, i. 254. *Villam de Menelida quam Alanus de Duntanvill pater ipsius Cecilie dedit ad se maritandam*, i. 238. *Maritagium liberum*, frank-marriage; when a baron, knight, or freeholder, granted such a part of his estate with a daughter, to her and her husband, and the heirs of her body, to hold without any homage or service to the donor. So Maud, daughter of Simon St. Liz, gave to the abbey of St. Neot's, com. Hunt. the third part of the manor of Cratesfeld, held by her in frank-marriage; *Dedi tertiam*

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partem totius manerii mei de Cratesfeld quod est liberum maritagium meum, i. 107. *Willielmus Longspe dedit et concessit Henrico filio Edmundi de Lacy Margaretam filiam suam et hæredem, et cum ipsa in libero maritagio maneria sua de Burncester et Midlington*, i. 355. In libero maritagio suo, in her pure widowhood, when the relict held the lands which she brought to her late husband; *Post mortem Roberto de Oily Editha in libero maritagio suo plurimas terras dedit canonicis de Oseneia*, i. 123. In marriage it was a custom for the woman to be endowed at the church door, i. 558. *Maritagium habere*, to have the free disposal of an heiress in marriage, a favour granted by the king, who was guardian of all wards or heirs in minority. *Mandatum est vice com. Oxon. et Berks. quod habere faciant W. com. Sarum. maritagium filie Richardi de Camvil genitæ de Eustachia—ad opus Willielmi sui primogeniti*, i. 253. *Pro maritanda filia*, a fine or composition paid to the king by every baron or military tenant, for leave to marry a sole daughter and heir. Gilbert Basset 6. Rich. I. gave one hundred pounds fine to the king, that his daughter Eustace might be married to Thomas de Verdon, i. 214. If any person married such an heiress without the king's leave, he lost her whole estate, unless he could compound by a severe fine. So Robert de Peesley paid sixty marks and one palfry to be reconciled to the king, for having married Alice de Chesterton, i. 224. John Giffard paid three hundred marks for marrying without licence Maud the widow of William Longspe, i. 388. Jordan de Meriton paid twenty marks fine for taking Maud, the relict of John le Mersh, i. 435. Sir John de Handlo compounded for one hundred pounds upon marriage of Maud, widow of John Lovel, i. 531. Alice, countess of Lincoln and Sarum, lost the greatest part of her estate for this trespass of marrying Eubulo le Strange, i. 561. Some inferior tenants were under the same obligations to the lords, as the lords to the king; *Si homines de Hedingdon filias suas extra libertatem dicti manerii maritare voluerint, dabunt domino pro qualibet filia sic maritata duos solidos,—et hoc pro catallis extra libertatem dicti manerii cum ipsa remotis: et si infra libertatem ejusdem manerii eas maritaverint, nihil dabunt pro maritagiis*

earundem, i. 454. In the manor of Wrechwyke; *Willielmus Searich ad habendum in uxorem Johannam quæ fuit uxor Willielmi Foul venit hic in curia, et dat domino de fine pro eadem in maritagio habenda xs. et habet inde diem solvendi*, ii. 101. Among the customary tenants at Burcester Kings-End, who held from the prioress of Merkyate; *Quilibet custumarius non debet filium suum ad literaturam ponere, neque filiam suam maritare sine licentia et voluntate dominæ priorissæ*, i. 575. The widow of a tenant in villanage held her husband's estate during her widowhood; *Matilda quæ fuit uxor Roberti Hikkes clamavit totum prædictum—dum vixerit sine marito faciendo servitia et redditus omnes*, ii. 85. The fine or composition paid by such tenants for the liberty of disposing their daughters was called *merchetum*, *merchet*; from the Scotch, *marchet*, *marsheta*, which was a commutation of money or cattle given to the lord to buy off the old impious custom of the lord lying the first night with the bride. *Hect. Boet. Hist. Scot. p. 260. Buchan. l. 7. Skennæus in voce, &c.* From which *marsheta mulieris*, used sometimes for the said commutation, and sometimes by metaphor for a maidenhead, possibly comes the prov. *Such a woman's marchet or market is spoiled*: more especially applied to her who has lost her *marshet*, or virginity. Hence in several parts of England the word *merkin* is used for *pubes mulieris*. From the word *marry*, they use *marrow* in the North, for a companion or fellow; as, gloves and shoes are not *marrows*, i. e. are not well matched, or not fellows.

MARTYROLOGIUM. *Martilegium.* A martyrology, or register kept in religious houses, wherein they set down the donations of their benefactors, and the days of their death; that upon each anniversary they might commemorate and pray for them. And therefore several benefactors made this a condition in their charters: Isabel Gargate covenanted with the prior and canons of Burcester; *cum de hac vita migraverimus, facient nomina nostra scribi in martirologio suo*, i. 265. Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, was a benefactor to the canons of Burscough, com. Linc. on this condition, that they should insert in their martyrology and canon his name, and the name of Margaret his wife, i. 434. The

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canons of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, for the favours of Sir John de Molins, covenanted, that as soon as they should hear of the death of him, or of Egidia his wife, they would inscribe their names in their public martyrology, and make recital of them annually in their chapter, ii. 29. The religious granted the promise of this civility to their patrons, as a compliment of gratitude and respect; *Nos Johannes Clyfton et conventus canonicorum regularium mon. Dorcestre Lincoln.—Volumus et ordinavimus quod cum contigerit eundem Edmundum (i. e. Rede de Borstal) ab hac luce migrare, ut nomina omnium supradictorum cum obitu eorum in nostro martilegio inserantur, et singulis annis futuris perlegantur in die anniversariorum suorum præsentis conventu in domo nostra capitulari, ii. 328.*

MATTES. *Mats* made of straw or rushes. From Lat. *matta*, Ovid. l. 6. Fast. *In plaustro scirpea matta fuit*; which perhaps the Romans borrowed from the old Teuton. *matte*; Sax. *meatte*. To make bed-mats of reeds or straw was a great employment of the ancient monks. Hence to be *matted* or entangled; *In quinque scotellis minoris sortis emptis ibidem pro cæteris officiis ix. den. et in x. matts ibid. hoc anno xii. den. ii. 253.*

MEDIETAS Beneficii. The moiety, or half the annual profits of an ecclesiastical living, which some of the clergy freely contributed to king Edw. I. to maintain a war with France; for which benevolence the king granted his special protection; *Cum dilectus nobis magister Radulfus de Mertival persona ecclesiæ de Ambrosden medietatem beneficii—Nobis in subsidium nostrum de anno præsentis juxta taxationem ultimo inde factam liberaliter concessit et gratanter, i. 457.*

MERCANDISA. All goods and wares exposed to sale in fairs and markets. *In omnibus burgis et villatis nostris, et etiam in singulis nundinis, et mercatis nostris libere valeant emere et vendere omnes mercandisas absque ullo theloneto seu stallagio, i. 439.* And therefore *mercatores* was not restrained, as it now seems to be, to *merchants*, or traffickers, in foreign commodities, but extended to all sort of traders, pedlars, buyers, and sellers; *Omnes homines et mercatores honoris de Walingford, i. 157.*

MERENNUM, Merannum, Merremium, Maremium, Maeremium, quodvis materia- *men unde vocis origo, called in French le merrien and marren.* Any refuse wood, or old pieces of timber and boards that are left among the rubbish after building or repairing, or pulling down of houses; *In diversis hominibus conductis ad seponendum et extrahendum vetus merennum massam et lapides x. den. ii. 254. Et in merenno empto apud Curtlyngton cum cariagio ejusdem pro collistrigio apud Dadyngton de novo faciundo ii. 257.*

METTESHEP. Perhaps it ought to be *mittenscep*, from Sax. *mitten*, to measure, or *mitta*, a mete or measure, and *ceap*, goods or chattle; for the *metteshep* seems to be a fine or penalty paid by the tenant for his neglect or omission of doing his customary service. In the manor of Pidington—*quælibet virgata terræ solvet per an. quinque solidos et quatuor dies de consuetudine, videlicet unum diem ad pratum domini falcandum ad cibum domini, vel domino dabit quadraginta denarios pro metteshep, ii. 137.*

MINISTRALLUS, Ministrellus, a ministrando. At first any buffoon or actor of ridicule, commonly retained for the diversion of persons of quality, and afterward restrained to a player on music, a minstrel; *Et in datis cuidam ministrallo domini Lestraunge in eodem festo xii. den. ii. 259.* These *minstrels*, or merry fiddlers, were in several parts of England a sort of corporation, and had a *king of minstrels* for which a charter and confirmation of it may be seen in Mon. Ang. tom. 1. p. 365.

MISSALE celebrare. To say mass, and administer the sacrament of the mass; *Habebit de oblationibus ad altare provenienti-bus unum denarium quotiens missale celebraverit, et denarius provenerit, i. 429.*

MOLITURA, Mulitura, Multura, a molo, to grind. It sometimes signified a grist or sack of corn brought to the mill to be ground. But more commonly taken for the toll paid for grinding. So Sir Wido de Meriton, in his charter to the Knights' Templars—*Concesserunt mihi fratres unam libertatem ad suum molendinum scilicet molendi segetem pro multura reddenda pro segete quæ est in tremuta, et meum brasium sine multura, i. 167. Molitura libera, free*

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grinding without paying toll; a privilege which the lord generally reserved to his own family; *Salva mihi et hæredibus meis molitura libera familiæ nostræ quieta in dicto molendino*. i. 334. *Salva mihi et hæredibus meis secta curiæ, et molendini mei de Bigenhull cum omnimodo blado et brasio*, i. 418. Our Eng. mill is from the Sax. *mýlen*, Island. *míl*, to grind, in *præterito mulde*; whence in Lincolnshire, a mill is called a *miln*, and in other parts a *muln*; as *muln-vey*, i. e. the mill-way, i. 566. Hence the Sax. *molb*, Island. *molld*, Eng. mould, or what is ground to dust; old Eng. *mulle*, powder or dust. Mouldy, and ready to moulder away. Mullock, in the North, dirt or rubbish; and a mole, from casting up the mould, is called a mould-wasp. A mullet, the stone on which painters grind their colours. Molter, in the North, the toll of a mill.

MOLNEDA, *Mulneda*. A mill-pool. Gilbert Basset, in his foundation charter to the priory of Burcester, gave—*quoddam pratunculum quod vocatur Hamma, quod extenditur de crofta Serici de Wrechwic per la mulnedam usque illuc ubi novus rivulus descendit in veterem rivulum, et ipsam mulnedam ad faciendum ibi molendinum*, i. 186. *Molta*, Fr. *moulte*, was to be paid for the service of grinding, or the use of a mill. If I should from hence derive our Eng. *malt*, Dutch *mout*, it would be a less absurd conjecture than that of Dr. Skinner, who would deduce it from the verb to melt, *quia, ut omnibus notum est, aqua maceratur, donec germina emittat*.

MORTMAIN. Statute made in 7. Edw. I. *de terris in manum mortuam non ponendis*, to restrain the donation of any lands or tenements to religious or pious uses, where they lay in a dead hand, without succession or due service to the lord and the king. By any such donation after the said statute, the lands were forfeited to the king, if the more immediate lord of the fee made not his claim within one year after such alienation; *Accepimus per inquisitionem coram nobis factam quod abbas et conventus de Oseney appropriarint sibi et domui suæ duas virgatas terræ in Chesterton—post publicationem statuti de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis editi sine licentia regis*, i. 524. When the

kings by special licence dispensed with this statute, there was a previous inquisition *ad quod dampnum*, and a return upon oath, that it would be no prejudice to the dignity and revenues of the crown, i. 547. This law is now relaxed by stat. 39. Eliz. cap. 5. of giving lands to hospitals; and 14. Car. II. cap. 9. of purchasing lands and tenements for the poor within the cities of London and Westminster.

MORTUARIUM. A mortuary. The word was used in a civil, as well as an ecclesiastical sense, and was payable to the lord of the fee, as well as to the priest of the parish; *Debentur domino* (i. e. *manerii de Wrechwyke*) *nominibus herietæ et mortuarii duæ vaccæ pret. xii. sol. i. 101*. Vide *Herietum et Legatum*.

MULLO, *Mullio*. A cock or pout of grass or hay; *Ut strepitum rugientis aquæ audivit—monticulum fœni quod extra turgurium erat, velociter ascendit. Impetus autem irruentis et omnia involventis aquæ fœnum sublevavit, et de loco illo mullonem huc et illuc fluctuantem longe transtulit*. Order. Vital. l. 13. p. 899. Ipse Robertus et omnes alii custumarii dominæ liberam falcatam in prato vocato Gilberdsham sine prandio debent tornare, et inde fœnum levare, et mulliones inde facere, i. 575. *Alicia quæ fuit uxor Richardi le Grey—faciet unam sarculaturam, et unam wedbedripam, et levationem fœni, et inveniet unum hominem ad mullionem fœni faciendum*, i. 576. Hence in old Eng. a moult, now a mow; Sax. *mope*, of hay or corn.

MULTO, *Mutilo*, *Molto*, *Muto*, *Mutto*. A mutton or sheep. Several ridiculous derivations are given of this word. Joh. de Garlandia, from *mutus*, dumb; *Et cum sit mutus, poterit bene muto vocari*. Menagius, from *mons*, as if creatures that fed chiefly in the mountains. Ferrarius would fetch it a *montando*, because forsooth the venereal rams do mount or cover the ewes. And Dr. Skinner, with like modesty, from the old Lat. *muto*, the yard of a man or beast, as if rams, of all creatures, were best provided in that member. I suppose the original was British; for *molt*, in the present Irish tongue, signifies a ram, or male wether, to which the Lat. *multo* is always restrained, and does not extend to the female sheep or ewe; *Quatuor boves, sex mutilones*, i. 405. *Inter*

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howday *et diem S. Martini bene possunt ibidem ducente quadraginta multones sustentari ad opus domini ad terram suam compostandam*, ii. 136. *In stauro sunt lii. matres oves*, xxxv. *multones*, xii. *agni mares*, et xiv. *agni feminales*—xxxii. *oves lactrices*, iii. *multones*, xl. *oves otiose*; i. e. thirty-two milch-ewes, three rams or wethers, forty barren ewes. *Cartul. Abbat. Glaston. MS. f. 39.* Hence the gold pieces, impressed with an *Agnus Dei* on one side, were from that figure called *multones*, which were common in France, and current in England, as appears by a patent 33. Edw. III. cited by the learned Spelman, though he had not then considered the meaning of it; *Rex tenetur Ottoni de Grandisano in decem millibus multonum auri.* And hence the military engine, like the Roman battering ram, is called *monton* by Froissart, Hist. vol. 3. cap. 102.

MURDREDUM, *Murdrum*, *Mordrum*. Murder, from Saxon *mord*, death; Island. **mord**. By the laws of Edw. Confess. cap. 15, if any person was murdered, the murderer was to be apprehended by the friborg where the body was found, and delivered up to justice. If he could not be immediately taken, a respite of one month and a day was allowed to the said inhabitants; and if he was not then produced, a fine was imposed upon them of forty-six marks; of which sum, by the laws of Hen. I. cap. 91. forty marks were paid to the king, and six to the nearest relations of the party murdered. So that *quietum esse a muredredo* was an exemption from this fine, and was a special privilege granted to the tenants within the honor of Wallingford, *ut quieti sint de muredredis et de variis ad muredredum pertinentibus*, i. 157.

MURORUM operatio. The service of work and labour done by inhabitants and inferior tenants in building and repairing the walls of a city or fortress. From which duty some were exempted by special privilege. So king Hen. II. granted to the tenants within the honor of Wallingford, *Ut quieti sint de operationibus castellorum et murorum*, i. 157. For which expence a tax was levied called *murage*. Whence those officers, who in the city of Chester are to supervise and repair the city walls, are now called *murengers*.

MUSIVUM opus. *Musaic*, and corruptly, *Mosaic* work. *Pavimenta tessellata*, pavements of curious little pieces of brick, or tile, or marble, about the bigness and form of dice, with which the Romans generally paved the place, where they fixed the pretorium, or general's tent: of which several have been ploughed up in this county, i. 16. Fr. Junius cites this account of them from a MS. Saxon Glossary of Laurence Noel; *Musaike work*, which is a kind of ornament made in picture with little square stones like dies of all colours, set together with certain fine cyment upon a wall or floor, so that the forms of things be therein portrayed and expressed as though they were paynted. Also it is more durable than any kind of paynting, by reason that neither by weather, wearing, nor washing, the colour can be taken away, which hath the thickness of the little dies wherewith this work is made. Of this kind of work is little in England. Howbeit I have seen of it, especially upon church floors before altars, as is to be seen before the high altar at Westminster, although it be but gross. In Italy it is almost every where, and in most churches to be met.

MUTO, *mutare*. To mew up hawks in the time of their muting or molting, or casting their plumes. Hence the *muta regia*, the mews near Charing Cross, in London, now the king's stables, formerly the falconry, or place for the king's hawks. The manor of Broughton, com. Oxon. in the reign of Edw. II. was held by John Mauduit, *per serjantiam mutandi unum hostricum domini regis, vell illum hostricum portandi ad curiam domini regis*, ii. 246.

MYCHER. A sordid covetous extortioner. In such feyrs and markets whergoever it be holden, ther ben many thepves, mychers, and cut purse, ii. 308.

MYLLEWELL. A sort of fish, the same with what now in Lancashire is called *milwyn*, which Spelman renders green fish, but it was certainly of a different kind; *Et in tribus copulis viridis piscis, et in xv. copulis de myllewell minoris sortis x. sol. vi. den. et in xx. myllewell majoris sortis xii. sol. ii. 255.*

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N

NATIO. A native place. The jurors of the borough of Wallingford return upon oath, *quod nullus de natione istius burgi pro quocunque facto quod fecerit debet suspendi, imo secundum consuetudinem istius burgi debet oculis et testibus privari*, i. 365.

NATIVUS. A servant, or villane, by birth and descent from servile tenants; *Servi aut nascuntur, aut fiunt; nascuntur, autem ex nativo et nativa alicujus copulatis vel solutis.*—Item nascitur servus, qui ex nativa soluta generatur, quamvis ex patre libero, quia sequitur conditionem matris, quasi vulgo conceptus. Bracton, l. i. cap. 6. sect. 4. *Terram Willielmi Hamond nativi dominæ—Nicholai Safford nativi dominæ*, i. 570. *Rogerus Mortimer nativus prioris de Berencester*, i. 578. *Cum omnibus servitiis liberorum hominum et nativorum de Heyford et Caldecote cum corporibus dictorum nativorum catallis et eorum sequelis*, ii. 162. Hence the old Eng. *neife*, a bond-woman, mentioned stat. 9. Rich. II. cap. 2. and 1. Edw. VI. cap. 3.

NAVIS, Navicula. A caster, or small silver dish, to hold the frankincense before it was put into the *thuribulum*, or smoking pot; *Inter ecclesiæ ornamenta—Turribulum cum navi*, ii. 285. It seems so called from the shape resembling a boat or little ship, as a *cogue* of brandy, from the like reason. Vide *Cock-boat*.

AD NONAM. At the ninth hour by Roman computation, i. e. at three in the afternoon.

Vescitur ac nona merenda messor in hora.

Ille die comedent iidem homines, et omnes dicti menses cum domino ad nonam, et præfati homines, et non menses eodem die cum domino cœnabunt, i. 453. The monks and other religious had their *refectionem nonæ*, or *biberes nonales*, properly their dinner; *Non licet clericis ante horam tertiam prandere*. Can. cit. a Spelman. Which *biberes*, or refection, given to schoolboys and children about three afternoon, we still call a drinking. It was from this *nona*, formerly the chief eating time, we take our word *noon*, though removed to another hour. And it is from hence, that in Kent

a *noonchion*, or *nunchion* of bread, or any edible, is a great piece, enough to serve for the *nooning*, or dinner of any common eater.

NUCES colligere. To gather small or hazle nuts. One of the works or services imposed upon inferior tenants; *Homines de Hedington uno die colligent nuces nomine domini in bosco qui vocatur Stowode*, i. 453. *Homines de Pydinton per unum diem colligent nuces ad opus domini in bosco suo cum uno homine*, ii. 137.

NUTRIMENTUM. Breed of cattle; *Quilibet customarius dominæ non debet vendere equum masculum neque bovem de proprio nutrimento suo*, i. 575.

O.

OBLATIONES altaris. Oblations or offerings from the parishioners to the parish priest were solemnly made four times in a year; *Ordinavimus eidem vicario (i. e. de Oakle) omnes oblationes quæ quater in anno ab omnibus parochianis offeruntur*, ii. 81. The customary oblations at Burcester in the ordination of that vicarage, about the year 1212, were one penny for a burial, one penny for a marriage, one penny for churching a woman: and the altar or sacrament offerings were threepence at Christmas, twopence at Easter, and a penny at the two other principal feasts, besides the offerings at Confession, ii. 227. Among the altar oblations were reckoned the little sums paid for saying masses and prayers for the souls of the deceased. As in the churches appropriated to the abbey of Oseney; *Vicarius habebit de oblationibus ad altare provenientibus unum denarium, missale quotiens celebraverit, et denarius provenerit, et quicquid ex devotione fidelium et rationabiliter fuerit collatum*, i. 429.

OBLATIONES funerales. If the corpse of the party deceased was carried from the mother-church to any other place of sepulture, there were customary offerings due to the parish priest where the party died: of which offerings the sordid appropriators sometimes engrossed three parts, and allowed only one to the oppressed vicar; *Ordinavimus eidem vicario (i. e. de Oakle) quartam partem omnium obventionum fune-*

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ralium dictorum parochianorum alibi quam apud Acleiam sepultorum que de jure vetere vel novo debentur ecclesie parochiali, ii. 81. At the burial of the dead, it was a custom for the surviving friends to offer liberally at the altar for the pious use of the priest, and the good estate of the soul of the deceased, which the appropriators were sometimes so just as to allow the vicar; *Omnes oblationes in nuptiis, purificationibus, sepulturis, anniversariis*, *ibid.* This pious custom does still obtain in North-Wales, where at the rails which decently defend the communion table, I have seen a small tablet, or flat board, conveniently fixed, to receive the money, which at every funeral is offered by the surviving friends, according to their own ability, and the quality of the party deceased. Which seems a providential augmentation to some of those poor churches.

OCTAVUS. The octaves, in old Eng. the *utas*, or eight days after any festival, for the observation whereof Alcuinus gives this reason; *Octavæ, quas hodie colimus, ideo reverenter celebrantur, quia primis diebus concurrunt sicuti unus dies dominicus ad alterum, qui eadem die celebratur.*—*Infra octavas*, within the said term of eight days. They were only some prime and remarkable feasts which were thus attended with octaves, which feasts are enumerated in the laws of Edw. Confess. cap. 12. *Ecclesia de S. Frideswidæ annuatim persolvat ecclesiæ de Coges duos solidos vel bisantium unum infra octavas S. Michaelis*, i. 170.

OFFICIARIUS episcopi. The bishop's chancellor, or official, in his court Christian; *Idem Ychelus ipsum abbatem ea de causa jam in curiam Christianitatis coram officario diocæsani prædicti trahit in placitum*, i. 468.

OFFICINÆ. Washhouse, brewhouse, and what we call out-offices; *Capitale messuagium valet per annum cum tota inclausa iis. et non plus, salva reprisa domorum et aliarum officinarum*, i. 443.

OPERA. Works or services done by vassals or tenants in bondage to the lord; *Johannes præpositus tenet unam virgatam terræ arabilis de Bardulpho, et debet opera quæ valent quolibet anno xiiis. ivd. ob. q.* i. 450. But servile tenants had their wives and their shepherds excused from these labours. *Vide Pastor.*

OPERATIO. One day's work performed by such inferior tenants; *Homines de Heddingdon facient Hugoni et hæredibus suis pro qualibet virgata terræ sexdecim operationes, videlicet, uno die inter festum, &c.* i. 452.

OPILIO. A poor person, or indigent beggar; *Et in datis opilioni de Crockwell in die S. Valentini martyris ii. den.—et in datis duobus opilionibus ii. den.* ii. 259.

ORDEAL. From Sax. *op*, great; and *dele*, judgment. The old judicial custom of proving the guilt, or attesting the innocence of parties accused, chiefly by water, or hot iron. As Queen Emma submitted to the walking blinded and barefoot over nine hot ploughshares laid at an unequal distance, and thereby purged herself from the charge of incontinence, i. 73. This was simply called *judicium*, in opposition to *bellum*, duel or camp-fight, which was the other customary purgation: and neither of them was abolished by Will. Conq. though Sir W. T. does so assert. *Vide Bellum.* Servants or other deputies might undergo this trial in the cause and name of their masters, especially of those lords who were bishops and ecclesiastical men. As in time of Will. Rufus, *Remigius episc. Lincoln. de regia prodicione aliquando accusatus, sed famulus suus igniti judicio ferri dominum purgans, regio amori restituit.* *Mat. Par. sub an. 1085.* So Brien Fitz-Count, in his challenge to Henry bishop of Winchester, an. 1144. *Contra Henricum præsum probare vel bello vel judicio per unum clericum, vel per unum laicum*, i. 138.

ORDINARIUS. He that has the ordinary jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters, as the bishop of a diocese, &c. *Richardus de Gravesend quondam Lincolnæ episcopus loci illius ordinarius, et advocatus prædictæ abbatiæ*, i. 502.

ORDINES. A general chapter, or other solemn convention of the religious of such a particular order; *Et in solutis fratribus Roberto Lawton et Willielmo Meriton pro suis expensis versus ordines existentes apud Hygham-Ferrers ante festum S. Michaelis hoc anno vii. sol. ii. 256.*

ORDINUM fugitivi. Those of the religious who deserted their houses, and renounced their orders in contempt of their oath, and other duty. The favouring and protecting such fugitives was charged on Thomas earl of Lancaster; *Ordinum fugi-*

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tivos, legisque transgressores, ne lege plecterentur, pertinaciter fovere, i. 558.

P.

PAKTHRED. Pack-thread. From old Teuton. *pack*, a bundle; *packen*, to make up a load, or burden. Hence a *pack-horse*, a *pack-saddle*, a *pack-needle*, to *pack up*, a *packet* of cloth, to *pack away*, &c. And possibly from hence the Saxon *pocca*; Island. *pose*; Eng. *poke* or bag, and *pocket* or *pocket*. In the East Riding of Yorkshire, *poke* is the general word applied to all measures, as a *met-poke*, a three bushel *poke*, &c. Perhaps from *pack* or *packed*, may come, by abbreviation, a *pad* or bundle, a *pad* of straw, to *pad* or to bind up. But a *pad* or horse, and a *padder* or highwayman, are more plainly from the Sax. *paab*, a path or way. *Et in octo snoden de packthred emptis ibidem pro quodam reti faciendo, ii. 253.*

PALAFREDUS, Palfridus. A Lat. *paraveredus*, a *palfry* or saddle-horse. This was commonly part of the fine or composition with the king for seisin, or livery of an estate. Richard de Camvill gave two thousand marks and ten palfries for the inheritance of his wife Eustace Basset, i. 232. This seemed a remainder of the old custom of paying the relief in horse and arms, as a proper badge of military service, till in 27. Hen. II. there was a commutation of money for the arms, but the horses, or part of them, were still delivered *in specie*. A *palfry* was part of the fine or penalty imposed for a transgression against the king. So Robert de Pisellee paid sixty marks and one *palfry*, to be reconciled to the king, for the offence of marrying without the king's consent, i. 224. A *palfry* was paid to the king for licence to obtain a trial for the right of lands; *Abbas de Egnesham debet unum palefridum pro habenda recognitione duodecim legalium hominum, i. 234.* At the death of every bishop and abbot who held in barony, a *palfry* of the deceased was part of the heriot to the king; *Obiit abbas de Oseneia,—petiit escaetor ad opus domini regis cupam et palefridum dicti abbatis. i. 470.*

PARCUS, a park. From Fr. *parc*, or *parque*, or rather Sax. *peappoc*, and *peappuc*, an

inclosure. John Ross, of Warwick, asserts the first park in England to have been made by Hen. I. at Woodstock, an. 1119. But Spelman proves from the Domesday-book and other authorities, there were *parks* in the time of the Saxons, who called them *sepefalsr*, i. e. deer-folds. *Parcagium* was a contribution paid by adjoining tenants, toward repair of the walls, pales, or other mounds of a *park*. *Operationes parcorum* were so many days' work for that purpose. An exemption from this duty was granted as a special privilege to the tenants within the honor of Wallingford; *Ut quieti sint de operationibus castellorum et — parcorum, i. 157.*

PANDOXATUS, Pandoxata, Pandoxator, Pandoxatrix. An inn-keeper, or alehouse-keeper, from Gr. *πανδοχείον*, *hospitium*; *Et in cervisiis videlicet cxxxii. lagænis et dimidia emptis de Johanna Spinan, Alicia Bedale, et aliis pandoxatis, ut patet per bullam iv. sol. x. den. ii. 254.*

PARROC. Sax. *peappoc*, a *parrock*, *padding*, or *puddock*, a small park or inclosure, near a house or chief seat, for the convenience of securing deer, to be turned out and hunted. In the donation of Gilbert Basset to the priory of Burcester, *duæ acræ et dimidia quæ vertuntur in parroch, i. 188.* Whence a *pattock*, or *paddock* course.

PARCELLA honoris vel manerii. When one parish or *hamlet* pertains to another honor or manor, as a part or parcel of it. *Johannes de la Vache—seisitus de manerio de Hokenorton, cum pertinentiis. — Johannes Trillowe seisitus de Chesterton in dominico suo ut de feodo unde prædictus locus est parcella, ii. 261. Terra et boscus in Rytherfield Grey tenentur de abbate de Abingdon ut parcellum de feodo de Padenale, ii. 314.* It was to this *parcelling* of baronies and manors, that it now happens, we have part of one parish remote, and encompassed in another; and whole parishes belonging to one county lie out of the common extent, and within the very bowels of some other county.

PAROCHIA. The word to be understood a *diocese*, not a *parish* in that expression; *Honorius provinciam suam in parochias divisit, ii. 269.* The beginning and gradual advance of parishes and parish churches, ii. 271.

PAROCHIANUS. A compellation given

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by a bishop to any person living within his diocese and jurisdiction; *Alexander Lincolniensis episcopus Guidoni de Charing parochiano suo*, i. 122.

PARTICULA. A slip, or small parcel. Simon de Gerardmulin gave to the abbey of Missenden, the chapel of holy cross at Pidington, and—*quandam particulam nemoris quæ est inter eandem capellam et nemus de Bruhelle*, i. 147.

PASNAGE, Pannage, Panonage. Lat. *pastio, pastionaticum, pastinaticum, pasnagium, pannagium*. From the Fr. *pasnag*; Lat. *pasco*; the feeding of hogs: or from the old Eng. *pawns*, i. e. the mast of beech and oak, and fruit of other forest trees. Cowel gives it a much harder derivation from Fr. *panex*, or *panets*, the root of wild parsnip: and it is no less absurd in Dr. Skinner, to deduce it from the Fr. *pain*, or Lat. *panis*, bread, or other food. *Pannagium* had a double acceptation; first, for the running and feeding of hogs within a forest; secondly, for the price or rate paid for their so running. *Liberum aut quietum pannagium*, was free *pannage*, or liberty of hogs running within the limits of such forest or woods; a privilege granted to some private persons, and to several religious houses. Aubry, earl of Damarun, confirmed to the abbey of Missenden, the hermitage of Musewell; *Et pasnagium quietum de suis dominicis porcis*, i. 180. Sir William Fitz-Elias granted to Alicia de Maydwell, *heybotum et housbotum in dominicis boscis de Akle ad porcorias suas faciendas ubi sibi placuerit, et ad habendos porcinos suos quietos de pannagio*, i. 365. Gilbert Basset granted to his new priory at Burcester, *Quietantiam de pasnagio*, i. 186. The price of *pannage* within the liberties of the abbey of Battle, com. Suss. was twopence for every hog of full age. So at Estaples in Picardy, twopence for every grown hog, and two *deniers* for a little hog, (which young hog of the first year we call in Kent a *sheat*, and in Sussex a *shote*,) to be paid on St. Andrew's day. In Scotland the tithe or tenth hog was paid for *pannage*; as in those forest laws; *Iste autem est modus pannagii, videlicet de qualibet cindre, id est de decem porcibus, rex habebit meliorem porcum, et forestarius unum hogastrum*. This custom ob-

tained in England, and was here called *tack*; *Dabit pannagium vocatum tack, videlicet, pro decem porcibus unum porcum meliorem, et si non habet decem, dabit domino decimum denarium porcorum suorum cum appretiati fuerint per vicinos suos*. Ex lib. baroniæ de Shereborn MS. In 19. Hen. III. the four agistors within the forest of Bernwode were obliged to take care of the running hogs, from holy-rood day to forty days after Michaelmas, and then to take the *pannage* of one farthing for every hog, i. 308. If the *pannage* were not duly paid, there was a process from the Exchequer, and distraint by the sheriff; *Quia constat per inspectionem rotulorum de scaccario—debent de pannagio—Mandatum est vicecom. ut distringat ipsos vel hæredes vel tenentes terras eorum ad reddendas regi portiones ipsos contingentes de prædictis denariis*, i. 366. The tithe of *pasnage* was sometimes alienated from the parish priest to the appropriators. As the tithe of *pannage* at Musewell, within the parish of Ambrosden, was granted to the abbey of Missenden, as a part of the endowment of their cell or hermitage of Holy Cross at Musewell. And so confirmed by William king of Scots, 13. Hen. II. *Cum tota decima de dominico de Pedyngton in omnibus rebus quæ decimari debent, et de decima de padsnagio*, i. 172.

PASSAGIUM. A tribute or toll paid by travellers or passengers for the repair and maintenance of some road or passage: from which contribution some were by special privilege exempted. As king Hen. II. granted to the tenants and traders within the honor of Wallingford, *ut quieti sint de thelonio, pontagio, passagio*, i. 157.

PASSAGIUM. A channel, or dike, cut for a watercourse on the side of a river, or a *weer* for fish. So Wido de Meriton to the Knights Templars; *Dedi—omnes percapturas quas fratres inceperunt versus me in faciundo passagium suum*, i. 166.

PASTOR. A shepherd^r. When inferior tenants were obliged to bring themselves and their whole family to do work and services for the lord, an exception was made of their wives and their shepherds, as also of the cowherds: for this reason, that the first might alway attend their houses, and the other their flocks and

^r In the west parts of England the shepherds have no wages but the keeping of so many sheep of his own with his master's flock; so as the shepherd's lambs never die, nor miscarry, nor are stolen.

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herds. So the tenants in Hedingdon; *Tribus diebus autumpno metent blada domini sumptibus ejusdem domini, primo scilicet die cum omnibus famulis suis, exceptis uxoribus et pastoribus suis*, i. 453. *Cum tota familia sua præter uxorem suam*, i. 575. *Sunt ibi sexdecim cotarii, quorum alii sunt bubulci domini, alii sunt pastores, qui si non essent, deberet quilibet unum opus singulis septimanis per annum*. Cartul. Abbat. Glaston. MS. f. 40.

PATRONUS. The advocate, or patron of a church, who had *jus patronatus*, the right of advowson, which was at first acquired by endowing a parochial church at the foundation of it with manse and glebe, which endowment was generally made by the lord of the manor; to which piety we owe the original of lay-patrons, i. 313, 314. The patrons, for a mark of honour, had precedence in their own churches, and in all solemn processions within the limits of the parish, wherein they had a right of carrying the chief flag, or first colours, ii. 29. No other laymen, but the patron only was to be admitted within the bars or partition of the chancel from the nave of the church, in time of divine service; *Ad hæc adjicimus ne laici stent vel sedeant inter clericos in cancello dum divina ibidem celebrantur, nisi forte ob reverentiam vel aliam rationabilem causam et manifestam. Hoc solum patronis permittitur*. Constit. Rob. Episc. Linc. MS.

PAX firma. Peace and freedom from arrest, or any other molestation. Henry bishop of Winchester to Brien Fitz-Count lord of Wallingford; *Firmam pacem omnibus ad feriam meam venientibus a vobis et vestris dari quæsierim*, i. 137.

PECIA, petia. A piece, or small parcel of ground; *Cum duabus peciis—dictæ terræ pertinentibus*, i. 339. Whence to piece and to patch.

PELTYS. Lat. *pelves*. Pelts, or sheepskins, when the wool is off. Germ. *peltz*. Hence the *pelt-rot*, when sheep die of poverty, or ill keeping. *Pelt*, in falconry, is the skin of a fowl stuffed, or any carcase of a dead fowl thrown to the hawks; *Computant de tribus solidis, uno denario, ob receptis de xv. peltys bidentum de stauro necatarum in hospitio inter tonsuram et festum S. Michaelis*, ii. 250. The Lat. *peltis* was in Sax. *ƿæl* and *ƿælt*; whence our *fellmon-*

ger, who dresses the skins. A *felt*, or hat made of coarser wool. *Pelvis*, in old Eng. a *pelt*, was likewise a leathern bag made of sheep skin, in which they carried salt, &c. —*Homines de Dukelechurh debent habere unum baconem de tribus solidis, et duos caseos, et duas pelves plenas salis, et duas summas de ligno*. Cartul. Abbat. Glaston. MS. f. 40.

PENTECOSTALIA. Pentecostals, or Whitsun-contributions, that were allotted to the bishops, and are still paid in some few dioceses: of which the first occasion was possibly owing to the oblations made to the cathedral church at that season of the year, ii. 284.

PERCAPTURA. A wire, a fishery, or place in a river made up for the better convenience of preserving and taking fish. Of which kind there were several artificially contrived in most waters and streams. So Wido de Meriton granted to the Knights Templars, *omnes percapturas quas fratres inceperunt versus me in faciendo passagium suum*, i. 166.

PERTICA. A perch; which in the reign of king John was the measure of twenty foot, and was the same as *virga*; *Quælibet virga, unde quarantanæ mensurabuntur, erit viginti pedum*. Mon. Ang. tom. iii. p. 16. So in 33. Ed. I. *Quadragenas unam acras et unam rodam et dimidiam per perticas viginti pedum*, i. 499. But now commonly a perch, a rod, or pole, in Wiltshire a *log*, is sixteen foot and a half in length, whereof forty in length and four in breadth make one acre of ground. Yet there is no such fixed standard, but that it differs by custom in several counties.

PICAGIUM. Picage. A custom or duty paid at fairs and markets for breaking the ground, and pitching of stalls and standings. From Lat. *pica*; Fr. *pic*; Eng. *pick*, *pick-axe*; and in Sussex, a *pitch*; old English, *pekois*. Whence to *pick*, or *peck*; a *picker*, a *pecker*; to *pitch* down, to *pitch* up; a *pitchfork*, in Wiltshire a *pick*; a soldier's *pike*; a *peek*, or high top, as a woman's *peak*, the *peak* of Derby, &c. To have a *pique*, or quarrel, to be *piquant*, &c. King Henry II. granted to the tenants within the honor of Wallingford, *ut quieti sint de thelonio, pontagio, passagio, et picagio*, i. 157. The profit of *picage* was generally granted in charters for the holding a fair

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or market, 19. Hen. VI. *Rex concessit Roberto Brook—picagium, stallagium, bothagium, et tollagium, una cum assisa panis et cervisie de novo mercato infra villam de Burcester*, ii. 410.

PIETANTIA. A *pietance*, or *pittance*, or allowance of bread and beer, or other provision, to any pious use, especially to the religious for an augmentation of their commons; *Quos quidem quatuor solidos—attornavi ad unam pietantiam in conventu Ose-neiensi annuatim in perpetuum in die anni-versarii mei obitus pro anima mea*, i. 400. From the Lat. *pietas* comes our *pity*, which Duglass calls *pietie*, thence *petans*, *piteous*, *pitiful*, &c.

PISCARIA. A fishery, or *were*, *wear*, or *wire*, Sax. *pæp*; Bernard de S. Walery granted to the nuns of Godstowe *unam piscariam de Werehama*, i. 177.

PLACIA. A place, or plat of ground, commonly the site of a house, or other buildings. In Yorkshire and Lancashire a *plack*, from Sax. *plæce*. Whence the court or principal seat in a village is in several parts of England called the *place*, and *place-house*. Yngeram de Kirtlington gave to the prior and canons of Burcester, *totam illam placiam quæ se extendit*, i. 294.—*cum quadam placia terræ*, i. 364.

PLACITUM. A plea, suit, or trial. Whence *pleas* of the crown, common *pleas*, *pleading*, *pleader*, &c. *Placitum motum fuit inter dictos religiosos et nos*, i. 402. *In placitum trahere*, to prosecute, or cite into any court of justice. *Idem Ychelus ipsum abbatem ea de causa jam in curiam Christianitatis coram officario diocæsani predicti trahit in placitum, ipsum multipliciter ibidem inquietando*, i. 468. *Placitum conventionis*, a composition or final agreement of a depending suit by mutual compact; *Unde placitum conventionis sumptum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predicti*, &c. i. 404. *Concordia facta in curia domini regis—unde placitum conventionis sumptum fuit inter eos in eadem curia*, i. 455.

PLANUM. Plain or open ground, opposed to woods and coppices; *Communio-nem pasturæ tam in bosco quam in plano*, i. 103. *In viis et planis, in aquis et molendinis*, i. 261. Hence a *plane*, or instrument of planing, a *plat*, *plot*, or smooth place, the *plan*, or *plat form* of a building. A *plate*, *platter*, a *plash* of water, to *plash* or

cut down; *plat-footed*, &c. And what we now call the *blade* of a sword or knife, was formerly termed the *plat*.

PLEBANIA. A mother church with depending chapels: thus defined by the old canonists; *Plebania est aliud genus beneficii, et majus quam rectoria, habet sub se capellas, et dignitatem esse putant interpretes*, ii. 268. et seq.

PLOWSHO. The plate of iron that is a shoe or defence to the bottom of the plough, as wheels are said to be *shod* or *shoed*, when they are guarded with iron; *Cum uno vomere et una cultura et dimidia toughe cum uno plowsho emptis* xxiii. den. ii. 213. A *plough*, by the Allemans called *pluch*, and *plug*; by the Danes, *ploug*; by the Dutch, *ploeg*; by the Anglo-Saxons, *ful*; whence the *aratrum* now in Wiltshire is called a *sullow*, and the word *plough* is there attributed to any other waggon or carriage. But no question the Saxons had likewise the word *plucce* for a *plough*, and their *pluccian*; our to *pluck*, was originally to draw or pull along the *plough*, which by metaphor was applied to any other sort of *plucking* or *pulling*. To this we owe a *plug*, or piece of wood to stop a hole, and to be *plugged*, or pulled out at pleasure.

PLURALITY of ecclesiastical benefices. This corruption was so great in the reign of Edw. I. that Bogo de Clare, rector of St. Peter's within the city of Oxford, was presented by the earl of Gloucester to the church of Wiston, com. Northamp. and obtained leave to hold it with one church in Ireland, and fourteen other churches in England; all which benefices were valued at 238*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* i. 412.

PONTAGIUM. Pontage, a toll or custom paid by travellers or passengers over a bridge toward the repair and maintenance of it. King Henry II. granted to the tenants and traders within the honor of Wallingford and Bercamstead, *ut quieti sint de thelonio, pontagio, passagio*, &c. i. 157. This privilege some donors called *pontem liberum*, as to the prior and canons of Burcester at their mill in Kirtlington; *Concessi etiam dictis canonicis quod habeant pontem liberum ultra aquam ad bladum carandum*, i. 283. It is a good pious custom that still obtains in Ireland, where the natives at passing over any bridge pull off their hats, or give some other token of respect,

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and pray for the soul of the builder of that bridge.

PONTIUM operationes. The customary service of work and labour done by inferior tenants for making and repairing of bridges: from which servile duty some persons were by special privilege exempted, as the tenants within the honor of Wallingford were—*quieti de operationibus castellorum et pontium*, i. 157.

PORCUS, a swine; Sax. *ppȳn*, a hog, called a *porker*, especially in those counties where sheep of the first or second year are called hogs, and hoggreels. *Dare porcos in bosco*, to grant pannage, or free running of hogs in such a wood or forest; *Ego Ricardus le Bigod de Merston dedi canonicis de Nuttele quadraginta porcos in bosco meo*. i. 310.

PORCORIA, called in Lindwood *porcitectum*. A hogsty, which in the north is called a *swinhull*, and a *swine-crue*. In the woods and forests where the hogs run for pannage, there were several of those *porcoriæ*, or huts, where the swineherds at night secured their drove of hogs; *Concessi Aliciæ heybotum et housbotum in dominicis boscis meis de Acle ad faciendas porcorias suas in boscis prædictis*, i. 365. *In manerio de Dorcestre—summa reddituum porcoriarum et bercarum si fuerint ad firmam vs. vid.* i. 506.

PORTMOTA. Sax. *port-gemote*, a *port-mote*, *port-meeting*, or convention of the inhabitants of a port or borough, in which some customary dues were paid to the lord of the fee. The prior and bursar of Burcester, in 3. Hen. VI. accounted—*de firma manerii de Clyfton—cum extentis curiarum, portmotis, et tolneto fori*, ii. 248.

POSTULATIO. A postulation made upon the unanimous electing of any person to a dignity or office, of which he is not capable by the ordinary canons or statutes, without special dispensation. So a chapter postulated for a bishop actually possessed of another see. And the religious postulated for a prelate to be taken from another convent; *Johannes supprior Berncestr a canonicis de Chetewod postulatur*, i. 363. An election could be made by a majority of votes, but a postulation must have been *nemine contradicente*.

POTAGIUM. *Pottage*, or liquid broth, of which *porridge* and *posset* are evidently

corruptions, though Dr. Skinner violently fetches *porridge* from *porrus*, an onion, because forsooth the Romans put leeks in their broth; and *posset*, from the Fr. *poser*, to settle, because the curdled or coagulated parts do fix or settle. It is pity men's wit should be so much above their judgment. From hence a *porringer*, or *pot-tage-dish*, formerly called a *pottenger*; and the smaller vessel, which we now call a *pipkin*, was formerly a *posnet*. The appropriators were sometimes so liberal, as to allow *peas-porridge* to the vicar. So the prior and canons of St. Frideswide to the vicar of Oakle—*unum quarterium pisarum de melioribus dicti manerii sui pro potagio suo*, ii. 81.

PRATUNCULUM. A ham, or little meadow, which word *meadow*, Sax. *mebe*, Fr. Junius derives from the old Teuton. *maden*, to mow; and says the Danes call a *mede* or *meadow*, *meaie*; the Dutch *mayland*; and the old Frisians *miede*. Gilbert Basset, in his foundation charter to the priory of Burcester, gives—*quoddam pratunculum quod vocatur hamma*, i. 186.

PRÆBENDA. A *prebend*, an endowment in land, or pension in money, given to a cathedral or conventual church in *præbendam*, i. e. for a maintenance of a secular priest, or regular canon, who was a *prebendary*, as supported by the said prebend. Twelve shillings per ann. was given out of the manor of Hedingdon for a *prebend* in the conventual church of Oseney, and was continued a rent charge upon the whole manor, i. 475. *Ecclesia præbendalis*, a church appropriated to a cathedral or religious house, the profits whereof were assigned for a prebend either in gross to the whole society, or to some particular member; *Prior et conventus de Berncester dimiserunt ecclesiam præbendam de Sotton cum capella de Bokingham*, i. 487. *Præbenda*, in profane and common acceptation, was any sort of allowance or provender for cattle. As the prior and canons of St. Frideswide gave to the vicar of Oakle *duo quarteria frumenti pro præbenda equi sui, et decimam feoni de Lathmede pro foragio suo*, ii. 81. *Vicarius de Burcester habebit fœnum et præbendam ad equum unum de prioratu*, ii. 226.

PRÆCEPTORIA. A *preceptory*, or commandery. As the larger monasteries had

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their remote country cells, which were subordinate to the mother house of religion: so the Knights Templars, and Hospitallers, sent part of their fraternity to some country cell, governed by a preceptor, or commander, and thence called a preceptory, or commandery; all which were subject and accountable to the prime body, who had their principal seats in London. So the preceptory of Sandford, com. Oxon.—*Hoc factum est tempore fratris Johannis existentis præceptoris de Covele, i. 168.*

PRÆPOSITUS manerii. The bailiff or steward of a manor, who was to collect the rents, to levy distresses, to prevent trespasses, to keep the peace, and to do all the offices of equity and right between the lord and tenants; *Computavit Johannes Canon præpositus de Clifton de manerio de Clifton, i. 405. Sibilis filia Walteri filii præpositi de Pyria, i. 465. Nicholaus præpositus de Bygenhull, i. 577, 578.* This provost or steward of a manor was elected by all the tenants at the lord's court, and there took an oath of impartial fidelity in his office. So 17. Edw. III. *Omnis status de Wrechwyke elegerunt Hugonem Kyng ad officium præpositi, et juramentum suscepit, ii. 83.* Part of his office was to take into the lord's hands such lands as the tenant through poverty was not able to occupy; *Jurati dicunt quod uxor ejus (i. e. Thomæ Bavard nativi domini tenentis domini de Wrechwyke) non potest tenere prædicta messuagium et terram propter paupertatem, ita ut præpositus possit capere in manibus domini prædicta messuagium et terram, ii. 85.* The clergy, or secular priests, were sometimes elected into this office, till they were restrained by ecclesiastical authority, as particularly by the constitutions of Robert Grossthead, bishop of Lincoln; *Walterus Hardy clericus est præpositus domini, et præstitit sacramentum ad officium præpositi bene et fideliter faciendum, ii. 101.*

PRÆSTATIO. A payment; *Prædicti prior et conventus Burncestricæ omnia onera ordinaria et extraordinaria et omnes præstationes ratione dictarum decimarum semper sustinebunt, i. 489.*

PRECARIA. A bedrep, or day of customary work and labour done to the lord by his servile tenants, especially in the time of harvest; *Virgata terræ ejusdem con-*

ditionis faciet tres precarias in autumpno, videlicet precariam sine prandio cum tribus hominibus, et unam precariam sine prandio cum uno homine, i. 575. Alicia quæ fuit uxor Richardi le Grey—faciet tres precarias in autumpno sine cibo, i. 576. The tenants who thus paid their bounden service to the lord, besides their ordinary meals and repasts, had a more solemn entertainment at the end of harvest, when they came to the court or seat of the lord, *cum toto ac pleno dyteno, i. e. in a full body to sing harvest home.* Which is the original of our now obtaining custom, though the reason of it is altered. This treat given now to the tenants and labourers is in Kent at the end of wheat-harvest, and is called a *whetkin*: but in these midland parts it is at bringing in the latest corn, and is termed a harvest home. Vide *Bedrepium*.

PRESBYTER. The parish priest, in opposition to the capellane or curate. *Hiis testibus; Waltero capellano de Heyfyrd, Waltero presbytero de Meriton, i. 168. Fulcone presbytero de Meriton, ibid.*

PRISO-onis. A prisoner. From French *prendre*. The tenants were sometimes obliged to maintain at their own charge all prisoners who were apprehended within the extent of their own manor. *Homines de Hedingdon omnes prisiones qui infra dictum manerium capientur sumptibus propriis custodient, i. 454.*

PROCURARE. To provide for, or to entertain. In all the churches appropriated to the abbey of Oseney, *Canonici ipsi vicario invenient clericum et garconem, quos in omnibus suis expensis procurabunt, i. 429.*

PROCURATIO. A pecuniary sum or composition paid to an ordinary or other ecclesiastical judge, to commute for the provision or entertainment which was otherwise to have been procured for him. A procuration of two marks paid to the bishop for consecrating a church; *Nos ecclesiam de Elsefeld—dedicasse, et recepisse a procuratore rectoris dictæ ecclesiæ duas marcas nomine procurationis ratione dedicationis ecclesiæ, ii. 164.* In 3. Hen. VI. the prior and bursar of the convent of Burcester accounted *pro procuracione convocationis cleri tentæ London. ante natale Domini hoc anno ix. den. Et in solutis pro procuracione domini papæ vii. sol. ii. den.*

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Et in solutis domino archidiacono Oxon. pro procuracione ecclesie parochialis Burcester hoc anno vii. sol. vii. den. ob. q. ii. 252. The archdeacon's procuration was commonly laid upon the appropriators, yet often injuriously thrown back upon the vicar; *Cetera onera ipsius ecclesie* (i. e. *de Ambrosden*) *ordinaria subeat vicarius predictus, preter procuracionem archidiaconi, quam iidem religiosi solvent in futurum, ii. 38.*

PROCURATORIUM. The procuratory or instrument by which a person or persons did constitute or delegate their procurator to represent them in an ecclesiastical court or cause; *Tenor vero procuratorii dictorum religiosorum, ii. 266.*

PROCURATORES Ecclesie Parochialis. Churchwardens who were to act as proxies and representatives of the church for the true honor and interest of it; *Johannes Peris sen. et Johannes Baily procuratores ecclesie parochialis de Acle, ii. 236.*

PROCURSUS bestiarum in foresta. The walk, or range, or running, for deer and other beasts in a forest. The jury found it would be a prejudice to assart, i. e. to grub and cultivate, two acres of land upon Fernhurst, within the forest of Bernwode; *Quia si essent assartate, bestie amitterent procursus suos ad transversum foreste, i. 353.*

PROHIBITIO. A prohibition, or writ from the king in behalf of one prosecuted in the court Christian, upon an action or cause belonging or pretended to belong to the temporal jurisdiction. John de Pydington had a prohibition against William, vicar of the church of Little Brickhill, 20. Edw. I. i. 449. This liberty of suing a prohibition was expressly renounced in some covenants between the religious; *Renuntiantes in hoc facto omnibus impellationibus super hoc habitis, appellationibus, in integrum restitutioni, regie prohibitioni, et omni alii remedio, i. 490.*

PROVINCIA. A diocese. *In provincia Alexandri Lincoln. episcopi, i. 127.*

PROTECTIO. A writ of protection was given to religious houses, and to particular priests, for contributing freely to the king; *Ex hac causa libentius providere volentes suscepimus in protectionem et defen-*

sionem nostram specialem præfatum Radulphum et singulos de prædicto Radulpho homines terras, res, redditus, et omnes possessiones ejusdem, i. 457, 468.

PULLANUS, Pullus. A colt, or young horse; by Chaucer, called a *stod*; as now in the North, a *stot*; Sax. *ꝥeda* and *ꝥod*; Eng. *steed*—*duo pullani fæmini* (i. e. two mare colts) *quatuor boves, &c. i. 406.* *Tres pulli masculi, unus fæminus, ibid.* *De octo solidis receptis de uno pullano vendito per Johannem Deye apud Bucks. ii. 249.* *Sex pulli et tres equulæ, et unus equulus de duobus annis, et duo pulli de uno anno.* From the Lat. *pullus* came the Sax. *folle*, old Eng. *phully*, now *filly*, a young colt, or in some parts only the mare colt. In a team, the horse which goes in the rods is commonly called the *fillar*, and the *fill-horse*. It is a sorry ignorance in Minshew to derive *filly*, a colt, from *filia*, a daughter. And a very learned man could only trifle on this word. *Fillie recepto sæpe nomine generosioribus quibusdam Anglis dicitur equa præter cæteras adamata. Fortasse nimirum aliquis equulæ suæ adblandiens φίλην olim dixerit, atque inde remanserit hæc denominatio. Fieri quoque potest eos equulam præcipue in deliciis habitam phillie nuncupasse, ab illo Phyllidos nomine, quod perditæ dilectis amicabus passim tribuunt impotentiores Amasii. Fr. Junius in voce Phillie.*

PURPARS. Fr. *pour part, pro parte.* A purparty, or that part or share of an estate, which, being held in common by copartners, is by partition allotted to any one of them; *Inquisitio de hæreditate Margaretæ et Elizabethæ—liberes habenda in purpartem ipsius Elizabethæ, ii. 145.*

PUTTA. Sax. *pitte*, a pit, stone-pit, chalk-pit, &c. From *puteus*, a well, or rather *putus*, little; *Una in Crocwell-furlung quæ jacet ad puttam inter terram Johannis le Palmer, &c. i. 261.* This in the broad country tone is still called a *putte*. *Stane-puttes*, the *stone-pits*, i. 570. Hence, by metaphor, Lat. and Ital. *putta*, Fr. *putte*, a whore; and *putagium*, in old English *putre*, fornication on the woman's side. As now in London, a *buttock*, or *puttock*, is a plain-dealing whore, opposed to a *file*, or *pick-pocket* whore. In the North, a

* Rectius a Danico, "puta, scortum;" a quo Itali, "putana;" Gallici, "putain, meretrix." *Grammat. Island. p. 5.*

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puttock-candle is the least in the pound, put in to make weight, called in Wiltsh. a *issing* candle; in Kent, a *make-weight*.

Q.

QUADRARIUM. A quarry or stone-pit. Vid. *Carrum*.

QUARENTENA. A *quarentine*, a *forty long*, or *furlong*. From the Fr. *quarente*, forty. A measure of forty perches; *Quarentana vero quadraginta perticis*. Mon. Ang. tom. 1. p. 313. In which computation the perch was twenty feet; *Quælibet virga unde quarentenæ mensurabuntur, erit viginti pedum*. Mon. Ang. tom. 3. p. 16. In the Doomsday Survey, it was the usual mensuration of wood-land. So in Burcester there was—*Silva unius quarentenæ longitudine et unius latitudine*, i. 89. A *quarantine* was also the space of forty days, wherein any person coming from foreign parts infected with the plague, was not permitted to land or come on shore, till he had performed his *quarantine*, or forty days were fully expired. A *quarantine* was likewise a benefit allowed by the law of England for the widow to continue in her husband's chief mansion-house (if it were not a castle) for the space of forty days after his decease.

QUARTERIUM. A quarter, a seam, or eight bushels of corn; *Tria quarteria frumenti, tria quarteria avenarum, et unum quarterium fabarum*, i. 411. Vide *Summa*.

QUERELA. An action preferred in any court of justice, in which the plaintiff was called *querens*, and his *breve*, complaint or declaration, was *querela*, whence our Eng. *quarrel*. *Quietos esse a querelis* was to be exempted from the customary fees paid to the king or lord of a court for the purchasing a liberty to prefer such an action. But more usually, to be exempted from fines imposed for common trespasses and defaults. So king Henry II. to Bernard de S. Walery; *Terræ suæ sint quietæ de omnibus placitis et querelis, exceptis murthero et latrocinio*, i. 170. *Quatuor hidas*

apud Cestreton liberas et quietas ab omnibus querelis excepto murthero et danegeldo, i. 578.

QUIETUS. A writ of discharge granted to those barons and knights, who personally attended the king in any foreign expedition, and were therefore exempted from the claim of scutage, or a tax on every knight's fee. So Gilbert Basset had his writ of *quietus* in 2. king John for seven knights' fees within the honor of Wallingford, i. 226.

QUINTAN, by the French termed *quintain*, by the old English *quintane* and *whintane*, now commonly corrupted into *quintal*. At first a Roman military sport, still retained in those parts of England, which lay adjacent to the Roman garrisons and ways; and now made a customary sport at weddings, i. 24.

R.

RAISES. The northern term for the *risings*, the barrows or hillocks raised for the burial of the dead, i. 50. They use likewise in the northern parts, near Scotland, a *ram raise*, to signify the motion of stepping backward for the better advantage of taking a leap forward.

REA, or *rey*^t, an appellative for a river, whence *Suthrey*, the county on the south side of the river Thames, i. 36. The small rivulet that runs through Burcester and across Otmoore, is called the *Rea*, or *Rey*; which in Latin was termed *Burus*; whence *Burcester*, *Bury-end*, or river-end, in opposition to *Kings-end*. And in *Wurp end feld*, there was *Schort-repe-croft*, *Re-ther-repe-croft*, and *Ober-repe-croft*, ii. 194. So St. Marie Overies on the Southwark side of London^u.

RECOGNITIO. The impanel of a jury, or inquest of twelve or more legal men, who were therefore called *recognitores*. *Habere recognitionem*, to have a trial or verdict of jurors; for liberty of which a fine was paid to the king; *Abbas de Egne-*

^t Vir doctissimus G. Hickesius opinatur, "the rea, or the rey," fluvium, non aliud esse quam articulum in genitivo præfixum Saxonica "ea," aquæ, ut "depe ea" raptim pronunciatum tandem abiit in "the rea."

^u It is more probable to deduce it from the Sax. *ofer*, or *ofer*, a bank, in the genitive *ofer*. So as St. Marie Overies is St. Marie on the bank. Hickesii *Gram. Sax.* p. 5.

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sham debet unum palefridum pro habenda recognitione duodecim legalium hominum de vicineto de Erdinton, i. 234. Recognitio novæ assisæ, a new trial; Richardus de Camvill et Eustacia uxor ejus debent unam marcam pro habenda recognitione novæ assisæ, i. 241.

RECTUM. Right of inheritance. Brien Fitz-Count engaged to serve Maud the empress; *Eam auxiliari rectum suum acquirere quod vi aufertur i. 138.* Right and satisfaction to be obtained in a legal course of justice. Alexander bishop of Lincoln to Guy de Charing; *Ne pro recti vel justitiæ penuria amplius audiam clamorem, i. 122. Vide Breve de Recto.*

RECTORIA. The word used for a parsonage house, even where there was no instituted rector. As at Stratton-Audley, a chapel appendant to Burcester and appropriated to that priory; *Pro cariagio albi straminis a rectoria de Stratton. ii. 213.*

REGARDATORES Forestæ. Those officers who were every year upon oath to make a *regard*, or to take a view of the forest limits, and to inquire into all the damages and trespasses committed, and present them in writing at the next swainmote, or forest-court. Manwood refers their institution to king Henry II. but Spelman believes the name at least was since given; and that in the reign of Hen. II. they were called *custodes venationis*. *Per sacramentum omnium regardatorum et agistatorum, i. 294.*

REGRESSUS. A re-entry upon an estate passed away, which was commonly renounced in the charter of conveyance. Bernard de S. Walery gave the site and advowson of Godstow to king Henry II. —*Ita quod neque ego neque hæredes mei regressum habeamus, vel calumpniam aliquam versus aliquos de præfato manerio, i. 176.*

RELEVUM. A *relief* or fine paid to the king by all who came to the inheritance of lands held *in capite*, or military service, to *relieve*, or as it were to redeem their estate, and obtain possession of it. It consisted at first in horses and arms, till by the *assize of arms*, 27. Hen. II. every man's armour was preserved for his heir, and the *relief* payable in money, of which the fixed rates were determined by *magna charta*. An earl for his whole county one

hundred pounds. A baron for his whole barony one hundred marks. A knight for his whole fee one hundred shillings; and so in proportion, to be paid by every inheritor of an estate, at full age, the heir male at twenty-one, female at fourteen. Thomas de S. Walery, lord of Ambrosden, indebted to king John one hundred and seventy marks for a *relief*, i. 222. Sir William Fitz-Elias paid one hundred shillings for his relief of one knight's fee in Oakle, 11. Hen. II. i. 285. The judges determined that William Longspe should pay two hundred pounds for the *relief* of two baronies, i. 347. One hundred pounds paid for the *relief* of one barony by Hugh de Plessets, 47. Hen. III. i. 367. One hundred pounds by Theobald de Verdon, baron, i. 397. If the baron were beyond the seas, at the time of his coming to full age, the estate was by the king's special favour surrendered to his use, with security given for paying a reasonable *relief* at his return; *Cum idem Henricus sit in transmarinis partibus &c. volentes ei gratiam facere, omnia predicta ipsi reddimus, accepta securitate de rationabili relevio, ii. 100.* *Reliefs* were payable not only to the king as prime lord, but to all barons and knights by those tenants who held under them by military service. This was chargeable on estates of this tenure given to religious houses. As the priory of Poghele, in com. Berks. at the succession of every new prior, paid to Sir Ralph de Chesterton, lord of the fee, one hundred shillings for the relief of one knight's fee in Bettreton, i. 330.

RELEVARE. To pay such *relief*, and obtain possession of such estate. Some customary and servile tenants did *relieve* or pay a fine for renewment of a tenure on the death of the last possessor, which in one virgate was double the rent, and four shillings over. So in the manor of Hedingdon, 20. Edw. I. *Cum integram virgatam terræ tenens decesserit, hæres ejus duplicationem sui redditus annualis et per quatuor solidos terminum ultra relevabit, et qui minus tenuerit de una virgata, ultra redditum suum duplicatum, minus det secundum quantitatem tenementi sui, i. 452.*

RELIGIOSI. The religious, or all regulars of a religious order, as opposed to laymen, and to the secular clergy. Before the statute of *mortmain*, the nation was so sen-

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sible of the extravagant donations to the religious, that in the grant and conveyance of estates, it was often made an express condition, that no sale, gift, or assignation of the premises should be made to the religious; *Tenenda sibi et hæredibus suis, vel cuicunque vendere, dare, vel assignare voluerint, exceptis viris religiosis et Judæis.*

REPASTUM. A repast, or meal. *Unum repastum*, one meal's meat given by custom to servile tenants when they laboured for their lord. *Tenet in bondagio, et debet unam wedbedrip pro voluntate dominæ, et habebit unum repastum*, i. 575.

REPRISA. The deductions and charges paid out of lands and tenements to be allowed and excepted in the clear value of the estate. *Capitale messuagium valet per annum cum tota inclausa ii. sol. et non plus, salva reprisa domorum et aliarum officinarum*, i. 443.

RESPECTUS. Respite, or longer time. *Se ponere in respectum*, to gain a continuance of term, or forbearance, in order to make the better proof or defence in a cause depending. *Robertus Frere et Joshua Phelippes attachiati—se ponunt in respectum quousque melius poterit per fide dignos probari*, ii. 86.

RESTITUTIO in integrum. A writ of restitution, to put a person into repossession of such lands and tenements, as whereof he had been wrongfully disseised. The procuring such writ was expressly renounced in some covenants of sale, the better to secure a title to the purchaser; *Renuntiantes in hoc facto omnibus impellationibus super hoc habitis, appellationibus, in integrum restitutioni, regiæ prohibitioni, &c.* i. 490.

RESTITUTIO temporalium. All bishopricks and abbeyes held *in capite*, upon every vacancy or death of a prelate, were taken as a lapse into the king's hands by the escheator, who was to receive the intermediate profits, and upon the election and confirmation of a successor, a writ was issued out *de restitutione temporalium*. *Abbas de Oseneia obiit 25. Edw. I. et ante restitutionem temporalium dictæ abbatiæ successor dicti abbatis dictæ domus electo factam, petiit eschaetor ad opus domini regis cupam et palefridum*, i. 470.

RETINEMENTUM. Reserve. *Sine ullo*

retinemento ad me vel hæredes meos pertinente, i. 225.

ROTULUS curiæ. The court roll of the lord, in which the names, rents, and services of the tenants were copied and enrolled. *Per rotulum curiæ tenere*, by copyhold.—*Matildis le Taillur tenet per rotulum curiæ unum messuagium*, i. 569.

ROTULI placitorum. Court records, or the register of trials, judgments, and decrees, in a court of justice. *Dicti homines præmissas conventiones in rotulis placitorum domini regis de anno supradicto ad majorem securitatem inrotulari procurarunt*, i. 454.

RUDGE. The back or top of any thing; thence by metaphor applied to a hill, or any ascent. As *Asherugge, mons fraxineus*, a hill of ashes. From Sax. *hpige, hpick*; Dan. *ryc*. Hence a *rack*, and *rick* of hay, or straw. A *rack* of mutton, *dorsum ovile*. A *ridge* of land. The *ridge* of a house. *Rugged*, or high-backed; a *rug*, rough, roughings; *rigging*, or clothes. To *rig*, or lade a vessel. And in old Eng. the word *rigge* was used for the back, as Pierce Ploughman describes the pedlar with—a *pake at his rigge*, i. e. a pack at his back.

RUSTICI. Those *corls, churls, clowns*, or inferior tenants, who held cottages and land by the service of country work, or hand-labour. The land of such ignoble tenure was called by the Saxons, *garolland*; as afterwards *soccage tenure*; and was sometimes distinguished by the name of *terra rusticorum*. So Gilbert Basset gave to his priory of Burcester, *unam virgatam terræ in Strattun collectam de terra rusticorum, quæ data fuit in dote prædictæ capellæ*, i. 188.

S.

SACERDOS. The parish priest, rector, or vicar, as distinguished from his chaplain or curate. So to the donation of the hermitage of Musewell to the abbey of Missenden, the witnesses are—*Willielmus senex sacerdos de Burcester, cum Willielmo capellano suo, et Willielmo sacerdote de Ambrosden*, i. 103. To a charter of Sir Wido de Meriton to the Knights Templars, *Testes donationis sunt Fulco sacerdos de Meriton, &c.* i. 166.

SACRAMENTUM. An oath. The com-

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mon form of all inquisitions made by a jury of free and legal men. *Qui dicunt super (aut per) sacramentum suum*, i. 443. Whence possibly the proverbial offering to take the sacrament in affirming or denying, was first meant of an oath.

SACRAMENTUM altaris. The sacrifice of the mass, or what we now call the sacrament of the Lord's Supper: for which communion, the bread and wine was provided by the priest out of the ample offerings, and in appropriated churches this burden was often laid on the vicar. *Panem et vinum pro sacramento altaris vicarius illius ecclesie (i. e. de Meriton) propriis sumptibus exhibebit*, ii. 120.

SACRILEGIUM. Sacrilege, or an alienation to laymen, and to profane or common purposes, of what was given to religious persons and to pious uses. Our forefathers were very tender of incurring the guilt and scandal of this crime. And therefore when the Knights Templars were dissolved, their lands were all given to the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem; *Ne in pios usus erogata contra donatorum voluntatem in alios usus distraherentur*, i. 561.

SALARIIUM. A salary. At first it signified the rent or profits of a *sala*, or house. In Gascoigne they now call the seats of noblemen *sales*, as we do *halls*. It afterward stood for any wages, or annual allowance; *Qui quidem capellanus et successores sui nomine salarii sui recipient singulis annis in perpetuum omnimodas decimas*, ii. 381.

SALT-SYLVYER. One penny paid at the feast of St. Martin by the servile tenants to their lord, as a commutation for the service of carrying their lord's salt from market to his larder. *In manerio de Pydinton quilibet virgarius dabit domino unum denarium pro salt-sylver per annum ad dictum festum S. Martini, vel cariabunt salem domini de foro ubi emptus fuerit ad lardarium domini*^x, ii. 137.

SARCLARE. To weed standing corn. From Lat. *sarclum*, *sarculum*, a weeding hook. *Tenentes de Hedingdon per duos dies in quadragesima similiter arabunt, et herciabunt, et uno die postea sarclabunt blada domini ibidem*, i. 453. *Et in solutis diversis*

hominibus et foeminis primo die Julii conductis ad sarculandum diversa blada, ut patet per talliam, contra agillarium hoc anno xiv. sol. x. den. ii. 256. Una sarculatura, the service of one day's weeding for the lord. Tenet in bondagio, et debet unam aruram, et unam saculaturam, i. 575. *Alicia quæ fuit uxor Richardi le Grey faciet unam sarculaturam, et unam wedbedripam*, i. 576.

SAY. Silk. A Lat. *sericum*; Ital. *sela*; Teuton. *seide*; Saxon, *riþene*. Whence our *satin*, which yet Vossius deduces from Lat. and Gr. *σινδων*; as that from the Syriac, *sadni*.—*Et in bolt rubei say propter anabatam faciendam* iv. sol. viii. den. ii. 254.

SASSONS. The corruption of Saxons; a name by which the English were formerly called in contempt, (as they still are by the Welch,) while they rather affected the name of Angles.

SALICETUM. An osier-bed, or low moist place on the bank of a river for the growth of osiers, willows, or withies. Sax. *pelger*; old English, *wickers*. Thence a *wicker-basset*, a *wicket*, or door made of basket work. The *wicket* or cross stick to be thrown down by the ball at the game called *crickets*, &c. *Molendinum de Kertlington cum quadam particula saliceti, quæ de meo feodo est*, i. 283.

A SCEAP. A measure of corn. Lat. *schappa*, *schaphula*; a *scapha*, a boat, or *scipp*, or *kiff*. *Sceppa salis*, a quantity of salt. *Mon. Ang. tom. ii. p. 284. — Twenty-eight quarter and one sceap of wheat*, ii. 292. Hence a basket is called a *skip*, or *skep*, in the south parts of England, and a beehive is called a *beeskip*.

SCHOZEARS. They seem to have been plough-wheels, from Sax. *rcor*, shoes, and *epian*, to plough, or ear. *Et in uno pari rotarum vocat. Schozears empto ibidem* vii. sol. ii. den. ii. 253.

SCIREWYTE. An annual tax or imposition paid to the sheriff of the county or shire, for holding the assises, or county courts. *In solutis pro quadam pensione vocata scirewYTE annuatim* iv. sol. ii. 253. *Shire*, *schyre*, from Sax. *rcýpan*, to divide; whence a *share*, or division; a *shore*, dividing sea and land; a *skry*, to cleanse and

^x The college and schole at Eaton hold some things by a custom of offering salt to travellers. It is, I think, on the first day of Hilary Term. The schole master and all his scholars goe to a tumulus or barrow near to Slough, upon the road about a mile from the college, and offer salt to all that pass by. *J. Aubrey on Gentilism*, MS. p. 2.

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separate corn; a *skreen*, or partition in a room. To *shear*, or to cut with a pair of shears; a *wheat-shearing*, in Kent, is the time of cutting wheat. A *sciver*, now a *shiver* or *shavings* of wood, a *skewer* for meat, a *schrift* or shift, a *schred* or shred, a *scheart* or shirt, *sceord* or short, a *sceort* or skirt, &c. In Kent we call a bridle-way a *sheer-way*, as separate and divided from the common road, or open highway.

SCOTELLA. *Scutella*, a *scutum*. Sax. *rcutel*, *rcuttel*, any thing of a flat and broad shape, like a shield: especially a plate or dish, as a shallow platter, is still called a wooden *scuttle*: and in Kent the shovel with which they turn their malt is called a *scuttle*. To the same Lat. *scutum* we owe the *scuttles* of a ship, a weaver's *shuttle*, a *shuttle-cock*, &c. *Et in duabus scotellis manualibus emptis ibidem vii. den. et in quinque scotellis minoris sortis emptis ibidem pro cæteris officiis ix. den. ii. 254.*

SCRUTINIUM. A view and inquest made by neighbours as select arbitrators to adjust any depending difference. *Idem prior facto inde per vicinos diligenti scrutinio certioratus per eosdem, i. 419.*

SCUTAGIUM. *Scutage*, from Lat. *scutum*, a shield, whereon they wore a device or military distinction; whence *scutum armorum*, a coat of arms. Fr. *escusson*, whence our *escocheon*, or *scutchion*. All tenants who held from the king by military service, were bound to attend personally in wars and expeditions; or for default of personal service, a *scutage* or composition tax on every *scutum militare*, or knight's fee, and the proportionable parts, was assessed and levied for the king's use. In 7. Hen. II. there was a *scutage* of two marks on every knight's fee, i. 163. A *scutage* of one mark in 13. Hen. II. i. 171. A *scutage* of ten shillings on every fee collected in 3. Rich. I. i. 206. A *scutage* of twenty shillings for the king's redemption, 5. Richard I. i. 214. A *scutage* of two marks in the first of king John, i. 223. The same *scutage* in 2. king John, i. 226. A *scutage* of three marks in 27. Hen. III. i. 326. A *scutage* of twenty shillings on each fee for marriage of the king's eldest daughter in 29. Hen. III. i. 332. A *scutage* of forty shillings for making prince Edward a knight in 39. Hen. III. i. 352. A *scutage* of forty shillings in 6. Edw. I. i. 409. If a baron or knight

had paid his personal attendance in any expedition, he had the king's discharge from *scutage* to himself, or to his heir.—*Rex Vic. Oxon. Sciatis quod W. Longspe quondam comes Sarum fuit nobiscum in exercitu nostro Muntgumery. Ideo tibi præcipimus quod de scutagio quod per summonitores scaccarii exigis a filio—pacem ei habere permittas, i. 281.* The barons and knights when they paid a *scutage* to the king, had power to levy the same tax of those tenants who held from them in military service. And this was often made an express condition in subordinate grants and conveyances. So Amfride Fitz-Richard gave to the abbey of Oseney one hide of land in Chester-ton; *Ita quod quando dominica terra de Cestreton dat scutagium, dicta terra dabit quintam partem unius scuti, i. 174.* De liberis tenentibus dicunt, quod Robertus Pickerevell tenet de octo virgatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Meriton, quæ pertinent ad manerium de Pydinton, et tenentur de domino ejusdem per servitium militare, et quum scutagium currit domino, dabit unam marcam, ii. 136. The barons upon other extraordinary occasions obtained the king's precept, whereby they were empowered to tax their inferior tenants. As when Richard, king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall, was to visit Rome, upon his own and his royal brother's urgent affairs, the king issued one writ to the said earl, to authorize him to demand, and another to his tenants to oblige them to pay, a certain *scutage* to him. And at another time, by the king's order, a *scutage* was imposed on all the tenants of the said Richard, to raise the money which he had expended for his redemption when a prisoner to Monfort's party, i. 378.

SEAL. Sax. *rigel*, from Lat. *sigillum*. Those persons who had no proper seal of their own, procured the seal of some other private friend or public officer, to be affixed to their acts and deeds. So Margaret le Frankleyn in 10. Hen. III. put the seal of Gerard de Wyzeri, because she had no seal in her own right, i. 280. If persons thought their own seal to be obscure and unknown, they generally procured the affixing of some more authentic seal; as in the form of several charters; *Quia sigillum meum penitus est incognitum—ideo sigillum—apponi procuravi, ii. 384, 388.*

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SECRETARIUS, *a secretis*, a secretary. The word formerly signified any confident, favourite, or intimado; *Cuncta denique agenda sua ad nutum unius secretarii sui passim committere*, i. 558.

SECTA curiæ. Suit and service done by tenants at the court of their lord; *Homines de Hedingdon facient sectam curiæ domini sex septimanis, et si breve domini regis in dicta curia attachietur, tunc sectam illam facient de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas*, i. 453. This suit or attendance was often remitted to the religious as a special privilege. So Richard, earl of Cornwall, confirmed to the abbey of Oseney their land in Mixbury; *Quæ terra quandoquidem consuevit facere sectam ad curiam nostram de North-Oseney, hanc sectam, &c. relaxamus in perpetuum*, i. 299.

SECTA Schirarum et Hundredorum. The attendance, suit, and service, done by tenants in the county and hundred courts. *Quietos esse de hac secta*, was a privilege to be exempted from such customary service. So the abbot of Abbotsburie, in com. Dorset. had this privilege in the hundred of Whitchurch; *Prædicti abbas et prædecessores sui sunt quieti de secta illius hundredi per concessionem Roberti de Mandevil quondam domini ejusdem hundredi*. Mon. Ang. tom. i. p. 279. So king Hen. II. granted to the free tenants within the honors of Wallingford and Bercamsted, *ut sint quieti de sectis schirarum et hundredorum*, i. 157. The religious had commonly their tenants discharged from this duty for those lands which they held in Frank-Almoigne; *Elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni sectantia et exactione*, i. 182.

SEED-COD. A basket or other vessel of wood carried upon one arm of the husbandman, to bear the seed or grain which he sows with the other hand. From Sax. *ræb*, seed; and *codde*, a purse; or such like continent. Hence *codd* in Westmoreland is a bolster, or pillow, and in other northern parts a cushion; as a *pin-cod*, i. e. a pin-cushion; a *horse-cod*, i. e. a horse-collar, to guard his neck. The *cod* of a man or beast, a *cod-piece*, a *peas-cod*, &c.—*Pro uno seed-cod empto* ivd. ii. 213. This *seed-cod* was commonly by the Saxons called *ræb-leap*, which very word *seed-leap* is still retained in Essex, but here in Oxfordshire corrupted into a *seed-lip*, and in other parts a *seed-lib*. The

Saxon leap was properly a basket or panier made of osiers; whence a *weel* made of willows or osiers to catch fish, is now in Leicestershire called a *leap*. From this continent they borrowed the Latin word *lepa*, a *lepe*, or measure of about five gallons, as in this citation from an extent of the manor of *garinges* produced by Sir Hen. Spelman; *Debet triturare tres bussellos frumenti, et dimidiam lepæ, vel quinque bussellos fabarum, pisarum, vel vescarum*. And more evidently from an extent of the manor of Terring in Sussex, 5. Edw. I. quoted by Mr. Somner; *Willielmus le Cuperet tenet ferlingum unius virgatæ continentem quatuordecim acras pro octodecim denariis solvendis,—et colliget de nucibus in bosco domini tertiam partem unius mensuræ quæ vocatur lepe, quod est tertia pars duarum bussellorum, et valet quadrantem*. The words *leap* and *lib* in Sussex, do now signify the measure of half a bushel, or four gallons.

SELIO. A ridge of ploughed land, or as much as lies between two furrows. In old Eng. a *selion* of land, and a *stitch* of land. Coke on Littleton derives the Lat. *selio* from the Fr. *sellon*, a ridge. But the learned Spelman gives its original to the Sax. *rul*, or *ryl*, a plough; which in the North is still called a *sull*, and in Wiltshire a *sul-low*. Joan, prioress of Merkyate, and her sisters, granted to Henry, prior of Burcester, and the canons—*duas seliones in Hodesham*, i. 246.—*quatuor seliones terræ quæ vocantur buttes*, i. 261. Alice Segrim granted to Sir John de Handlo, *duas seliones terræ arabilis in Southcroft*, i. 495. *Octo acræ jacent apud le Bowelonde in novemdecim selionibus,—et duæ acræ continent quatuor seliones cum duabus buttis*, ii. 34. *Ad præparandum usque ad carectam xxix. seliones ordeï*, ii. 256. From the Sax. *rul* came the Lat. *sulinga*, old Eng. *sulinge*, a plough-land, which thus occurs in an old charter of king Offa to archbishop Janibert; *In nomine Jesu Salvatoris mundi, &c. Ego Offa rex totius Anglorum patriæ dabo et concedo Janiberht archiepisco ad ecclesiam, aliquam partem terræ trium aratorum, quod cantianiste dicitur three sulinge*. From *sull*, a plough, we must derive to *sully*, i. e. to throw up dirt, and perhaps the looks and colours of *sullen*, and *sallow*; nor is it unlikely our Eng. *soil*, and to *soil*, are

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rather owing to the Sax. *ful*, than to the Lat. *solum*.

SEISINA, Saisina. From Fr. *saisir*, to take, or possess. *Ponere in seisinā*, to give or put in possession. *Constituo—attornatum meum ad ponendum Johannem filium Nigelli jun. de Borstall nomine meo in seisinā de omnibus terris*, i. 388. *Longa seisinā*, long and immemorial possession. *Franciplegium est quædam libertas regia mere spectans ad coronam et dignitatem domini regis, contra quam longa seisinā valere non debet*, i. 442.

SENECHALLUS. A *seneschal*; from the Germ. *sein*, a house, or place; and *schale*, a servant. The *seneschal* of a baron was his chief steward, or head bailiff, that kept his courts, received his rents, and managed his demesne lands. Hugh de Bochland was *seneschal* to Brien Fitz-Count, lord of Walingford, i. 137. *Edmundus comes Cornubiæ dilecto et fideli suo Simoni de Grenhull seneschallo honoris S. Walerici salutem*, i. 472. When the baron was absent out of England, his *seneschal* acted all matters as his lord's attorney, or proxy; *Nec est præmittendum quod quotiescunque priorissam eligere contigerit ad eundem prioratum, de seipsis priorissam de assensu meo, vel seneschalli mei si in Anglia non fuero, eligere licebit*. Mon. Ang. tom. i. p. 486.

SEPARIA, Separaria. A *several*, or divided enclosure; *Placia quæ jacet juxta separiam prioris et conventus de Burcester*, i. 479.

SEQUESTREARE. To *sequester* the profits of an estate or benefice, or detain them from the use of the proprietor or owner. A power of sequestration reserved to the bishop against the appropriators, if they failed in any performance of covenant or pension. As in the ordination of the vicarage of Merton; *Liceat eo ipso, et non servato alio processu, nobis et successoribus nostris episcopis Lincolnici omnes fructus redditus et proventus ipsius ecclesiæ sequestrare, et sub tuto tenere sequestro, donec dicta pensio cum suis arreragiis integre persolvatur*, ii. 121.

SEQUI. To prefer an action, and prosecute a cause, as attorney of the plaintiff. *Gilbertus de Thornton qui sequitur pro rege dicit quod franciplegium*, &c. i. 442.

SEQUELA. Suit and service, and all other customary duties of those tenants who de-

pended on the lord. William de Longspe confirmed to the priory of Burcester their land in Wrechwick—*cum villanis et eorum sequelis et catallis*, i. 305.—*Villanos cum villanagiis omnibus catallis et tota sequela ipsorum*, i. 406.—*Una cum villanis, coterellis, eorum catallis, servitiis, sectis et sequelis, et omnibus suis ubicunque pertinentibus*, i. 439.

SERA pendibilis. A pad-lock, which pad Minshew makes to be a contraction of *pendible*, but Skinner from the German *padde*, *seræ latibulum*, the staple into which the bolt runs. *Et in sex seris pendibilibus emptis ibidem xviii. den. ii. 253*. The Saxon *loc* signified not only the *lock* of a door, but any sort of enclosure; whence a *lock*, or restraint of water on the river; a *lock*, or pen for sheep.

SERJANTIA, Servientia. A *serjeantry*, or service done for the holding of lands; either *grand-serjeantry*, some honourable military service paid only to the king, as to carry his banner, to bear his sword, to find him a certain number of men and horses, &c. or *petit-serjeantry*, some inferior and less noble service paid to the king or any other lord, as reception and entertainment, provender for horses, to give a bow, spurs, gloves, &c. *Johannes filius Nigelli tenet de rege unam hidam terræ arabilis in Borstall per magnam serjeantiam custodiendi forestam de Bernwode*, i. 374. *Isabella de Handlo tenuit unum messuagium quatuor carucatas terræ, et triginta unum solidatos, et quatuor denariatos redditus in Hedindon a domino rege in capite per magnam serjeantiam inveniendi unum hominem, et custodiendi forestam de Shottover et Stowode*, ii. 130. Richard de Prescote held one hide of land in Blechesdon, *per serjantiam portandi unam hastam porci*, by the petty serjeantry of carrying a shield of brawn to the king as often as he hunted in the forest of Cornbury, i. 345. Joan de Musegrave held the same lands by the same tenure in 13. Edw. III. ii. 73. Oliver de Standford in 27. Edw. I. held lands in Nettlebed, com. Oxon. *per serjantiam espicurnantie in cancellaria domini regis*, by the office of *espigurnel*, or sealer of the king's writs in chancery, i. 412. Ela, countess of Warwick, held the manor of Hokenorton, com. Oxon. *per serjantiam scindendi coram domino rege die natalis Domini, et habere cultellum domini regis de quo scindit*, i. 435.

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The manor of Broughton, com. Oxon. in the reign of Edw. II. was held by John Mauduit *in capite, per serjantiam mutandi unum hostricum domini regis, vel illum hostricum portandi ad curiam domini regis*, ii. 247. Aston-Bernard, com. Buck. held in 20. Edw. III. by John Molins, from the king *in capite*, by the serjeantry of being marshal of the king's falcons and other hawks, ii. 247. William de la Pole, marquis of Suffolk, held the manors of Neddying and Kittilberston, com. Suff. by the serjeantry of carrying a golden sceptre with a dove on the head of it, on the coronation day of the king's heirs and successors. As also another sceptre of ivory with a golden dove on the head thereof on the day of the coronation of the queen, and all succeeding queens of England, ii. 334. Sir John de Molins held the manor of Ilmere, com. Buck. by the serjeantry of keeping the king's hawks, ii. 72. Amory de S. Amand held the manor of Grendon, com. Buck. and the advowson of the church of Beckley, com. Oxon. by the petty-serjeantry of furnishing the lord of the honor with one bow of ebony and two arrows yearly, or sixteen pence in money, i. 512. *Summa reddituum assisorum de manerio Banbury—item de serjantia cxi. gallinæ, et mccc. ova*, i. 506. By the stat. 12. Car. II. when all tenures were turned into free and common soccage, the honorary services of grand-serjeantry were alone excepted.

SERVI. Servile tenants. Our northern *servi* had always a much easier condition than the Roman slaves. *Servis non in nostrum morem descriptis per familiam ministeriis utuntur. Suam quisque sedem, suos penates regit. Frumenti modum dominus, aut pecoris, aut vestis, colono injungit, et servus hactenus paret.* Tacit. de Mor. German. Which plainly describes the condition of our Saxon and Norman servants, natives, and villains. No author, to my knowledge, has fixed the distinction between *servus* and *villanus*, though undoubtedly their servitude was different: for they are all along in the Domesday Book divided from one another. So in Burcester there were *quinque servi, et viginti octo villani*, i. 88. I suppose, the *servi* were those whom our lawyers have since called *pure villanes*, and *villanes in gross*, who, without any determined tenure of land, were at the

arbitrary pleasure of the lord appointed to such servile works, and received their maintenance and wages at discretion of their lord. The other were of a superior degree, and were called *villani*, because they were *villæ et glebæ adscripti*, held some cottage and lands, for which they were burdened with such stated servile offices, and were conveyed as a pertinence of the manor to which they belonged. The *ancilla*, or woman servant so disposed at the pleasure of the lord. Sir Simon de Meriton granted to the Knights Templars, *Augnetem de Meriton quæ fuit filia Willielmi patris Walteri ejusdem villæ, et omnia catalla quæ habet vel habere poterit, et omnes proventus qui de ea exierunt vel exhibunt*, i. 173.

SERVITIUM regale. Royal service, or the rights and prerogatives that within such a manor belong to the king, if lord of it: which were generally reckoned to be these six. 1. Power of judicature in matters of property. 2. Power of life and death in criminal causes. 3. A right in wayfs and strays. 4. Assessments. 5. Minting of money. 6. Assise of bread, beer, weights and measures. All these entire privileges were annexed to some manors in their grant from the king, and were sometimes conveyed in the charters of donation to religious houses; *Ecclesia S. Georgii data fuit fratribus Osen. et habet ibidem visum franciplegii et totum regale servitium*, i. 83.

SERVIENTES vicecomitum. The bailiffs of sheriffs, who had an *auxilium* or customary aid paid to them, from which some persons were by special privilege exempted. So king Hen. II. granted to the *homines et mercatores honoris de Walingford, ut quieti sint de auxilio vicecomitum et servientum*, i. 157.

SERVIENS de manerio. A steward who is employed by the lord to occupy such grounds, and to account for the yearly profits of them. *Computat Walterus de Gaung serviens de Arnikote coram auditoribus de omnibus receptis*, i. 405.

SEWER, dapifer mensalis. An officer like our clerk of the kitchen, who ordered the serving up of dishes to the table. Dr. Cowel derived it from the old Fr. *asseour*, a disposer. William Martel, sewer to king Stephen, i. 133.

SIDELINGE. A ridge, or butt of arable

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land lying along the side of a stream or river; *Cujus aqua manat ultra et præter dictas buttes, et ideo vocantur sydelynges, nec pertinent ad furlong de Long-Stanford nec ad Busthames furlong, sed jacent inter medium, ii. 187. Deinde transeundum est ad furlong de Thromwell cum le sidelynge adjacente, ii. 188. Ab hac furlong procedunt le sidelynges de quibus patet superius, ibid. From Sax. *rið, riðe*. Thence a side or party, to side or adhere to, a *sideman* or assistant, to side about or turn. In the North, waistcoats are called *side-coats*; from a situation on the side, or along by, in Lincolnshire, and most northern parts, they use the word *side* for *long*, as a *side field*, a long field; and for high, as a *side-house*, a side-mountain; and, by metaphor, for proud, as a *side woman*, i. e. a haughty proud woman; which in Sussex is *sidy*, as a *sidy-fellow*, i. e. an imperious surly fellow.*

SIGNUM. A cross prefixed to the name of a subscribing witness, as a sign of attestation and approbation to a charter, or other deed, commonly used among the Saxons and first Normans, before the use of seals or military coats of arms. + *Signum Roberti episcopi Lincoln.* + *Signum Nigelli de Oily, i. 106.*

SIMONY. Upon proof of simoniacal presentation, the clerk was ejected, the patron lost his next turn, and the bishop collated; as in the church of Bucknel, an. 1524. ii. 316.

SLADE. Sax. *rlæð*. A long flat piece of ground; *Pratum vocatum le slade, ii. 95. Slade-furlong, ii. 195. Furlong de la slade, ibid. De le Slade versus Gravenhull nichil in denariis hoc anno quia remanet ad staurum domini, ii. 251.* Hence Sax. *rlæð*; Dan. *slet*; Eng. *sleet*; i. e. smooth and plain. To slide, a slide or sledge; to sleek clothes with a sleek-stone; to *slib* or slip, *slape* or smooth in Lincolnshire; *slape-ale*, i. e. plain ale opposed to wormwood, scurvy-grass, or other medicinal ale. A slab, or smooth plank. A slate, or flat step of a ladder in the North; where butchers call the tongue and root of a hog killed and cut out, a *slot of pork*. In Northumberland, the *slot* of a door is the bolt; and in the South, to *slot* a lock is to thrust it back. *Slate*, or smooth mineral stone. A *slappel*, or smooth piece in Sussex. A

slap, or flat box with the open hand. A *slog* or *slough* of smooth water and dirt. *Slaps*, or seamen's breeches. *Slippers*. A *sliff* or sleeve. To *slubber*, or run smoothly over. Old Eng. *slidder*, small rain or sleet. A *slape*, or smooth descent. To *slitter*, or cut smooth. A *sliver*, or smooth piece, &c.

SMIGMA, Migma, a Gr. *μύγμα*, misceo. Soap, or a confection of soap and other unctuous matter, for washing and cleansing of boards, clothes, &c. *Et in smigmatem empto quadam vice ad lavandam aulam prioris i. den. ii. 253.*

SNODDE. A smooth roll or bottom of silk or thread. From Sax. *snob*, a fillet, or hair-lace, with which women smooth up their hair, which, in the North parts of England, is now called a *snude*, and in Scotland a *snod*. Which *snod*, as an adjective, in the North, is a common word for smooth. And *snodly*, for smoothly and neatly, as *snodly* geared, i. e. smoothly and finely dressed. And wheat ears are said to be *snod*, when they have no beard or awns. And a tree is *snod* when the top is cut smooth off. Hence, to *snod* along, to go close and smooth; to lie *snod* and snug, to lie close; *Et in octo snoden de Pakthread emptis ibidem pro quodam reti faciendo pro cuniculis capiendis hoc anno sex sol. ii. 253.*

SOLARIUM. An upper room, chamber, or garret, which in some parts of England is still called a *sollar*; *Istud cellarium et illud solarium sita sunt intra domum meam, i. 466. Pro duobus cellariis et duobus solaris eisdem ad terminum vite traditis et concessis, ii. 70.* The Sax. *rol*, signified a rope or halter to tie cattle in their stall, which in several parts of England is still called a *soul*, and a *sole*; whence to *sowl*, to pull and tie up; and by easy metaphor, to *sowl one by the ears*, i. e. to pull one's ears, a common phrase in Lincolnshire, upon which Dr. Skinner is thus ridiculously witty: *To sowl one by the ears, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, i. e. aures summa vi vellere, credo a sow, i. e. aures arripere et vellere, ut suis canes solent.*

SOCAGE, Soccagium, Sax. *roc, roca*, right and jurisdiction. *Soccage* was a tenure of lands by which a man was enfeoffed freely, or in fee simple, without any military service, relief, ward, or marriage, paying only to the lord a stated rent in money or pro-

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visions. So the kings of England often firmed out their demesne lands; as Brill, com. Buck. let out in *soccage* for the reserve of one hundred capons to the king's table, i. 72. Tenants who held in *soccage* might by custom be obliged to some services of plough, or cart, which were called *soccagia*, and sometimes were expressly renounced by the lord,—*pro omnibus serviitiis, tallagiis, soccagiis, et pro omnibus secularibus exactionibus et terrenis demandis*, i. 369. To prove the tenure of *soccage* was a sufficient discharge from claim of scutage and military service to the lord of the fee; *Qualiter extincta sunt feoda domini abbatis quæ ab ipso petita sunt—Residuum quod habet de honore Sancti Walerici tenetur de abbate regalis loci per assignationem comitis per soccagium, et non habentur ibidem nisi tria contagia*, i. 432.

SOKA, Soca, Sax. rocn. A liberty or franchise of holding a court and exercising other jurisdiction over the socmen, or soccage tenants, within the extent of such an honor or manor; *Castrum et manerium de Bolyngbroke cum soka, mara, et marisco cum pertinentiis*, ii. 19. From *soccage*, commonly called the plough tenure, in the North they still call a ploughshare a *sock*, or *plough-sock*.

SPURARIUM Aureum. A spur royal. Lat. *spourones*, spurs; Sax. *ꝛpoꝛa*, a spur; *ꝛpop*, a tread, or track; whence the *sporling* of a wheel, i. e. a wheel-track in the North. A *sporre-way*, or *spur-way*, in Sussex, i. e. a sheer-way, or bridle-way. *Spopnan*, to spurn, or to kick. To walk or run a *spurt*. To *spur*, or to strike. A *sparthe*, or double axe, as Spencer—*He hath a sparthe of twenty pound of weight*. But this rather from Lat. *sparus*, Sax. *ꝛpæpa*, Eng. *spear*. Nor is it absurd to think that our English *sport* was originally foot-ball-play, though since extended to any other game; *Pro hac recognitione Johannes dedit prædicto Hugoni unum spurarium aureum*, i. 455.

STALLUM. Some think it a contraction of *stabulum*. Sax. *ꝛtal*, a stall, a seat, a standing; and in old English, any sort of chair or stool, as Spencer; *A woman at a door sate on a stall*. From *stall*, as applied to the standing or apartment of horses in a stable, comes the Lat. *stalonus*, Eng. *stallion*, and old Eng. a *stallere*, i. e. a groom. A *still*, or stand, to set beer

upon in a cellar. A *stage*. To *stall*, in Lincolnshire, to feed, or fill, or make fat. A *stalled ox*, i. e. a fat ox. And perhaps the *stale* and *staling* of horses. Sax. *ꝛtal-peopð*, *stalwart*, strong, as Duglass renders *fortia corpora* in Virgil, *stalwart bodyis*. The *stalking* or walking of a horse. In the chancel of every conventual church, the religious had each of them a *stall*. As now in cathedral quires; *Willielmi de Longspe animam Ela abbatissa de Lacock vidit cælos penetrantem in stallo suo, et coram cæteris sororibus denuntiavit*, i. 345.

STALLAGIUM. Stallage, a customary rent paid in fairs and markets for the liberty of a *stall*, or standing, by the *stallangers*, or the *creamers*, i. e. those traders who exposed their goods to sale in the said stalls. To be exempt from this duty, or to have a free standing, was a privilege granted by king Hen. II. to the tenants and merchants within the honor of Wallingford—*ut quieti sint de thelonio, stallagio, &c.* i. 157. Edmund earl of Cornwall to the Bonhommes of Asherugge, and their tenants—*ut in singulis burgis et villatis nostris, et etiam in singulis nundinis et mercatis nostris libere valeant emere et vendere omnes mercandisas absque ullo theloneto seu stallagio nobis vel hæredibus nostris inde præsentando*, i. 439. From the stall of wares and goods comes the *staple* of merchants, *staple-commodities*, &c.

STAPRON. A coarse apron; *Et in stipendio Katerinæ Colins facienti mantalia coquinæ hoc anno xx. den. et in datis eidem pro uno stapron iii. den.* i. 256.

STATUS de manerio. All the tenants and legal men met in the court of their lord to do their customary suit, and enjoy their customary rights; *Apud curiam de Wrechwike tentam in festo S. Andreæ, an. 17. Edw. III.—Omnis status de Wrechwike elegerunt Hugonem Kyng ad officium præpositi, et juramentum suscepit*, ii. 83.

STEURUM. Any store, or standing stock of cattle, provision, &c; *Computant de quatuor solidis provenientibus de stauru bovericæ*, ii. 249.—*de duobus coriis vaccarum stauri de la Breche*, ibid.

STERLINGI, Esterlingi. Sterling money, old Eng. *starlinges*. Lindwood has a childish fancy, that a *starling*, or bird, was impressed upon such old coin. Some pretend, it was the purer metal which the

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easterlings, or eastern merchants brought into these parts. Others would presume it first coined at the castle of Sterling, in Scotland. But Mr. Somner seems most happy in the derivation of it from the Sax. *ŕeoŕe*, a rule or standard, from *ŕeoŕan*, to guide, or govern. So as *sterling* money seems to be that sort of coin, which for metal and value was to be a common standard of all current money. Which seems the more probable, because such money, at the first coming in of the Normans, was called *sterilensis*. As *Orderic. Vital. sub an. 1082.*—*Porrigan quindecim sterilensium*. From the same Saxon *ŕeoŕan*, comes our Eng. to *steer* right; the *steer*, or *stern*, and the *starboard* of a ship. A *steersman*, or pilot. To *stare*, or fix the eyes. To *start*. The *stirrup* in a saddle. *Sterbrech* in our old law, *i. e.* a trespass in stopping or molesting the common road; whence a *stray*, and to go astray. Mr. Somner does ingeniously conjecture, that the termination of *ster*, in several faculties and trades, is owing to the same original, and signifies the mastery or command of such an art, as a maltster, a gamester, a spinster, a songster, &c.—*decem solidos sterlingorum*, *i.* 179.

STRAKYS. The *strakes* or *streaks* of a wheel; *i. e.* the iron plates that shoe the fellows of a wheel, or are nailed round the circumference of it. A Lat. *striga*, a long furrow; Sax. *ŕeŕice*; Germ. *streke*; Eng. *stroke*, or *streak*. Whence a small stalk, or young straight branch, is in Kent, and other parts, called a *strig*. A *strickle*, or smooth straight piece of wood, to *strike* corn in the measure of it. To *stroke* down. To *streek*, in the North, *i. e.* to pull out, or open, or lay smooth; *In uno pari rotarum vocat. schozeas empt. ibidem, ut patet per prædictum papirum vii. sol. ii. den. et in vi. strakys ferreis iv. sol. ii. 253.*

STRAND. Sax. *ŕpande*. Any shore or bank of a sea or river. An immunity from custom and all imposition paid for goods and vessels of such places, was granted by king Hen. II. to the church of Rochester; *Concedo et confirmo in perpetuum cum soc-*

ner et seke, strand and stream. *Mon. Ang. tom. 3. p. 4.* So the same prince granted to all tenants and traders within the honor of Wallingford, that—**by water and by land, by wood and by strand**, *quieti sint de thelonio, pontagio, i.* 157. Hence the street in the west suburbs of London, which lay next the shore, or bank of the Thames, is called *The Strand*. Whence a ship or vessel running on the shore, and being broke to pieces, is said to *strand*, and to be *stranded*. And G. Duglass mentions the **strandis of the sea**.

STRATA. Sax. *ŕpate*; Eng. *street*, or highway. Hence, to *strout* and *strut* along, to make *streight* or *straight*, to *stretch* out, &c. *Extendit se in latitudine juxta altam stratam versus cœmiterium ecclesiæ parochialis de Berencester, i.* 461.

STREPITUS Judicialis. The circumstances of noise and crowd, and other turbulent formalities, at a process or trial in a public court of justice; *Possint eos et eorum successores per omnem censuram ecclesiasticam ad omnium et singulorum præmissorum observationem absque articuli seu libelli petitione et quocunque strepitu judiciali compellere, i.* 490.

SUETTA, Secta. Suit or service done to a superior lord. From the Fr. *suivre*, to follow; *Pro omnibus servitiis, curiæ sectis, suettis, releviis, &c. i.* 369.

SUFFRAGIA orationum. The prayers and holy offices performed by the religious for their founders and benefactors. Bernard de S. Walery gave the site and advowson of the abbey of Godstow to king Hen. II.—*Salvis tantummodo mihi et hæredibus meis ejusdem ecclesiæ orationibus et eleemosinæ suffragiis, i.* 176. Isabel Gargat gave a croft to the canons of Burcester; *Dicti vero canonici receperunt me et dominam matrem meam specialiter in orationibus suis et suffragiis domus suæ imperpetuum, i.* 265. Sir John de Molins was a special benefactor to the canons of St. Mary Overie, in Southwark; for which they made him partaker of all their prayers and suffrages, and covenanted to mention him in all their masses, vigils, &c. *ii.* 29.

^y But the truth is, the Saxon masculine nouns did commonly form their feminines in *eŕŕe*, or *ŕŕe*, or *ŕŕe*. Hence masculine, brewer; feminine, brewster; a baker, bakester; whence the family of Baxter. So a singer, a songster, a spinner, a spinster, &c. Vide *Hickesii Grammat. Saxon. p.* 15.

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SULCUS aquæ. A small brook, or stream of water, which in Essex is called a *doke*.—*In fine inferiore ipsius meræ descendit quidam sulcus fluens inter medium de Stanford-more prædicta usque in Nether-Stanford, et ibi vocatur Bygenhull-broke*, ii. 187. From the word *brook* comes possibly the fishing term of *brokling*, or *brogling* for eels. In Sussex, and some other parts, the clouds are said to *brook up*, when they gather and threaten rain. To *brookle*, or *brukle*, in the North, is to make wet and dirty.

SUMMA, *Saugma*, *Sauma*, a Gr. *σάγμα*; Fr. *saume*, *somme*. Properly, any load or burden of a horse. In old charters we frequently find *sauma vini*, and *summa ligni*, for a horse-load of wine, or wood. Mr. Somner believes that this sort of burden gave name to a *sumpter-horse*; Lat. *equus saumarius*; Fr. *somiere*. *Summa frumenti*, Sax. *ream*, and *ream-býpden*, was the quantity of eight bushels, or a quarter, still called a *seam* in Kent, and other south parts. The Knights Templars gave to the wife of Sir Wido de Meriton—*duas summas bladi*, i. 166. One *seam* of nuts was equivalent to two shillings in 23. Hen. II. i. 182. Maud de Chesney gave to the canons of Burcester—*quinque summas frumenti ad hostias faciendas*, i. 220. Hence a *sum* of money. The termination of *sum*, and *some*, implying a plenty and fulness, as *troublesome*, &c. The *summer* in building, or chief beam to support the roof. A term in falconry; a hawk is *full summed* when the plumes are full grown, &c.

SUMMONITOR. A summoner, or apparitor, who was to cite in a delinquent to appear at a certain time and place to answer a charge exhibited against him. Two persons were joined in this office, who, in citations from a superior court, were to be peers or equals of the party cited. At least, the barons were to be summoned by none under the degree of knights; hence *Summonitores ordinarii, legales, boni*.—*Summone ibidem per bonos summonitores eundem Thomam quod sit coram nobis in crastino S. Johannis Baptistæ responsurus ad hoc quod ei proponetur*, i. 246. *Summonitus ad respondendum*, legally summoned or cited to answer an action or complaint; *Johannes filius Nigelli sen. summonitus fuit ad respondendum domino regi de placito quo*

warranto clamat habere visum franciplegii, i. 441. *Summonitores scaccarii*, those officers, who assisted in collecting the king's revenues by citing the defaulters into the Court of Exchequer; *De scutagio quod per summonitores scaccarii exigis*, i. 281. Hence in the diocese of Canterbury the apparitors in each deanery are called the *sumners*.

SWANEMOTUM. From Sax. *span*, a *swain*, as *country-swain*, *boat-swain*, and *gemote*, a court or convention. The *swanemote* was a court held twice a year by the forest officers, fifteen days before Midsummer, and three weeks before Michaelmas, for inquiry of the trespasses committed within the bounds of the forest. An inquisition *de statu forestæ de Bernwode*, 38. Edw. III.—*Dicunt quod forestarii ut in jure domini regis dictæ forestæ habere debent una vice per annum ad swanemota sua cum tenta fuerint repasta sua in aliquibus maneriis*, ii. 139. What Mr. Somner writes *span*, Sir Hen. Spelman makes to be *span*, a labourer, whom Chaucer calls a *swinker*, from *spancan*, to labour and take pains; whence in Kent, a hard labourer is said to *swink it away*. From thence *span*, to thrash, in the North, to *swingle*, with a flail there called a *swingel*; whence to *swinge off*, or take a *swinging blow*.

SWATHA. Sax. *swað*, a *swath*, or in Kent, a *sweath*; in some parts a *swarth*, i. e. a straight row of cut grass, or corn, as it lies in the *swath* at first mowing of it. A *swathe* of meadow was a long ridge of ground, like a *selion* in arable land. William Burward sold his part of five *swathes* in a meadow called *Bikemore*, i. 545. *Duæ swathes dicti prati jacent ut sequitur*, i. 573. *Duæ swathes apud Mathammes*, i. 575. Hence, in the North, a *swath bauks* is a *swarth* of new cut grass or hay: where a green *swarth* in a bottom among arable land is called a *swang*. Hence Sax. *swaðil*, a *swath*, or *swaddle*, or *swaddling-clothes*. To *swaddle*, or bind up. A *swad*, or bundle of hay or straw. The *swads* or *swods* of pease, Sax. *speapð*. The *swearth*, *swarth*, or *sword* of bacon. *Green-swerd*, or the turf of grass ground. A *swatch* or *switch*, a small stick or rod; a *swache* in the North is a tally of wood, especially fixed to cloth sent to the dyer. To *swaddle* and *swatchel*, i. e. to beat or strike with a wand or rod that shall bend round the body, or thing so stricken.

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As prov. in Kent, *I'll swaddle your sides*, i. e. with a whip or wand I will strike, and make it bend and meet round your body. By metaphor, *swad* in the North is slender, i. e. close bound, as a *swad-fellow*, a mere *swad*. And by a like figure, *swath*, smooth and calm, as *swath-weather*.

SWORN-BROTHERS. *Fratres Jurati*. Persons who by mutual oath covenanted to share each the other's fortune; *Statutum est quod ibi debent populi omnes et gentes universæ singulis annis, semel in anno scilicet, convenire, scilicet in capite kalendarum Maii, et se fide sacramento non fracto ibi in unum et simul confederare, et consolidare, sicut conjurati fratres*. Leg. Edw. Conf. cap. 35. In any notable expedition to invade and conquer an enemy's country, it was the custom for the more eminent soldiers of fortune to engage themselves by reciprocal oaths to share the rewards of their service. So in the expedition of duke William, Eudo and Pinco were sworn brothers, and copartners in the estate which the Conqueror allotted to them. So were Robert de Oily and Roger de Ivery; by virtue of which contract the said Robert gave one of his two honors in this county to his sworn brother Roger, from whom it was first called the manor of Ivery, as afterwards the honor of St. Walery, i. 76. *Robertus de Oleio et Rogerus de Iverio fratres jurati, et per fidem et sacramentum confæderati venerunt ad conquestum Angliæ*, i. 78. No doubt this practice gave occasion to our prov. of *sworn brother*, and *brethren in iniquity*, because of their dividing plunder and spoil.

SYNODI. The ancient episcopal synods (which were held once a year about Easter) were composed of the bishop, as president; the dean cathedral, as representative of that collegiate body; the archdeacons, as at first only deputies or proctors of that inferior order of deacons; and the urban and rural deans, who represented all the parochial priests within their division, ii. 363.

SYNODALIA. *Synodals* or *Synodies*; a pecuniary rent, commonly two shillings, paid to the bishop at the time of his annual synod by every parochial priest. This burden was sometimes justly laid upon the appropriators: so at Merton, appropriated to the abbey of Egnesham,

Solutionem decimæ cujuscunque currentis, ac synodaliū, et aliorum censuum ipsam ecclesiam pro tempore concernentium,—Religiosos et eorum successores supportare volumus, ii. 120.

SYNODALES testes. The urban and rural deans were at first so called from informing and attesting the disorders of clergy and people in the episcopal synod. But when they sunk in their authority, the synodical witnesses were a sort of impanelled jury, a priest and two or three laymen for every parish. And at last two for every diocese were annually chosen; till by degrees this office was devolved on the churchwardens, ii. 364. *Juramentum synodale* was the solemn oath taken by the said *testes*, as is now by churchwardens, to make their just presentments.

T.

T. R. E. *Tempore regis Edwardi*. It occurs frequently in the Domesday Survey, where the valuation of manors is recounted, what it was in the late reign, and what in the present. So—*Manerium de Burcester T. R. E. valuit quindecim libras, modo sexdecim*, i. 89.

TALLIA, talia. From Sax. *talian*, or *tal-lan*, to account or estimate; or from the Fr. *tailler*, to cut. A *tally*, or piece of wood cut with indentures or notches in two corresponding parts, of which one was kept by the creditor, the other by the debtor. As now used by our brewers, &c. and was formerly the common way of keeping all accounts. *Ut patet per talliam contra Willielmum Spinan collectorem redditus ejusdem anni*, ii. 248. *Receptis de redditu in Curtlington per talliam contra Willielmum Newman collectorem redditus ibidem*, ii. 249. Hence to *tell* money, old Eng. a *talled* sum. The *tale* of money. The *tallier* (*talliator*) of the Exchequer, whom we now call the *teller*.

TALLIARI de certo tallagio. To be assessed or taxed at such a rate or proportion, imposed by the king on his barons and knights, or by them on their inferior tenants.—33. Hen. III. *rex illas xvi. libras ad quas homines qui fuerint Godefridi de Craucumb in Pydinton—nuper talliati fuerint, assignavit ponendas per visum Hugo-*

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nis Gargate; Et mandatum est vice com. Oxon. quod homines de prædicto manerio pro prædicto tallagio de cætero non distringat, i. 340. The inferior tenants sometimes made a composition with their lord for this tallage. As the tenants of Hugh de Plessets in Hedingdon; *Quotiens dominus rex suos dominicos talliare contigerit, dabunt prædicto Hugoni et hæredibus suis quinque marcas, et dictus Hugo concessit pro se et hæredibus suis, quod iidem homines quieti sint de tallagio pro eisdem, i. 454.* This tallage of the customary tenants was sometimes fixed and certain, and sometimes at the arbitrary pleasure of the lord; *Extenta manerii de Ambrosden 28. Edw. I.—Sunt ibidem ix. cotterii, et reddunt per annum ix. sol. et debent talliari per annum de certo tallagio ad sex libras, ii. 412.* In Burcester Kings-End; *Quilibet custumarius dominæ debet talliari ad festum S. Michaelis pro voluntate dominæ priorissæ, i. 575.* In illo manerio de Pedinton quilibet virgata terre dabit ad talagium domini contra natale Domini iis. ii. 137. *Tenet quinque acras terre et duas acras prati de dominico pro dimidia marca per annum salvo tallagio domini ad festum natalis Domini, ii. 136.* The lords in Ireland impose an arbitrary tax on their tenants, which they call a *cutting*, the literal meaning of the French *taillage*.

TAXA. The task, or labour of a workman. *Triturator ad taxam, a tasker, or thrasher in the barn, who works by the great, or by the measure, not by the day; Et in solutis Johanni Leseby tritुरanti ad taxam xlv. quarteria frumenti ut patet per talliam hoc anno, capiendo pro quolibet quarterio iiii. den. ob. ii. 256.*

TAXATIO Norwicensis. The valuation of ecclesiastical benefices made through every diocese in England, on occasion of the pope's granting to the king the tenth of all spirituals for three years. Which taxation was made by Walter, bishop of Norwich, delegated by the pope to this office in 38. Hen. III. and obtained till the 19th of Ed. I. when a new taxation, advancing the value, was made by the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, at command of the king and permission of the pope, i. 351, 445.

TEMPORALIA. The lands, houses, tithes, and other fixed endowments of a bishopric or abbey, distinct from the spiritualities, which arose more immediately from the

function and office, as synodals, pentecostals, &c. These temporalities, held by barony, were seized into the king's hands by the escheator at the death of every such prelate: and after the election and confirmation of a successor, there was a writ *de restitutione temporalium*, i. 471.

TEMPORALIA ecclesiæ parochialis. The manse, glebe, and tithe, as distinct from the voluntary oblations, and other contingent perquisites. Upon a judgment in the Exchequer against Ichel de Kerewent, rector of Bucknell, an. 26. Edw. I. his temporals were seized, and put into custody for two years, i. 471.

TENEMENTUM. Tenure, or holding.—*Unam virgatam terræ in Meriton—habendam et tenendam—de tenemento dominorum templariorum, i. 178.* Tenementa, were lands or houses or any yearly profits tenanted, or held by tenants.

TENTHS. First-fruits and tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices were paid to the see of Rome; and by pope Innocent IV. the tenths were first given to king Hen. III. an. 1253. for three years, which occasioned the Norwich taxation, an. 1254. which proved a great oppression to the clergy, and soon made more grievous. For when the pope had again granted the tenths to the king for three years, for a compensation of what they fell short of the due value, the king, in the 53rd year of his reign, an. 1269. made the clergy pay, within those three, the tenths of four years, i. 441.—An. 1288. 16. Ed. I. pope Nicholas IV. granted the tenths to the king for six years, toward his expedition to the holy land; and that they might be then collected to the full value, a new taxation, by the king's precept, was begun an. 1288. and finished an. 1291. 19, 20. Edw. I. by the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, i. 445.

TERRA. In the form of inquisitions entered in the Domesday Register, this word *terra*, put simply, must signify arable land, as distinct from wood, meadow, and common pasture. So in Berncester; *Ibi sunt 15. hidæ et dimidia—terra 22. carucatarum. De hac terra tres hidæ in dominio.* So in Bucknel; *Ibi sunt 7. hidæ. terra 10. carucatarum, &c. i. 88.* I confess I do not build this on the authority of any author; but there seems to be no sense with-

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out this distinction, that the hides were a computation of the whole manor in gross: which was afterwards particularly described under the distinct heads of *terra*, or arable land; *pratium*, or meadow; *silva*, or wood land.

TERRA Normannorum. Such land in England as had been lately held by some noble Norman, who, by adhering to the French king, had forfeited his estate in this kingdom, which by this means becoming an escheat to the crown, was called *Terra Normannorum*, and restored, or otherways disposed of at the king's pleasure. —8. *Hen. III. rex vicecom. Oxon. salutem. Scias quod commisimus Thomæ Basset manerium de Kirtlington quæ est terra Normannorum*, i. 276.

TESSELLATA pavimenta. The pavements in the tents of the Roman generals, made of curious small square marbles, bricks, or tiles, and called *tessellæ*, from the form of dies, i. 16. Such a *tessellated* pavement of porphyry marble was laid by king Edw. I. round the sepulchre of his father at Westminster, i. 17.

THANE. Sax. *þegen*, a military servant; from *þenian*, to serve; *þening*, any duty, charge, or office. *Cýniger-þegen*, the king's *thane*, or *thane*, was a Saxon lord, or nobleman. And after the conquest, the word was sometimes used to denote all persons of superior degree, i. 74.

THASSARE, tassare. To lay up hay or corn into a *tass*, *toss*, stack or mow; Lat. *tassa*, *tassus*, *tassius*; Sax. *taſ*; Fr. *tas*. — *Homines de Hedington qui carectas non habuerint venient cum furcis suis ad dictum feonum levandum et thassandum*, i. 543. *Qui carectas non habuerint adjuvabunt ad thassandum bladum. ib.* — *Pro victualibus emptis pro factoribus tassiorum prioris xiiid.* ii. 214. Hence a *tassel* or *tossel*, to *tass* or *toss*, *hay-toss*; a mow of corn in a barn is called in Kent the *toss*. And by metaphor, the yard of a man is called his *tass*. Gawen Duglass calls a wood-stack or wood-pile, a *tass of green stick*. In old Eng. *taas* was any sort of heap. As Chaucer, *To ransake in the taas of bodies dead*. And *Lidgate Troil.* l. iv. c. 30.

**An hundred knyghts slain and dead alas
That after were found in the taas.**

TITHE. Two parts of the tithe of a manor or parish were often given to a religious house: of which the reason was this. Tithe of England, in the time of Augustin the monk, was divided commonly into four parts: and in the reign of king Alfred reduced to three parts; of which a first part to the repair of churches, a second to the relief of the poor, and a third only to the maintenance of the parish priest. Hence the lords of manors, at their first building of churches, did often allot no more than that third part of tithes for an exhibition to the parish priest, and kept the other two parts in their own hands for the uses of the church and poor: till by degrees, they either gave in the two other parts to the parochial priest, or else, with the bishop's consent, assigned them to some religious house, i. 107. This was the meaning of giving two garbs, or theaves, or sheaves, to the religious, while the third garb remained due to the parish priest, i. 110. So Brien Fitz-Count gave a third part of the tithe of his demesne in Hillingdon to the monastery of Evesham, i. 136. So Robert de Oily to the secular canons of St. George in the castle of Oxford; *Duas partes decimæ de omni re quæ decimari solet de omnibus dominicis de Hokenorton, Swerefordia, &c.* i. 142. In the parish of Compton-Basset, com. Wilts. the *persona* or rector had — *tertiam partem decimarum garbarum*: and the prior and convent of Burcester had — *duas partes decimarum garbarum*, i. 288. By the laws of king Edgar, made about 670. if a *thane*, or lord, should have within his own fee a church with a burial place, i. e. a parish church, he must give the third part of his tithe to it. But if it had no privilege of burial, i. e. if it were only a chapel of ease depending on a mother church, then the lord was to maintain the priest out of his nine parts, ii. 280. Two parts of the tithe of the demesne of Heyford-Warine were given to the chapel of St. George's, and thence transferred to the abbey of Oseney, ii. 161. In the manor of Chesterton, the abbey of Gloucester had two parts of the tithe of the demesne land, which they firmed out to the abbot and convent of Oseney, who as appropriators had the third part, i. 314. This division of tithe was the occasion of disputes and quarrels, and therefore one part was often

brought off, and united to the other; or at least one share rented out to those who had the other, that the whole tithe might be collected together. So the monks of Egnesham compounded with the canons of Burcester, to receive a yearly pension of twelve shillings in lieu of their two parts of tithe in Stratton, i. 201. Two parts of the tithe of Burcester belonged first to St. George's, and then to Oseney abbey, till in 28. Edw. I. the abbot and canons of Oseney resigned their right of two parts to the prior and canons of Burcester, who had before as appropriators a third part, for a rent or pension of sixty shillings yearly, i. 488. The arbitrary disposition of tithes by laymen, a conceit of Mr. Selden's, confuted, i. 144. Parochial tithes were sometimes given to the religious for admitting the donor's son into their house and order, i. 109. Tithes could not be lawfully detained or enjoyed by a layman; *Salvis ecclesie nostrae de Missenden decimis ad capellam de Musewell spectantibus, et siqua sunt alia ad dictam capellam spectantia, quae laico retinere non licet*, i. 318. Tithes personal were always paid in country villages, as well as in populous towns and cities: and in appropriations, because hard to collect, they were generally allotted to the vicar.—So the prior and canons of St. Frideswide to the vicar of Oakle; *Omnes decimas personales in dictis villis provenientes de questu eorum qui de mercatura sua vivunt*, ii. 81. So the prior and convent of Burcester to the vicar of that church; *Vicarius et successores decimas personales percipient et habebunt, praedialibus eorundem locorum nobis et successoribus nostris omnino reservatis*, ii. 393.

TITHING-MEN. In the Saxon times, for the better conservation of peace, and the more easy administration of justice, every hundred was divided into ten districts or *tithings*, each *tithing* made up of ten friborgs, each friborg of ten families, and within every such tithing—*statuerunt justitiosarios super quosque decem friborgos, quos decanos possumus appellare, Anglice vero renheros, i. e. caput de decem*. Which *tithing-men*, or civil deans, were to examine and determine all lesser causes between villages and neighbours, but to refer all

greater matters to the superior courts, which had a jurisdiction over the whole hundred, ii. 337.

TODDE². Perhaps from Sax. *toðelan*, to divide, or parcel out. A *tod* of wool is a parcel containing twenty-eight pounds, or two stone, by stat. 11. Car. I. cap. 32. But in these parts the wool-men buy in twenty-nine pounds to the *tod*, though they sell out but twenty-eight. *Computant de decem libris xviii. sol. vi. den. receptis de xxiii. todde lance purae venditae cuidam mercatori Oxon. hoc anno, per le todde ix. sol. vi. den. ii. 250.*

TOFTA, Toftum. A *toft*, the ground which has been the site of a late messuage, or the place where any mansion or building lately stood.—*Ratum habemus et stabile donum quod fecit de uno tofto et crofto*, i. 434.

TOLL. Lat. *tolnetum, thelonium*, a Gr. *τελώνιον*. In the Saxon charters *thol* was the liberty of buying and selling, or keeping a market in such a manor. In later times, it signified the customary dues or rent paid to the lord of a manor for his profits of the fair or market, called the *tolling-pence*. Mon. Ang. tom. ii. p. 286. Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, gave to the abbey of Tame, *centum solidos de thelonio Bannebiriae, i. e. two hundred shillings yearly rent out of his toll at Banbury*, i. 129. King Henry II. granted a privilege to the tenants and traders within the honor of Wallingford, *ut quieti sint de thelonio*, i. 157. Edmund, earl of Cornwall, granted to the rector and Bonhommes of Asherugge and their tenants, *ut in omnibus burgis et villatis nostris, et etiam in singulis mundinis et mercatis nostris libere valeant emere et vendere omnes mercandisas absque ullo theloneto seu stallagio*, i. 439. Hence the *toll-booth*, or *toll-sey*, or place where such custom was paid. This *toll* at public fairs and markets was paid at the sound of a bell, as we have now a market-bell, which possibly might give name to the *tolling* of a bell, and to the proverb of being *tolled in*, or drawn into a bargain. In Derbyshire they say, *thole a while, i. e. stay a while*.

TORCEYS, torchia. Fr. *torche*; Eng. a *torch*; a Lat. *torquis*; Fr. *tort*, a wreath; or *torris*, a fire-brand.—*In octo libris ceræ*

² Todde verisimilius a Sax. *τράδε* quod partes binas vel binariam proportionem denotat, cum Todde non aliud sit quam pondus terræ duas petras continens. Ex ore viri doctissimi G. H.

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emptis Oxon. eodem die ad faciendum ii. torceys versus natale Domini ad aulam prioris iii. sol. ii. 253.

TORNEAMENTA. Tourneaments; military exercises of armed horsemen to improve their strength and activity in war. From the Fr. *tourner*, to turn about. They were invented in France by Geffry de Pruilli, who was killed at Anjou, an. 1066. *Justs* and *tourneaments* are commonly joined in representing the celebration of these manly sports; but there was this difference between them; *tourneaments* implied the mutual engagement of several sides and parties; but *justs* were the single combats of any two horsemen, one against the other. The first *tourneaments* authorized in England were in 5. Rich. I. when one of the three solemn places appointed by the king was Bayard's Green, between Mixbury and Brackley, i. 213. Piers de Gaveston, in 2. Edw. II. proclaimed *tourneaments* to be kept nigh his castle at Wallingford, wherein he highly affronted the English nobility, i. 511. Solemn *justs* performed at Witney, com. Oxon. between Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford, on the one part, and Aymer Valence, earl of Pembroke, on the other, i. 554. King Edward III. to express his joy for the birth of a seventh son at Woodstock, appointed public *justs* and *tourneaments* in that town, to which the nobility resorted in great numbers, ii. 113^a.

TOTHLAND. A certain measure of land, in the dimension whereof I can find no direction, and can make no safe conjecture; *Cum una virgata terræ, et cum una tothlanda, et octo acris, quæ fuerunt datæ in dedicatione (ecclesiæ de Heyford ad pontem) Wulfwini episcopi Dorcestriæ, ii. 163.*

TOUGH. The beam of a plough, or that part by which it is drawn along. From Sax. *teon*, to draw. Hence *tough*, that can be drawn out in length. To *tow*, or draw along a boat. *Tow* in spinning, or ductile flax, or hemp. *Pro uno vomere et una cultura et dimidia tough cum uno ploughsho, ii. 213.*

TRACTUS-UUM. *Traces* by which horses draw a cart or waggon. *Par tractuum, a*

pair of *traces*; *Pro una cart-sadel, una co-lero, cum uno pari tractuum emptis xivd. ii. 213.* Hence Prov. *He is out of his traces, i. e.* He is out of his way of business. A *trace* or *track*, or way drawn or marked out, by which a follower may *trace* and *track* the foregoer. The Lat. *traho* was by the Saxons turned into *dragan*; whence to *drag*, to *draw*, to *drain*; to *drate* in the North, to *draw* out one's words in speaking. *Dree* in the North, long and tedious, as a *dree* way. A *dray*, or cart. A *dray-horse*. A *drudge*. Old Eng. to *dretche, i. e.* to protract or spin out the time. A *dretching*, or delay.

TRANSLATARE, pro transferre. To remove, or transfer; *Tunc translatavit se dicta domina usque ad Swaneton, et ibi obiit, i. 399.*

TREMUTA, Treumia, Tremellum. The hooper or hopper in a mill, into which the corn is put to fall from thence to the grinding stones. Perhaps from the similitude to the *tramela*, or *tramellum*, or net, which we still retain in the word *trammel*, a net to catch larks. And possibly the Lat. *tremellum*, and *tramallum*, might be both of Saxon original, from *trpa*, or *trpe*, two; and *mæl*, a cross; alluding to the travers form of the holes in a net. *Do libere molere in molendino meo, ita quod immediate post bladum existens in treumia, quod vulgariter dicitur ingranatum, eorum bladum moletur.* Du Fresne, in voce *Treumia*.—Baldwin Wae to the priory of Deping; *Sciendum tamen est quod prædicti monachi facient sectam molendini mei tam de blado suo quam hominum suorum; Ita quod ipsi habeant primam molituram post bladum quod invenerint in tremello.* Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 470. a. So Wido de Meriton in his charter to the Knights Templars; *Conceserunt mihi fratres unam libertatem ad suum molendinum scilicet molendi segetem pro multura reddenda pro segete quæ est in tremuta, i. 167.* Our *hopper* seems from the Sax. *hop*, a circle, or *hoop*; or *hoppan*, to *hop*, dance, or turn about, to *hobble*, &c. as is implied by Chaucer, *The hopper waggeth to and fro.* Hence a *hoppet*, in Lincolnshire, is a

^a Bulla Clementis 5. papæ prohibens usum torneamentorum et justarum, dat. 18. cal. Octob. pont. 8. prolixa est atque sic incipit. "Passiones miserabiles Terræ Sanctæ." Litera Walteri archiep'i Cant. justas et torneamenta apud Sydingborn quam proxime habenda inhibens sub pœna excommunicat. dat. 4. non. Sept. 1318. Reg. Cant. M. S.

Tilting breathed its last when king Ch. I. left London. The tilt-yard was where the guard house is now, opposite to Whitehall. In those daies all gentlemen of a 1000l. per an. kept one hors or more for men at arms. J. A. Gent. p. 2.

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little hand-basket. A *hop* or *hoop*, in Yorkshire, is a measure containing a peck, or a quarter of a strike. A young child danced in the arms is by metaphor called a little *hoppet*. Any one, whose lameness lies in the hip, is called *hopper-arsed*.

TRINODA necessitas. A threefold necessary tax or imposition toward the repairing of bridges, the maintaining of castles or garrisons, and an expedition against invading enemies. In the grant and conveyance of lands, they were many times excepted from all other secular service; *Excepta trinoda necessitate—Exceptis his tribus, expeditione, pontis et arcis constructione.*

TUELLA, toacula, toalia, tobalia, Fr. to-vaille. A *towel*, or linen cloth to wipe the hands. Menagius derives it from the Lat. *torale, quod toro vel mensæ adstruebatur*. But it is as wise to conjecture that our *towel* might be from the Sax. *top, i. e. tow*, or course hemp; as well as a *napkin* from the Sax. *hnoppe*, the nap or lint of cloth. *Inter ornamenta ecclesiæ—Zona cum duabus tuallis benedictis, ii. 285.*

TURNUS vicecomitis. The sheriff's *turn* or court kept twice every year within a month after Easter, and a month after Michaelmas, as the court-leet of the county, at which all free tenants were obliged to do their suit and service, except those who compounded at a certain yearly sum, for the privilege of sending only one person to attend the sheriff, to represent and excuse the lord and tenants of that manor. *Bardulfus de Cestreton debet viii. sol. de turno vicecomitis, et cum vicecomes tenet turnos suos in prædicto hundredo, idem Bardulfus mittet ibi unum de suis ad petendam libertatem suam, et habebit, nec ipse nec homines sui venient ibi, i. 450.*

TURRIBULUM, thuribulum. The pot of frankincense used in the old offices of religion; *Inter ecclesiæ ornamenta—Turribulum cum navi, ii. 285.*

V.

VADIUM. A pledge or surety. *Ponere per vadium*, to take security or bail for the appearance of a delinquent in some courts of justice. *Edwardus rex vicecom. Oxon. salutem. Præcipimus tibi sicut alias tibi*

præcepimus, quod ponas per vadium et salvos plegios Johannem de Burey, i. 447.

VALECTUS, Valettus, Vasletus, Vassale-tus. A young *vassal*, at first in an honourable sense for the son of a nobleman, afterward for an *armiger*, or military attendant, and at last for an inferior servant. Whence a *varlet*, or vile fellow, a *valet de chambre*; and hence possibly a servant's *vales*, or money given to those *valets*; *Et in blodeo panno empto pro armigeris et valectis prioris, ii. 256. Et in stipendio Johannis Baldwin valecti cameræ prioris hoc anno xiii. sol. iv. den. ib.—Et in datis cuidam valetto forestæ portanti carnes ferinas priori in crastino ejusdem festi xii. den. ii. 259.*

VANDALEN. A German word to wander; Sax. *panðpian*. Hence the people who came out of Scythia, and settled on the coast of the Baltic sea toward Germany, were called by the Romans *Vandali*, and by the Saxons *Wandalens*, and *Wendelens*, who being employed as auxiliary soldiers in this island, gave name to Wendleburg near Alchester, i. 18.

VANYS. Lat. *vannus*; Sax. *pana*; A *vane* or *fan*; a versatile ornament on the top of a house or tower, to shew the turning and setting of the wind; *Cum duobus ventilogiis videlicet vanys de tyn emptis de fabro de Cherlton ponendis super utrumque finem prædicti dormitorii, v. sol. ii. den. ii. 255.* Hence a *fanne* with which they ventilate, or winnow corn. The *fan* of a lady, to cool her face.

VASSALLUS. A diminutive from *vassus*, a military servant. The title was afterwards given to servile tenants, whose grant, when they made any grant or assignation of land held by them, was to be confirmed by their lord. Sir Richard d'Amory computing for the lands of the Knights Templars, escheated to the king 2. Ed. II. accounted forty shillings and ten-pence for the rent of *vassals* and cottagers, i. 510.

VASTUM. A waste, or common, lying open to the cattle of all tenants who have a right of commonage, which right was sometimes determined by a trial at law; *Thomas de Ekenham debet regi quinque marcas et unum palefridum, sic quod inquisitio fiat utrum membrum illud de manerio de Bruhul, quod idem Thomas tenet, debeat participare de vasto manerii de Bruhul ratione communæ ejusdem manerii, in qua*

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communa nihil habent, ut dicunt, i. 239. *Vastum forestæ vel bosci*, when part of a forest or wood had the trees and underwood destroyed, and lay in a manner waste and barren.—*Sciatis quod de vastis nostris in foresta nostra de Bernwode, in com. Buck. dedimus*, &c. i. 501. *Si boscus domini de Pidenton abeat in vastum, tum acquietabunt dominum pro dictis housbote et heybote*, ii. 138. To waste or destroy the vert of the forest was a trespass against the assise or laws of the forests.—*Dicunt quod priorissa de Littlemore devastavit boscum suum de Shottore contra assisam forestæ*, ii. 140.

VENATIO. Sometimes used for the exercise of hunting, and sometimes for *venison*. If any without licence hunted within the liberties of the king's forest, a severe penalty was imposed at the next swanemote: which fines or amercements were not allowed to the forester, but commonly reserved to the king. So when William Fitz-Nigel enjoyed several privileges as forester of Bernwode, it was—*exceptis indictamentis de viridi et venatione, quæ domino regi omnino reservabantur*, i. 99.

VENTILARE. To fan, or winnow corn. *Ventilatrices*, the women who were employed in this work; *Et in ventilatricibus conductis in grosso ad ventilanda omnimoda grana triturrata infra prioratum hoc anno*, ii. 256. Sax. *vinð*; Eng. *wind*; thence a *windore*. In Kent the swaths of grass when turned and a little dried are cast into *wind-rows*, to be farther exposed to the wind and sun. In some south parts, the borders of a field dug up and laid in rows, in order to have the dry mould carried on upon the land, to improve it, are called by this same name of *wind-rows*.

VESTURA, Vestitura. A vest, vesture, advesture. An allowance of some set portion of the products of the earth, as corn, grass, wood, &c. as part of a salary to some officer or servant, for their livery or vest. So foresters had a certain allowance of timber and underwood yearly out of the forest for this use; *Annuatim percipiendum tantum de roboribus et brueriis quantum pro vestura indiguerit*.—*Liberare faciatis eidem tanta robora et brueria quanta indigent usque ad xls. pro vestura sic restricta*, ii. 318.

De VI LAICA amovenda. When the bishop of a diocese has certified into the court of Chancery, that the rector or vicar

of any church within his jurisdiction is kept out of his benefice by any lay force or power; then may a writ be granted to the sheriff to remove all such violent force and resistance; which writ is therefore entitled, *De vi laica amovenda*.—*Edwardus rex vicecom. Oxon. salutem*.—*Tibi præcipimus quod omnem vim laicam quæ se tenet in ecclesia de Bukenhull, quo minus idem episcopus officium suum spirituale ibidem exercere possit, sine dilatione amoveres ab eadem*, i. 477.

VICARIA. At first no more than any curacy, or donative, till by ordination and fixed endowment it was made presentative, and called perpetual. Five marks were at first the common allotment to a perpetual vicar; *Vicaria in capella de Hedindon consistit in omnibus obventionibus altaris cum minutis decimis totius parochie, exceptis decimis agnorum, et decimis casei, de curia domini provenientibus*—*Et valet vicaria quinque marcas et amplius, tota autem ecclesia xx. marcas*, ii. 158. An advance was afterwards made to ten marks, and sometimes to ten pounds. So in the ordination of Merton vicarage, an. 1357, 31. Edw. III. *Reservata congrua porcione pro vicario perpetuo*—*quam porcionem in decem marcis numerate pecuniæ sterlingorum fore et consistere dumtaxat decernimus*, ii. 119. The vicarage of Churchill, com. Oxon. ordained an. 14. Edw. III. consisted—in decem libris argenti solvendis vicario ad duos anni terminos per priorem et canonicos de S. Frideswida, et de manso, &c. *competenti et honesto: et in quinque acris terre arabilis in uno campo, et quinque in alio*, ii. 149. Endowment of the vicarage of Chesterton, ii. 203; of Burcester, ii. 224. The same church had sometimes a rectory and vicarage separate and distinctly endowed. So at Chesterton, com. Oxon.—*Willielmus archidiaconus London. ratione terræ et hæredis Roberti de Cesterton in manu sua existentium præsentat ad ecclesiam de Cesterton, salva vicaria Ranulphi de Besaciis quam habet in eadem*, i. 271. When a vicar was too poorly endowed, he complained to the diocesan, who had power to augment his portion out of the appropriated tithe. So the vicar of Elsfeld, nigh Oxford, applying himself to Oliver, bishop of Lincoln, got an augmentation of three seams or quarters of corn from the prior

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and canons of St. Frideswide, who were the sordid appropriators, ii. 163. Some imperious appropriators, to prove themselves lords over the servile vicar, expressly covenanted for a heriot to be paid them at the death of every vicar; *Vicarius de Cesterton post ejus decessum dabit heriettam rectori et conventui de Asherugge*, ii. 203. And sometimes against all equity and conscience laid the repair of the chancel on the poor vicar, *ibid.* Yet the case of vicars was generally better in the days of popery, because their own diet, and suitable accommodation for their vicar and clerk, and the keeping of a horse, were commonly allowed them by the convent, and taken *in specie* at their court, or mansion house, in the parish, whenever the religious resided there for their health, their business, or their pleasure. So at Burcester, ii. 224. It was very happy for the interest of the church and clergy, that at the first endowment of vicarages the portion was assigned in improvable land and tithes, not in a stated sum of money, ii. 295. In the new valuation of church benefices, 26. Hen. VIII. vicarages were computed as if the greater tithes were included. So as the first-fruits and tenths fell as heavy on the vicar, as if he had been really rector of the same church, ii. 336.

VILLA Regia. A title given to those country villages where the kings of England had a royal seat, or palace, and held the manor in their own demesne. So Brill, com. Buck. was called *villa regia*, i. 72. So Hedington, com. Oxon. &c.

VILLATA. A small village opposed to *burgus*, a larger town; *In omnibus burgis et villatis nostris*, i. 439.

VILLANUS. A villain, or rather a villane. Some pretend it from the Fr. *vilain*; Lat. *vilis*, base and vile. But rather from *villa*, a country farm, (as *rustici*, *coloni*, &c.) where these men of low and servile condition had some small portion of cottages and lands allotted to them; for which they were depending on the lord, and bound to certain works and other corporal service. They were of two sorts; 1. Vil-

lanes in gross, who as to their persons, their issue, and their stock, were a sort^b of absolute slaves, the sole property of their lord, moveable and alienable at pleasure.

2. *Villanes* regardant or appendant to a manor, who were ascribed as members of such a fee, and as a pertenance of it, descended to the heir, or passed along to every new lord. For their service, they held some small portion of house and land in *villanage*. In Domesday Inquisition these *villanes* were recounted as an emolument and appendage of every manor; so in Burcester twenty-eight *villanes*, in Bucknel six *villanes*, &c. i. 89. Their persons were conveyed along with their lands so held in *villanage*; Wido de Areines gave to the abbey of Oseney his land in Mixbury, *Sex virgatas terræ de villenagio, cum villanis et eorum sectis et servitiis*, i. 299. William de Longspe confirmed to the priory of Burcester land in Wrechwike; *Cum villanis et eorum sequelis et catallis*, i. 305. So Robert de Amory to the abbey of Oseney two hides in Cherterton. So Hamo de Gattone conveyed his lands in Wrechwike; *Cum omnibus villanis et eorum tenementis et sequelis*, i. 384. *Villanos cum villanagiis omnibus catallis et tota sequela ipsorum*, i. 407. *Una cum villanis, coterellis, eorum catallis, servitiis, sectis et sequelis*, i. 439. In the charter of Gilbert Basset and Egeline his wife to their priory at Burcester, *Terram nostram de Votesdun et de Westcote cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet dominium nostram cum vilnagio*, i. 210. The *villanes*, over and above their operations, or customary labours, paid an annual rent in money. So in the extent of the manor of Ambrosden taken in 28. Edw. I.—*Sunt ibidem triginta et septem villani, quorum quisque tenet unam virgatam terræ, et reddunt per an ixl. vs. ii. 411.* This tenure is now extinct, yet the footsteps of it still remain in those customary services which are now reserved from some tenants to the lord, as particularly from the tenants of Mr. John Coker, lord of the manor of Burcester Kings-End.

^b "In England we had many bond servants untill the time of your last civil warrs, and I think the laws of villenage are still in force, of which the latest are the strongest. And now since slaves were made free, which were of great use and service, there are grown up a rabble of rogues, cut-purses, and other like trades, slaves in nature, though not in law." *Sir Walter Raleigh's Hist.* part v. p. 326.

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VICINETUM, Visne, Visnage. Neighbourhood. All persons to be returned on a jury as legal men, were to be *de eodem vicineto*, formerly of the same hundred, as now only of the same county; *Electi sunt duodecim homines legales de vicineto*, i. 184. *Per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de vicineto de Chesterton*, i. 525.

VIRGATA terræ. A yard-land; Sax. *gýpð-land*, *gýpð*, a rod or yard; *gýpðan*, to girt; in the North, to gird. Hence a yard, a close, a backside; in the North, a garth. A garden, Fr. *jardin*. A garland. A garret. A garter. A girdle. A horse-girt, &c. A gird-land, or yard-land, was originally no more than a certain extent or compass of ground surrounded with such bounds and limits. And therefore the quantity was uncertain, according to the difference of place and custom. They reckoned in some parts forty, in others thirty, twenty, and at Wimbleton, in Surrey, but fifteen acres. Spelman. Gloss. Five virgates of land made the fourth part of a knight's fee in Otendone, com. Oxon. 3. K. Steph. i. 125. Two virgates, or yard-lands, in Chesterton, 24. Hen. III. contained fourscore and ten acres, i. 316.

VIRIDE, Vert, or green. Whatever grows in a forest, and bears boughs and leaves for the covering and shelter of the deer. Either *over-vert*, *hautbois*, high-wood, timber-trees; or *nether-vert*, *sou-bois*, under-wood. All which *viridarius* the *veredar* was to supervise and maintain, and to bring indictments at the swanemote against those who wasted or trespassed on the *vert*. The amercements for such offences were generally reserved to the king. So William Fitz-Nigel held the forestership of Bernwode; *Exceptis indictamentis de viridi et venatione, quæ domino regi omnino reservabantur*, i. 98. In all inquisitions taken of the state of forests, the *viridar* was one of the jury; *Inquisitio capta—de foresta de Bernwode—domini Walteri Upton, Johannis Graundon viridarii*, i. 295.

VISUS Forestariorum. View of the foresters. When the liberty of *housbote*, *heybote*, *fire-wood*, or any the like privilege, was granted within the bounds of a forest, it was not to be taken but—*ad visum forestariorum*, upon view and approbation of the foresters, i. 223. Thomas de

S. Walery granted to the nuns of Stodley *qualibet septimana unam carectam ligni mortui in bosco suo de Horton per visum forestarii sui ejusdem nemoris*, i. 236. The profits of this view were firmed or rented from the king; *Certus visus valet per annum ii. sol. et reddit domino regi pro prædicta hida et certo visu x. sol. i. 443.*

VISUS custodis manerii. The inspection or care taken by the steward or bailiff of a manor, for the doing right and justice to the lord; *Rex illas sexdecim libras et dimidiam marcæ ad quas homines de Pydinton nuper talliati fuerant, assignavit ponendas per visum Hugonis Gargate custodis prædicti manerii in prædicto manerio instaurandum*, i. 340.

VISUS Franciplegii. Vide *Franciplegium*.

VIVARIUM. Any place for the nurture and confinement of living creatures, as a park, a warren, a fishpond, &c.—*Illud tenementum cum vivario, et aliis pertinentiis*, i. 316. *Et in datis prioris servientibus purgantibus vivarium versus molendinum ante idem festum iv. den. ii. 259.*

W.

WADDEMOLE, now called *woadmel*, and in Oxfordshire *woddenell*, a coarse sort of stuff used for the covering of the collars of cart-horses. Mr. Ray, in his Collection of East and South Country Words, describes it to be a hairy coarse stuff, made of Island wool, and brought thence by our seamen to Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. Perhaps from the Sax. *peod*, grass, hay, weed, and *mele*, any hollow continent, as if a collar stuffed with straw or hay. Or possibly from the Island. *vadu*, a rope, or any *wod* of coarse hemp, and *mcl*, to beat or *mall*; *Et in quinque virgatis de wadde-mole emptis pro coleris equinis hoc anno ii. sol. i. den. ii. 253.*

WAKE, Vigil, Eve. Feast of the dedication of churches. The original and continued observation—historically delivered, ii. 300.

WAPENTACHIUM. A wapentake. A portion or division of a county in the North, of the same extent as a hundred in other parts. The laws of Edward Conf.

GLOSSARY.

cap. 33. derive it from the Sax. *pæpnu*; weapons, and *taccæpe*, to confirm, or *tac*, a touch, because in their solemn meetings they clattered their arms as a token of agreement. But Jo. Brompton gives this allusion; *Wapentake Anglice idem est quod arma capere, eo quod in primo adventu novi domini solebant tenentibus pro homagio reddere arma sua.* X. Script. col. 957. To which custom Ranulph of Chester refers the word in his Hist. l. i. cap. 5. This derivation, as most agreeable, is confirmed by Mr. Somner, who, both in his Glossary, and in his Saxon Dictionary, deduces the word from Sax. *pæpen*, arms, or weapons; and *tæcan*, or rather *betæcan*, to deliver up; from whence, says Mr. Somner, to *betake*, or commit; and *tacke*, in the North, for a firm, or any tenement let out for rent; *Cum molendinis, firmis, wapentachiis, et hundredis affirmatis*, i. 506. *Cum villis et hamlettis, terris, tenementis, hundredis, et wapentagiis*, i. 559.

WARANTUM. Right and title to justify and defend a possession. Spelman and Somner deduce it from the Sax. *pepian*, to defend and to beware. But Du Fresne (possibly with less reason) chooses to derive it from the Lat. *creantare*, to verify or secure; from whence, in his opinion, the Fr. *granter*, and *garantir*, &c. *Placitum de quo waranto*, an action brought by the king to cite the defendant to prove his right of possession; *Johannes filius Nigelli sen. summonitus fuit ad respondendum domino regi de placito quo waranto clamat habere visum franciplegii*, i. 442. Thence a *warrant*, or writ to authorize the apprehension of a debtor, or delinquent. To *warrant* any matter, to defend and justify the truth of it.

WARANTIA. A defence and legal assertion of right and title. *Vocare ad warantiam*, to desire a court of justice to cite or warn in a party to *warrant* or defend a title, which as superior lord of the fee he is bound to maintain. So John de Peyto being sued for the manor of Pidington, which he held under Sir John de Sutton and Isabel his wife,—*per Richardum de Sheldon attornatum suum vocat et venit inde ad warantiam Johannem Sutton de Duddele, chevalier, et Isabellam uxorem ejus, ut habeat eos hic in octabis S. Michaelis per auxilium curie*, ii. 112.

WARDA. Sax. *peapð*, guard, ward, or custody. Before the stat. of 12. Car. II. cap. 24. which dissolved the court of *wards*, the heirs of all the king's tenants, who held *in capite*, or by military service, during their nonage, or minority, were in the *ward*, or custody of the king, or others by him appointed. The king disposed and committed these *wards*, as a compensation for debts and services,—*Faciemus eidem Radulpho et hæredibus suis competens escambium in wardis et eschaetis ad valentiam prædicti manerii*, i. 286.

WARDE-PENNY, *war-penny*, *war-scot*, *warth*. A customary due paid to the sheriff and other officers for maintaining *watch* and *ward*, payable at the feast of St. Martin. In the beginning of Edw. I. Sir Bardulph de Chesterton, held the manor of Chesterton; *Et debet sectam ad hundredum de Chadlington—et debet quinque denarios de warde-pennie ad festum St. Martini*, i. 450.

WARECTARE. From *carectum*, a plough. To plough up land in order to let it lie fallow for the better improvement; which ground, in Kent, we call *summer-land*. *Mense Aprili warectandi erit tempus idoneum et amœnum, cum terra fregerit post carrucam.* Fleta, l. 2. cap. 33. sect. 4. *Homines de Hedingdon uno die warectabunt terram domini, prout decet, ad unum diem cum carucis suis*, i. 453. Thence *warectum*, a fallow field; which Sir Edward Coke poorly fancies to be *warectum*, *quasi vere novo victum vel subactum*. *Campus warectabilis, campus ad warectam, terra warectata, ad warectandum, tempus warectationis.*—*Walterus prior Berncestrie per fratrem Thomam de Meriton fieri fecit quoddam In hoc in campo warectabili utriusque Ernicote*, i. 410. Sir Roger de Amory gave to the nuns of Godestow,—*viginti quinque acras in Blechesdon ad seminandum, et totidem ad warectandum.* Mon. Ang. tom. i. p. 425. *In manerio de Pydinton quelibet acra valet sex denariis tam warectata, quam seminata*, ii. 136. In *communi pastura, sicut in bosco et in campis ad warectam possunt sustentari xvi. vacce et unus taurus cum boviculis*, *ibid.* *Dominus Lestraunge habet duas separales pasturas in hoc campo, et sunt separales usque ad finem sancti Jacobi apostoli omni anno, excepto anno quo campus prædictus*

GLOSSARY.

jacet warectatus, ii. 193. *Communam in campis de Burncester, tam post blada vincta, quam tempore warectationis omni anno*, ii. 198.

WARRENA. A warren, from Sax. *pepan*, to guard or keep. *Libera warrena*, free warren, was a liberty granted by the king to the lord of a manor, that within such an extent he should keep and preserve, and take to his own use, fish, fowl, and other game, which no other person should hunt or destroy without leave of the lord, i. 350.

WAYNSCOTS. Deal boards, to wain-scot a wall. German *wandschotten*, from old Teuton. *wand*, a wall, and *schotten*, to cover or defend; *Et in sex estregbords videlicet waynscots emptis apud Sterisbrugge* ii. sol. iii. den. ii. 254.

WEYF, *wayf*, *wavium*. From Sax. *pæg*, a way; a Lat. *via*. For the Latin *v*, consonant, was by the Romans themselves pronounced as our *w*; *vinum*, winum; *vallum*, wallum, &c. which was the reason why the Saxons changed the letter *v* into *w*, as wine, wall, way, &c. To which the Britains prefixed a *g*; as *vectis*, wight,

gwydh; *venta*, went, *gwent*. So *viavium*, *waif*, *gwaif*.—*Recognitum est militibus et liberis hominibus—quod ad nos spectat le gwaif*, i. 275. *Waif* was felons' goods, or things feloniously stolen, left by the thief, and forfeited to the king, or to the lord, who enjoys the right by a grant from the crown; *Emma Cooke domum Johannis At-tewode in Overwynchendon fregit, et xix. marcas—felonice furata fuit—que seisite fuerunt ibidem tanquam wayf in manum prioris, ut de antiqua consuetudine fieri consuevit*, ii. 151.

WITHEYS. Any low place where willows grow. From *wiðig*, a willow-tree; *wiðe*, a *with*, or *withe*—*Tres acræ apud le witheys*, i. 567. *Dimidia roda jacet ad witheys juxta pratum prioris*, i. 574.

Y

YCONOMI Ecclesiæ. *Pro oiconomi.* Churchwardens. *Qui ibidem compotum yconomorum dictæ ecclesiæ de Oakle,—Et ipsos onerent sive liberent, et novos yconomos eligant seu deputent*, ii. 312.

THE END.

Kennett, White,

Parochial antiquities attempted in the history of Ambrosden, Burcester and
other adjacent parts in the counties of Oxford and Bucks

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